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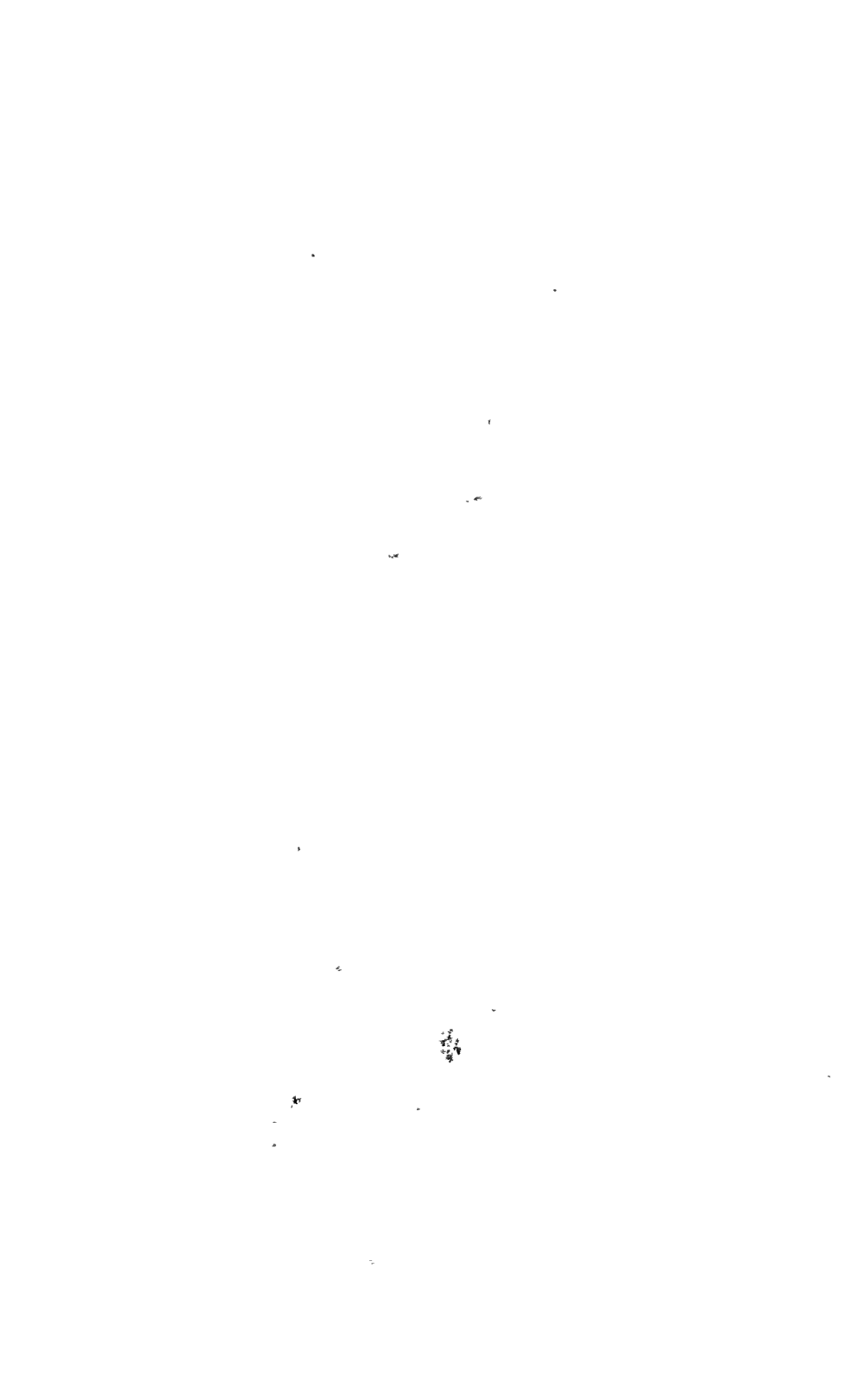
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PROCEEDINGS
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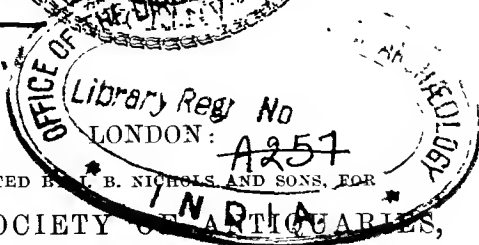
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* The Society is indebted to Mr. W. de C. Prideaux for the loan of this illustration.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1907—1908.

Thursday, 28th November, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Geological Society :—The History of the Geological Society of London. By H. B. Woodward, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—Wakehurst Place, Sussex : an account of the manor and its owners. By Gerald W. E. Loder, F.S.A. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—The Roman Channel Fleet, with notes on the Roman station Clausentum. By Emanuel Green, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. :—An old Exeter manuscript. A short chronicle of the church of Exeter, etc. Translated by Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1907.

From the Author :—On the Norman Origin of Cambridge Castle. By W. H. St. John Hope. 8vo. Cambridge, 1907.

From the Author :—Gordon's Tomb and Golgotha. By A. W. Crawley Boevey. 8vo. Brentford, 1907.

From the Author :—Some account of the Classified Papers in the archives of the Royal Society, with an index of authors. By A. H. Church, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1907.

From the Author, H. B. Walters, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :

(1) London church bells and bell-founders. 4to. London, 1907.

(2) Some notes on Worcester-shire bell-founders. 8vo. London, 1906.

From the Author :—The "Restorations" of the Bayeux Tapestry. By Charles Dawson, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—Essay on the portraits of Shakespeare. By M. H. Spielmann, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1907.

From the Board of Education. South Kensington :

- (1) English ecclesiastical embroideries (thirteenth to sixteenth centuries) in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Svo. London, 1907.
- (2) Catalogue of the first circulating collection of water-colour paintings of the British School. Svo. London, 1907.
- (3) Ironwork from the earliest times to the end of the mediæval period. By J. S. Gardner, F.S.A. Part I. Svo. London, 1907.
- (4) The National Gallery of British Art, Victoria and Albert Museum. Part I. Catalogue of oil paintings. Svo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—History of the Driffield Family from 1537 to 1903, with notes of those of the name living prior to 1537. By E. B. Driffield. Svo. Liverpool, 1907.

From the Editor :—The correspondence of William Fowler, of Winterton, in the county of Lincoln. Edited by Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., F.S.A. Privately printed. n.d. 1907.

From the Author :—Palæolithic vessels of Egypt, or the earliest handiwork of man. By Robert de Rnstafjaell, F.R.G.S. Svo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—Bænk og stol i Norge. 2 vols. By Harry Fett. 12mo. Christiania, 1907.

From the Author :—Bristol Archaeological Notes, I.-VI. By J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A. Svo. n.p. 1900-1905.

From J. S. Crowther, Esq. :—Some dwellers in Crosby Hall. By Rev. G. B. Doughty. Svo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—Notes on the Foster Family of Dowsby and Moulton, county Lincoln. By W. E. Foster, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1907.

From the Author :—Pigmy flint implements found near Brighton. By H. S. Tombs. Svo. n.p. 1907.

From L. F. Salzmann, Esq. :—First report of the Pevensey Excavation Committee, for the season 1906-7. Svo. Lewes, 1907.

From the Hon. Secretary of the Corbridge Excavation Fund :—Corstopitum : Provisional report of the excavations in 1906. By C. L. Woolley. 4to. Newcastle upon-Tyne, 1907.

From the Author :—Short history and antiquities of West Thurroek Church, Essex. By Rev. J. W. Hayes. 4to. Grays, 1907.

From C. R. Baker King, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. :—Architectural drawing of remains of ancient work in the west front of St. David's Cathedral Church.

From the Author :—The story of Saint Mary Roncevall. By James Galloway. Svo. London, 1907.

From the Author, M. Léopold Delisle :—

- (1) Notes sur les chartes originales de Henry II, roi d'Angleterre et duc de Normandie au British Museum et au Record Office. Svo. Paris, 1907.
- (2) Les formules Rex Anglorum et Dei Gratia Rex Anglorum. Svo. Chantilly, 1907.

From the Author :—Cambridgeshire Maps. Supplement, with additions and corrections, 1907. By H. G. Fordham. 4to. Odsey, 1907.

From the Author :—Dodécaèdres perlés en bronze creux aujourd'hui de l'époque Gallo-Romaine. Par J. de Saint-Venant. Svo. Nevers, 1907.



SOCKETED BRONZE CELTS FOUND NEAR BRANSTON HALL, Lincs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)

From R. D. Radcliffe, Esq., F.S.A.:—Catalogue of the Historical Exhibition held in the Walker Art Gallery, 15th July to 10th August, 1907, in connection with the celebration of the 700th anniversary of the foundation of Liverpool. 8vo. Liverpool. 1907.

From Lord Bolton, F.S.A.:—Three black and white drawings representing "Riding the Stang," "The Freshman matriculated," etc.

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, D.C.L., F.S.A., also presented, as an addition to the Society's collection of Broad-sides, a copy of a printed challenge from Richard Gravener, gentleman and soldier, against Thomas Blunne, shoemaker, 20th October, 1629.

The TREASURER referred in suitable terms to the loss which the Society had sustained through the death of Mr. James Hilton, who had lately passed away at an advanced age. In token of his goodwill Mr. Hilton had bequeathed to the Society, free of legacy duty, the sum of £100, which the Council proposed to add to the capital of the Research Fund.

Sir HENRY HOWORTH also added some sympathetic remarks, especially as to Mr. Hilton's long connexion with the Royal Archaeological Institute as its honorary treasurer.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., submitted the following notes on a hoard of bronze instruments found in Lincolnshire:

"By the kindness of Mr. Alexander S. Leslie Melville of Branston Hall, about four miles south-east of Lincoln, I am able to exhibit a small hoard of socketed bronze celts lately found upon his estate. It was dug up by a man working in a gravel pit, at a depth of about two feet below the surface, and consists of ten socketed celts, of which the following is a description.

No. 1.—A plain celt $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long of the same type as fig. 116 in my *Bronze Implements*. As a casting it is defective, there being a deep notch in the collar just above the loop, and the loop itself being partially filled with metal. The edge, however, has been sharpened.

No. 2 is a good specimen, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, of the same character as fig. 151, with a somewhat trumpet-shaped circular mouth and an octagonal neck. Three examples of the same general form (fig. 150) were found with others, both plain and having three ribs on the face, at Haxey, Lincolnshire, and are in the collection of Canon Greenwell, F.R.S. In this instance a looped palstave formed part of the hoard.

Nos. 3 and 4 are about $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length, with three ill-defined ribs or projections running down each face. Both have had their cutting edges drawn out by hammering and subsequently sharpened. The hammering in one of them has produced a deep crack nearly parallel with the edge, which has rendered the instrument almost useless.

Nos. 5 and 6 are of the same character but slightly longer, and one of them has the three vertical ribs more clearly developed. Both of them have had their edges drawn out and sharpened.

The remaining four celts are of especial interest, though of a common type like fig. 124, but with a circular socket for the reception of the handle. They are about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and have three well-defined ribs on each face, the ribs being somewhat longer on one face than on the other. The important feature is that all four appear to have been cast in one mould, though there is a slight variation in the length of some of the ribs, not improbably caused by the mould having been more extensively smeared with clay and water in one case than another. In one celt there is a small hole nearly opposite the loop, which may indicate that a pin was used to keep the core, which was probably of clay, in position. The amount of metal used for each casting varied considerably, the heaviest weighing nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce more than the lightest, which weighs nearly $7\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. With the exception of having had the runners conveying the metal to the mould removed, the castings have been left entirely untrimmed, the joint of the two halves of the mould being plainly visible even along that part of the instrument which was destined ultimately to form the cutting edge.

It would indeed appear that we have here the stock-in-trade of an itinerant bronze founder, but a diligent search in the pit where the objects were found has not brought any other antiquities to light."

Dr. ARTHUR EVANS thought the celts of very late date, on the confines of the Iron Age. Specimens with octagonal sockets had been found with other hoards, as for instance at Wallingford, Berks.

Mr. DALE recalled a celt and palstave found together and exhibited by himself last session. They were not in the same condition, and the question arose whether the metal differed in composition for palstaves and socketed celts, the former being generally coated all over and the latter quite clean, like those exhibited.

Mr. READ remarked that it was curious to find four specimens from the same mould, and all so perfect, there being no fragments or lumps of rough metal. The importance of these hoards lay in the association of types, and the interest was impaired, whenever there was reason to suspect that the entire deposit had not been recovered. The British Museum had an octagonal specimen from the Thames at Wandsworth.

REGINALD SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on some objects of the Viking period recently discovered at York :

“ Any discovery that throws light on the foreign relations of England in the early centuries of her existence is worth more than a passing notice, and although the specimens to be dealt with this evening have already been exhibited to the Society, a few words by way of comment may well accompany their illustration in our *Proceedings*. They were brought before the British Association during their meeting at Leicester in August last by Dr. G. A. Auden, who is in charge of the antiquities at York Museum: and I may quote his account of them as reported in *Mon*, 1907, No. 94, the monthly organ of the Royal Anthropological Institute :

‘ During the autumn of 1906, excavations for building purposes in the city of York, a few yards from the left bank of the Ouse, have revealed a number of objects which may with certainty be referred to the Viking period. Several were found which have not been previously reported in England, and amongst these the chief interest centres in a brass (? bronze) chape of a sword scabbard, exhibiting an open zoomorphic interlacing design, terminating in a conventionalised animal head, which attached the chape to the material of the scabbard. A consensus of opinion upon the objects attributes them to the first half of the tenth century, a period which saw the Scandinavian power in York rise to its zenith.’

From this it is by no means certain that the antiquities were found in actual association, and there is no indication of a burial or hoard which would account for their occurrence on the site. The main point, however, is that, as Dr. Auden points out, the group contains one specimen not hitherto recorded in this country, and if its date can be verified the rest will easily fall into line. The accompanying illustration (fig. 1) will render a minute description of the sword-chape superfluous, and give meaning to the openwork design, which

is the same on both sides, though better preserved on one than the other. Two points, of which one can be seen in the illustration, turn inwards at one end to grip the scabbard, which was probably of wood covered with leather, like one from Livonia figured by Aspelin.* These hooks are immediately beneath the nose of the animal, which is represented so fantastically as to render its species indeterminable: but in spite of the fact that only two legs are visible we may venture to call it a quadruped, and its appearance will occasion no surprise to

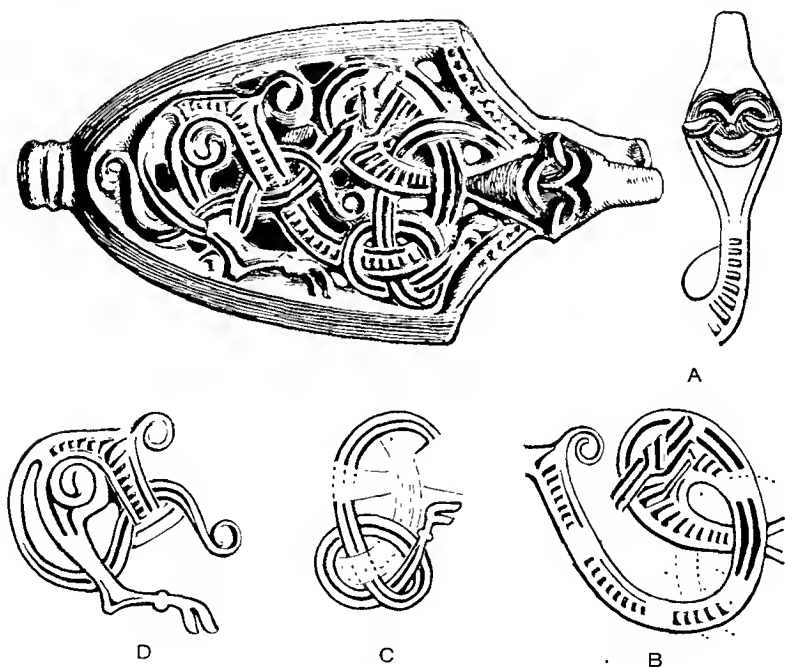


Fig. 1. BRONZE SWORD-CHAPE FOUND AT YORK, WITH DETAILS. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

those familiar with Northern art of this period. The head is seen from above, and fig. 1 A (placed vertically) will render its outline clear, together with the eyes and neck. Part of the neck is again given in fig. 1 B, which would normally indicate the fore-leg, but only gives a hint of its attachment at the shoulder where the body expands, and then shows a snake-like trunk to the point where the hind-leg is attached.

* *Antiquités du Nord Faino-Ongrien*, p. 375, fig. 2040.

The only fore-leg provided is of serpentine character, springing from the animal's neck (fig. 1 c): and after winding in and out of the neck and body, and twisting itself into a knot, it terminates in two toes which are really the survivors of several, and do not represent a cloven hoof. The hind limb (fig. 1 d) is more rationally designed, and the ample tail will be recognised ending in a curl about the middle of the panel. The similar appendage which seems to spring from the shoulder should be the second fore-leg, but proximity to the tail has evidently led to assimilation, though there would have been room for the foot in the lower angle of the design. Attention may further be called to the transverse lines marking the trunk and the double contour lines, both being survivals from Teutonic art of the sixth century, and the transverse filling of the space between the contour lines being specially common in the eighth century.* A horse-collar at Copenhagen, found at Møllemosegaard, Fünen,† is decorated with a

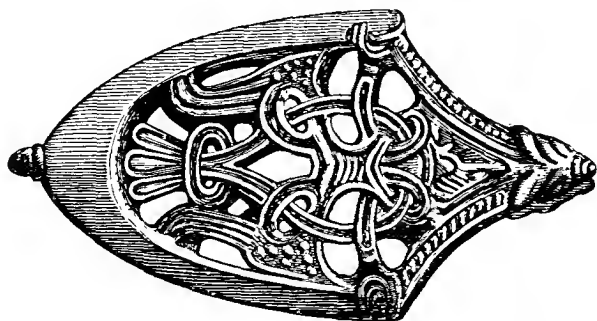


Fig. 2. BRONZE CHAPE OF A SWORD-SCABBARD. RORVIK NAERO.
N TRONDHJEM. NORWAY. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

pair of such animals, with their heads placed side by side and their necks joined by a 'union-knot' proceeding from a point just below the head, like the fore-paw of the York specimen. The trunk is in both cases finely hatched, and the paws are divided and surmounted by a bracelet-like band, like fig. 1. Examples of this style of animal-ornament are rare in England, but two grave-stones‡ found in Wiltshire evidently belong to this school, and can thus be approximately dated.

A sword-chape in the same style, but ornamented with a

* B. Salin, *Die altgermanische Thierornamentik*, 276 : S. Müller, *Die Thierornamentik im Norden*, 100.

† Müller, *op. cit.* pl. ii. fig. 54. see p. 98.

‡ Figured in *Wilt's Archaeological Magazine*, LVIII. 285.

bird-like creature (fig. 2),* was found at Rörvik, Naerö, N. Trondhjem, Norway, with the underplate of a 'tortoise' brooch. The latter type is well known in Scandinavia, and sometimes occurs in the British Islands, but generally in Scotland and Ireland. According to Professor Montelius,† who has studied a large number of these brooches, the underplate was only used during the tenth century, when its gilded upper surface served to throw up the design of the domed open-work body of the brooch. This arrangement may be seen in specimens from Santon (Norfolk) and Vestnäs (Romsdal, Norway) in the national collection. As the upper

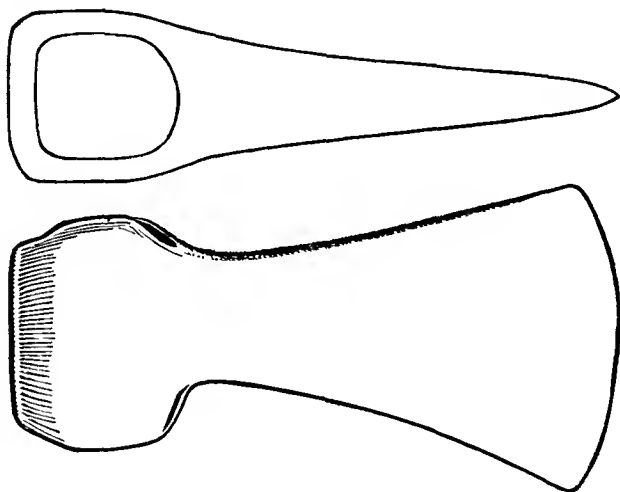


Fig. 3. IRON AXE-HEAD FOUND AT YORK. (†.)

shell was not found at Rörvik, a more precise date than the tenth century cannot be furnished for fig. 2, nor, by implication, for the York example, but further discoveries may before long decide the point. Dr. Sophus Müller,‡ who also figures the Norwegian chape, states that similar specimens have been found in Jutland, Zealand, Bornholm, and Scandinavia generally; and there can be little doubt that the York chape was brought into England by one of the Northmen who came to York as the Danish capital of England.

The other items of the find need not detain us long, and

* Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 516.

† *Öfversigt öfver den nordiska forntidens perioder* (1892), 30; summary in *Proceedings*, xxi. 76. Diagrams showing the arrangement of the two domes are given by Hildebrand, *Scandinavian Arts*, figs. 76, 77.

‡ *Ordning af Danmarks Oldsager*, fig. 581.

there is no internal evidence of different date. The axe-head (fig. 3) is of a fairly common type, and examples from Norway,* and Ireland† may be mentioned: but it would be desirable to ascertain whether the numerous patterns of this weapon assigned to the Viking period were in use together or confined to particular centuries.

The fragment of a bone casket (fig. 4) is interesting, but hardly sufficient to indicate its original size or purpose, while the ornamentation is of an elementary character, influenced to a large extent by the material. Concentric rings are frequently seen on bone objects of the Viking as well as of earlier periods, and the numerous bone draughtsmen attributed to the tenth or eleventh centuries may be cited in illustration.

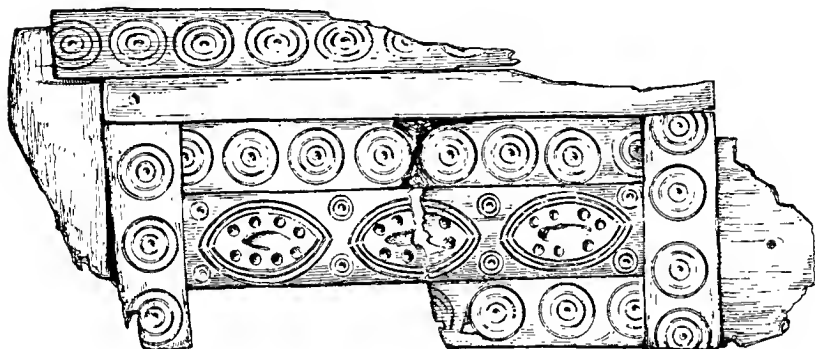


Fig. 4. PORTION OF BONE CASKET FOUND AT YORK. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The small strip of bone found at York has the still simpler ring-and-dot pattern, and may have belonged to the casket; but no satisfactory explanation has been suggested for the socketed iron object with bent head ending in a loop."

WILLIAM BEMROSE, ESQ., F.S.A., submitted the following report as Local Secretary for Derbyshire:

"EXPLORATION OF THE HARBOROUGH ROCKS CAVE.

Preliminary Report.

Mr. Lyttleton Gell, of Hopton Hall, Derbyshire, informed

* Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 534, found in a mound with burnt bones, sword, two shield-bosses, draughtsmen, bridle-bit and pair of stirrups, and iron buckle at Östre Alm. Stange, Hedemarken.

† Lough Neagh, co. Antrim (British Museum).

me a short time ago that the Harborough Cave was being cleared out under the direction of three local gentlemen, and suggested that it would be advisable for me to visit the cave.

I did so, and learned that two men had been at work for nearly three weeks.

The Harborough Rocks are about 1 mile from the village of Brassington (locally called Brasson), and nearly 5 miles N.W. by W. of the town of Wirksworth. The neighbourhood of Brassington has been from ancient times the seat of extensive lead-mining believed to have been worked by the Romans, and is of further interest from the fact of several peculiar shaped rocks, which local tradition says were used for worship in pre-Reformation times.

The so-called 'Pulpit Rock' is about 6 feet in height. Another, an upright stone on the top of which is a bason-like hole, is called the Font. (This font was used some months ago when the child of Mr. Raines, of the Harborough Farm just below, was baptized.) A third rock is named the 'Giant's Arm Chair.'

Mr. H. Arnold-Bemrose, F.G.S., has kindly examined these rocks, and expresses his opinion that these isolated pillars of natural rock have been carved with chisel and hammer at some earlier time than the present.

Lower down is a fine rocking stone, easily moved by a man.

Near the pulpit stone is a tumulus about 15 feet in diameter and about 2 feet 6 inches in height, which apparently has been repeatedly disturbed. A farmer informed me that he assisted some years ago in digging a trench across the tumulus, and fourteen skulls were found, but no other bones.

On September 21st Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., and myself visited the cave, when a more careful inspection was made of the work being carried on. When cleared the floor is uneven, with several deep pockets at the far end, and a pocket near the entrance, only partially cleared. In this pocket the earlier bones were being found.

The soil alongside the wall opposite the entrance was about 3 feet deep, and showed three floors about 1 foot each in depth. Unfortunately these floors were not each taken off separately and the finds kept by themselves, otherwise the work was being carefully carried out by the headman, who had previously helped at other cave explorations.

The finds consisted of pottery from early to recent times, but much broken, a portion being of the Roman period.

A door had been placed at the entrance of the cave and

padlocked. The more important finds were taken at the close of the day's work to Mr. Heathcote's, at Winster.

One evening a forcible entry was made, and two pots (imperfect) which were left on a table were stolen. The headman described them 'as Samian ware with scratchings on them.' Any way they are gone, and may not be recovered, which is to be regretted.

There were examples of the lighter red Roman ware, but we were told that the two stolen examples were Samian ware, the man adding, 'I have dug out Samian ware before to-day.'

The more important finds up to this date were five brooches, all more or less corroded. Four of them are of the bow type, the fifth of a circular type.

This last seems to be similar to a gold one in the British Museum (Wollaston Franks Collection). The Harborough brooch had been set with stones, several of which were found, and traces of gold could be seen.

In one of a number of knives the wooden handle remained in fair condition. Several small objects in bone and metal were found, with a few coins and flint instruments.

An interesting find is a gem, probably of carnelian, from a ring. The metal had corroded away, but an impression was left in the soil of a portion of the ring.

The British Museum authorities have seen an impression, and suggest that the gem represents Minerva standing with a shield and spear in her left hand, and in her right a small figure of Victory holding a wreath. As in the case of many Roman gems found in this country, the work is extremely rude, and the details look more like a grasshopper than anything else.

Up to our visit bones of various animals had been found, mostly broken marrow bones, but no doubt this section will be added to by further exploration.

On the 23rd September, 1907, accompanied by Mr. Andrew, we visited Mr. Heathcote at Winster, who received us cordially and showed us the most interesting objects that had been found. Our time was brief, and only allowed a very cursory inspection of the objects themselves, which were in the state in which they were found.

The special purpose of our visit was to obtain a promise that the objects before being dispersed would be described carefully, well illustrated, and be published in some suitable journal. On behalf of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society we ventured to offer literary aid from members of the Society, and that a portion of the Society's Journal would be available for the proposed illustrated report: excerpts from the report

being presented to the three gentlemen who had been at the expense of exploring the cave.

Mr. Heathcote at once fell in with our suggestions, and felt sure that his colleagues would gladly agree to the proposals we had made.

The exploration of the cave would take several weeks longer to accomplish, and we felt that we could not expect to obtain more under the circumstances than we had done, viz. the promise of a good account of the objects finding its way into print, and a permanent record being made after a careful study of the various objects discovered.

At a later period I hope to submit a fuller report.

ROMAN ENAMELLED BROOCH.

The enamelled bronze brooch exhibited (see illustration) was found in October, 1857, by William Knowles, when taking up an old fence in his field near to Staley, in the parish of Bonsall. Until 25th July, 1890, it was in the possession of Mr. J. B. Coates of Bonsall, but has now passed into my collection. The enamel is still remarkably fresh, and the bronze has a brilliant patination.

THE EYAM STONE MATRIX FOR LEAD HORN-BOOK.

To the courtesy of Mr. C. E. C. Bowles, of Wirksworth, I am indebted for the loan of the stone matrix exhibited.

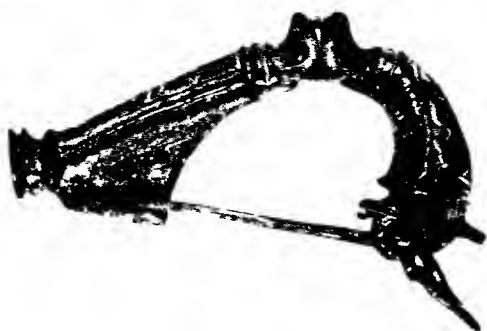
The matrix is of gritstone, such as abounds in the wall fences of the district, and measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found on Mr. Bowles' property a short time ago (1907) by Mr. Robert Fox, the tenant of a farm called Shepherd's Flat, situated in the township of Foolow, and about one mile from Eyam.

This farm had for many centuries belonged to the Staffords, of Eyam, and passed into the possession of the Bradshawes, to which family it belonged in 1665, when the village of Eyam was practically decimated by the plague.

At that time it was in the occupation of a man named Morten, the details of whose sufferings during the time of the plague are graphically told by William Wood in his *History of Eyam*.

Morten survived, but bereft of wife and child, whom, as was often the case, he was forced to bury close by the house he lived in at Shepherd's Flat.

This stone is of a very intractable nature for such a purpose and has the horn-book matrix on one side, and a matrix



ROMAN ENAMELLED BROOCH FOUND AT BONSALL,
DERBYSHIRE

for the handle is at the back. The handle in this case was no doubt soldered by an after process to complete the horn-book.

This matrix differs from some others, inasmuch as the lettering is in relief, as type would be, and not countersunk as in sinking for a seal. At some period it has received an injury which has somewhat defaced several letters.

It is thought by some who have examined the matrix that it is of the seventeenth century, or possibly somewhat earlier.

It is a singular circumstance that the best known horn-book, called "the Bateman," was found at Middleton, in Derbyshire, and is of the time of Charles I.; and here we have a rare stone matrix, also from the same county, and both from the Peak district, where there was at that time but a sparse population.

P.S. The mould has since been fully described and illustrated in the thirtieth volume of the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*."

Mr. BEMROSE also exhibited, by kind permission of Mr. R. Drane, an ivory horn-book of the unusual dimensions of $8\frac{1}{16}$ inches in length by $6\frac{7}{16}$ inches in width. It has on one side the alphabet in large capital Roman letters, and on the other a miscellaneous collection of words, such as "And," "To-day," "To-morrow," "Very well," "Bateman," "Fire," "Dogs," "Chase," "Walk," "Ride," "Rain," "Dry," which might have been used by children of the better classes. The date of this horn-book is probably early eighteenth century.

Mr. ANDREW said that the Harborough Cave had not been systematically excavated from the start, but the greatest care was taken of all the finds. These were miscellaneous, dating from Roman or earlier times to the days of Charles I., but were unfortunately not on exhibition.

THE PRESIDENT commented on the extraordinary size of the tusk from which the ivory tablet, now in the form of a horn-book, had been cut.

Mr. READ had submitted the mould for metal horn-books to the MSS. Department of the British Museum, and there could be no doubt that it belonged to the seventeenth century. The letters were incuse on the mould, producing a very clear impression. As to the ivory plaque, it must be remembered that the tusk was hollow for one or two feet from the root, and a slice could only be obtained beyond the point where it

became solid. The great width of the exhibit recalled the consular diptychs of Rome, and no elephants of modern times had tusks of sufficient breadth for such purposes. The most interesting item was the enamelled bronze brooch, which was in excellent preservation, and more British than Roman in style. The loop at the head was for attaching a chain connecting it with another of the same pattern now lost. Most of the enamel is a brilliant red, made from copper, and naturally oxidises like the bronze in which it is set.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a very perfect example of an English inscribed mazer which was destined to pass into the British Museum.



MAZER WITH INSCRIBED BAND. CIRCA 1470. (3.)

It has the usual maple-wood bowl, increased in depth by a silver-gilt band inscribed :

Uas precor et potum cristum benedicere totum Ω.

with trefoils and ivy leaves for stops. The meaning of the final letter is obscure. (See illustration.)

There is no print in the bowl, nor is the band hall-marked, but the date of the mazer is probably *circa* 1470.

The diameter across the rim is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the total depth $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The band is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 5th December, 1907.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

- From the Author :—London vanished and vanishing. Painted and described by Philip Norman. 8vo. London, 1905.
- From the Author :—St. Martin's Church, Chichester. By E. E. Street, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1907.
- From the Authoress :—A silver badge of Thetford. By Lady Evans, M.A. 8vo. London, 1907.
- From the Author :—A note on some alabaster sculptures of Nottingham make. By W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. 8vo. London, 1907.
- From W. Bruce Bannerman, Esq., F.S.A. :—Engravings and photographs of the churches of Addington, Farleigh, Tatsfield, Wanborough, and Woldingham, Surrey.
- From the Right Hon Lord Avebury, P.C., President :—Annual Archaeological Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario. 8vo. Toronto, 1907.
- From H. Yates Thompson, Esq., F.S.A. :—A descriptive catalogue of twenty illuminated manuscripts (replacing twenty discarded from the original hundred), in the collection of Henry Yates Thompson. 8vo. Cambridge, 1907.
- From the Author :—Problematical features in maps designed by Mercator and Desceliers. By J. R. McClymont. 8vo. n.p. 1907.

John Garstang, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., was admitted Fellow.

Owing to the inconvenience caused by the occasional falling of St. George's Day in Holy Week and Easter Week, notice was given, in accordance with the Statutes, ch. xix. § 1, of the following proposal of the Council of an alteration in the Statutes:

Ch. vi. § 1.

In place of "or on one of the four succeeding days,"

Substitute "or within a fortnight of Easter Day."

M. BEAZELEY, Esq., Hon. Librarian to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, read the following paper on certain human remains found in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral church, and supposed by some to be those of Archbishop Becket:

"While engaged in levelling the ground in the crypt of the cathedral church of Canterbury in January, 1888, the workmen came upon some human bones, which the Seneschal (the late Dr. Sheppard) and Mr. Pugh (the head vesturer) at once proceeded to examine.

A stone coffin had been discovered at a little depth below

the surface of the ground, at the west end of that portion of the crypt immediately beneath the Trinity Chapel, and it was found to be filled up with earth and rubbish, among which the bones were indiscriminately mixed.

Dr. Sheppard and Mr. Pugh emptied the coffin and picked out the bones; after which the remainder of the earth was all carefully passed through a sieve, so as to ensure that no portions of bone had been overlooked.

The remains were then removed to the adjoining house of the architect to the cathedral (the late Mr. H. G. Austin), where they were pieced together by Mr. W. Pugin Thornton, surgeon, a work which occupied him some days, and the skeleton was found to be complete with the exception of five vertebræ, some parts of the sacrum and pelvis, the right patella, some small bones of hands and feet, the greater portion of the right superior maxilla, a small portion of the inferior maxilla, and all the teeth except five. The remains were then photographed, and finally consigned to their coffin in the crypt.*

This discovery excited great interest at the time, and speculation being set to work freely as to the identity of the remains it was at once suggested that they were those of Archbishop Becket.

On 26th February and 12th March, 1891, the late Mr. H. S. Milman, Director, read before this Society his valuable paper on 'The Vanished Memorials of St. Thomas of Canterbury,'† in which he supported the view that the bones in question were those of the archbishop; while Canon Routledge communicated his paper, 'The bones of Archbishop Becket,' to the Kent Archæological Society,‡ basing his argument on the same side, mainly on that of Mr. Milman.

Finally, in 1901, Mr. Pugin Thornton published a pamphlet entitled *Becket's Bones*, in which he still maintained that the bones were those of the archbishop: and the time has therefore now arrived when the whole subject can be fully reviewed, investigated, and discussed upon its merits with advantage.

The matter at issue between the several authorities who have hitherto written upon it divides itself into three main questions.

First, is there evidence to show that the remains found in 1888 were actually those of Becket? Second, were Becket's bones really burnt at the time of the destruction of his shrine?

* *Surgical Report*, by W. Pugin Thornton, *Archæologia Cantiana*, xviii. 257-260.

† *Archæologia*, liii. 211.

‡ *Archæologia Cantiana*, xxi. 73-80.

Third, supposing it to be ascertained that the remains in question were not Becket's, what evidence is there to show whose they were?

First, is there evidence to show that the remains found in 1888 were actually those of Becket? This question will be best examined under five separate heads, viz.: A, the coffin and the state of its contents: B, the length of the skeleton; C, the teeth; D, the size and condition of the skull; E, general considerations.

A. *The coffin and the state of its contents.*—It was found only a few inches below the surface of the ground, and was described by Canon Rontledge as 'of Portland oolite, not of Caen-stone, as might have been expected, while the cover was of thin Sussex fire-stone, utterly unsuited for this particular purpose.' Its length over all was 6 feet 4 inches, its depth 15 inches, and its internal width across the shoulders 18 inches. 'At the head of the coffin was a boulder-like stone, hollowed out on its upper surface, as if to form a pillow. It had been broken across the middle.* The thin lid was found to have been broken in several places as if some heavy weight, such as a wine cask, had been dumped down upon it. This part of the crypt was walled off from 1546 to 1838,† divided up among the canons, and used by them as wine cellars.

The coffin was found filled up to the top with earth and rubbish in which the bones were mixed up indiscriminately, appearing as if they had been taken out and then shovelled in again with the earth of the cellar, a piece of a glass wine bottle having been found among the other rubbish. The skull was at the foot of the coffin, and so near the upper surface that it was visible as soon as the lid was removed.

B. *The length of the skeleton.*—In his before-quoted *Surgical Report* Mr. Pugin Thornton says: 'Taking the length of the skeleton, on its right side, as it lay on the board, with the bones in an unbroken line, and in close order, from the plantar surface of the *Os calcis* (heel) to the superior border of the *Clavicle* (collar bone), it measured 60 inches. Allowing 4 inches for the *cervical vertebrae* (neck), 6 for the skull, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the soft parts (skin, etc.), the total height of the living body would be $71\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 5 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Now the allowance of 4 inches for the neck is small, and so also is 6 inches for the head, which measurement, it is said, should be $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total height. So taking 5 inches for the neck, 8 for the head, and 2 for the soft parts, the height of the body would be—and

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, xviii. 256.

† *Ibid.* xviii. 255.

this would be a full, but no extravagant, computation—6 feet 3 inches. Comparing this measurement with that suggested by the length of the long bones, it would seem that the living body of this skeleton stood more than 6 feet in height, probably 6 feet 2 inches.’

Becket was always described as a man of great stature, and Mr. Milman in his before-mentioned paper says, ‘The recorded personality of St. Thomas (his traditional “longitude” was “vij fote save a ynehe”):’ so that even Mr. Pugin Thornton’s very liberal extra allowance thus falls short by 9 inches of the height necessary to identify the remains with those of the Archbishop.

C. *The teeth.* With the remains there were found only five teeth, which Mr. Pugin Thornton estimated to be those of a man 45 to 55 years old. So small a number of teeth is rare at this age, even in the case of an invalid, but most unusual in that of a strong and healthy person. Archbishop Becket was but fifty-two at the time of his murder, and was always described as a remarkably powerful and active man: vigorous to a degree both in body and mind: rendering it difficult to suppose that when he met his death in the prime of his health and strength he had already lost 27 out of his 32 teeth.

D. *The size and condition of the skull.* The size of the cranium is a crucial test in determining whether the skull in question was Becket’s or not. Mr. Pugin Thornton says of it: ‘That its bones had formed the head of a man of large intellect there can be no doubt.’ (*Becket’s Bones*, p. 7.) Also: ‘That the skull, judging from its great size, belonged to a man of more than ordinary intelligence.’ (*Ibid.* p. 14.) And again: ‘The circumference, when the bones were fitted on the mould of modeller’s clay, was $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches.’ (*Ibid.* p. 7.) This size of head, however ($22\frac{3}{4}$ inches), is by no means anything at all unusual among the cultured classes of this country, only representing, as it does, a size in hats of $7\frac{1}{8}$, for out of the 100 sizes of their customers’ hats given in the list supplied by Messrs. Lincoln and Bennett to *The Evening News* of 8th July, 1907, 27 equal it and 25 exceed it; viz. from sizes $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{7}{8}$, or $23\frac{1}{4}$ to 25 inches in circumference, while ‘6 $\frac{5}{8}$, 7, and $7\frac{1}{8}$ are the standard sizes worn by men of average intelligence,’ representing circumferences of heads 22 inches to $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Becket was known not only for his great height but also for his large head: for Dean Stanley says on this latter point, and quoting from the eye-witness of his murder, ‘The head—which it was remarked was of unusual size’*—a fact which can-

* *Historical Memorials of Canterbury* (1883), 33.

not be reconciled with the measurement of a skull only within the size of that of 'men of average intelligence' at the present day.

The condition of the skull affords still stronger testimony than does its lack of size against the possibility of its being Becket's; for although when discovered it was in a much damaged state, its injuries bore no resemblance to those inflicted on the Archbishop's head by the swords of his assailants: and even Mr. Pugin Thornton, although holding, as he does, 'that the reasons for believing that the bones found in the crypt in 1888 were those of Archbishop Becket are ample,'* is constrained to admit, 'for my part I think that the skull proved little either for or against' †

It was very much crushed and broken in on the left side and shattered on the right, while on the left side was a cut or fracture extending for about six inches, with jagged edges, not the smooth ones which would have been left by the stroke of a sharp sword, such as may be seen in the wounds on the skulls at Hythe: and those who originally took the bones out of the coffin considered that the cut in question had been made by the stroke of a spade. The back and crown were almost intact, for Mr. Pugin Thornton, in his *Surgical Report* on the skeleton says of them: 'The *Occipital bone* (back of the head) was very nearly perfect. It was in firm articulation with both Parietals along its superior borders. . . . The fracture across the crown of the skull has evidently been caused very recently, probably during the removal of the bones from the Crypt. This was the case in the fracture of the left Femur. . . . With regard to any injuries which may have happened to this skull, it will be seen that the crown is perfect, there being a continuous run of bone from the back of the head to the forehead, which varied in breadth from 5 to 6 inches. . . . Accordingly, if this be Thomas à Becket's skull, no pieces of bone of any size could have been removed to be kept as relics.' And even in regard to the crack in the left side of the head, on which so much stress has been laid by those who wish to identify the skull with Becket's, Mr. Pugin Thornton hesitates to pronounce definitely that it was made before death. Mr. H. G. Austin had said (*Times*, February 13, 1888): 'In confirmation of this it is the left portion of the skull which is missing, the portion found being fractured in two places (said by the surgeon to have been made before death), and broken into several small pieces.' To which Mr. Pugin Thornton replied (*Times*, February 15, 1888): 'I have never said that the fractures were made

* *Op. cit.* 10. 11.

† *Ibid.* 7.

before death. I am not able to bear such testimony. I have said that the crack in the skull, mentioned by Father Morris, looks as if it might have been made before death. This is undoubtedly the explanation of Mr. Austin's mistake.'

This condition of the skull may therefore now be compared with the accounts given by the eye-witnesses of the wounds actually inflicted on the head of the archbishop at the time of his murder. These accounts are somewhat discordant, as might well be supposed under the circumstances. The gathering gloom of a winter evening, the darkness of the vaulted transept in which the tragedy was enacted, the savage and terrible nature of the outrage itself, and the horror felt at the sacrilege of the deed, must have caused a terror, excitement, and confusion among the archbishop's attendants such as we can scarcely realise at the present day, and but ill adapted for subsequent narration by different persons in a perfectly connected manner.

Yet in spite of all variations and discrepancies in the different narratives, we learn enough for the purpose in hand, for, as Dean Stanley says,* 'From these several accounts we can recover the particulars of the death of Archbishop Becket to the minutest details'; and it is quite certain that he received three severe sword strokes on his head. The first blow was partially warded off by Edward Grim, and 'The spent force of the stroke descended on Becket's head, grazed the crown, and finally rested on his left shoulder, cutting through the clothes and skin.'† The next blow brought him to his knees, 'His arms falling, but his hands still joined as if in prayer.'‡ He then fell flat on his face, and 'In this posture he received from Richard the Breton a tremendous blow. . . . The stroke was aimed with such violence that the scalp or crown of the head—which, it was remarked, was of unusual size—was severed from the skull, and the sword snapt in two on the marble pavement.'§

This last injury therefore differentiates Becket's head entirely from the one in question, the top of which was quite intact. The crown of Becket's skull had been completely severed by Richard le Breton's fearful stroke, *corona capitis tota amputata*, as FitzStephen calls it, for as Benedict, who was present, tells us that 'the third blow horribly increased the preceding wound, cutting off the greater part of the head.' Or as Father Morris says: 'I would add Herbert de Borham's further detail, which he, though no monk, yet associated to the brotherhood of the Canterbury monks, will have learned from eye-witnesses, that when the body was taken up 'the

* *Op. cit.* 61.

† *Ibid.* 92.

‡ *Ibid.* 92.

§ *Ibid.* 93

top of the head (*testa capitis*) with his anointed crown hung from the head like a plate, adhering still by a little skin to the forehead.' There was no darkness when this was seen next day.' (*Times*, February 28, 1888.)

E. *General Considerations*.—The difficulties of identifying the remains with those of Becket increase the further the question is examined; for if they were really his they must have been removed by the monks, and hidden away in the crypt at the time of the destruction of the shrine, or at least as soon as the impending news had reached them, so that when the Royal Commission under Dr. Leyton had arrived at Canterbury in September, 1538, and the iron box in the shrine had been opened, it must have proved to be empty, or else to have contained substituted bones. It matters not which, as either supposition is too incredible to be entertained; for the truth of the concealment or of the substitution must have inevitably reached the ears of the Commissioner, and the poor monks concerned in the act would have had short shrift, for Dr. Leyton was not a man to be trifled with; and in Tudor days swift and severe punishment would have awaited such an offence. So that at such a crisis no one connected with the cathedral would have ventured to run the risk of inevitable detection with Cromwell directing affairs; for such was the terror inspired by the very name of the *Malleus Monachorum*, and by any orders issued by him, that the monks would have shrunk from the attempt. And if anything further were needed to prove their state of panic at the time, or the extreme vigilance of the king's officials, and the ruthlessness with which they carried out their orders, it would be found in the fact that upon the issue of the Royal Proclamation, 'That from henceforth the days used to be festivals in his [Becket's] name, shall not be observed—nor the service, office, antiphonies, collects and prayers in his name read, but raised and put out of all books.'* The name of Becket was erased in a register of the monks, priors, etc. of Christ Church, preserved in the Chapter Library at Canterbury, which, as but a small and quite inconspicuous book, might have easily escaped notice.

The Roman reaction under Queen Mary must also be reckoned with if Becket's bones had been surreptitiously removed and thus concealed; for in this case their locality must have been preserved in the minds of some of the old faith, among the members of which the memory of the act would have been religiously retained. Only fifteen years had elapsed between the destruction of the shrine and the accession

* Stanley, *op. cit.* 255, quoting from Wilkins. *Concilia*, iii. 848.

of Queen Mary, during which period the secret would have been certainly handed on, and then communicated to her as soon as she was seated firmly on the throne; and no one can doubt but that so zealous a restorer of the past would have made full use of such important knowledge; and if the bones in question had been canonically pronounced to be those of the murdered Archbishop, and if miracles had consequently recommenced, the cause which Queen Mary had so much at heart would in all probability have been considerably furthered, for with so active and zealous an archdeacon as Nicholas Harpsfield by her side action in the matter would have been inevitable and rapid: he having had so burning a desire to crush out heresy and to re-establish the old faith that he would have gladly seized such a favourable means of doing so. But as nothing of the kind occurred, the inference is obvious that both the Queen and the Archdeacon must have been fully aware that Archbishop Becket's remains were no longer available for the purpose.

Besides Archdeacon Harpsfield there was Nicholas Wotton, who had been Dean of Canterbury continuously since 1541, having been appointed to the office only three years after the destruction of the shrine; and he at all events must have known if Becket's bones still lay in the crypt of his cathedral, and would have informed the Queen of the fact; for as Hasted truly says of him,* 'To serve his prince, seems to have been the sole maxim by which he acted: and to enhance that religion which his prince favoured, let him change it ever so often, seems to have been his creed likewise.'

Second, were Becket's bones really burnt at the time of the destruction of his shrine? Contemporary evidence shall supply the answer. Pope Paul III., although he had previously excommunicated Henry VIII., had kept the edict in abeyance until the outrage in Canterbury Cathedral in September, 1538, drove him to action, 'and at a consistory held on the 25th October the holy father "signified the new cruelty and impiety of the English king, who had ordered the body of the blessed Thomas of Canterbury to be burned and the ashes to be scattered and given to the wind, the shrine being at the same time plundered," and deputed certain cardinals to advise thereon. The advising cardinals soon made their report, and thereupon the Pope published the deferred Bull of 1535, through a solemn sequence dated the 17th of December, 1538.†

As the advising cardinals had taken the best part of two

* *History of Kent*, 1801, xii. 5.

† *Milman. op. cit.*

months to inquire into and investigate the alleged outrage on the bones, the inference is plain that their inquiry into the truth of the case must have been exhaustive, and so convincing that the evidence adduced of the burning was clear enough to justify the Pope's utterance and his other action in the matter.

Charles Wriothesley, Windsor Herald *tempore* Henry VIII., says, under date of September, 1538, 'Allso Saint Austens Abbey, at Canterbury. was suppressed, and the shryne and goodes taken to the Kinges treasureye, and St. Thomas of Canterburies shryne allso, and the monkes commaunded to chaunge theyr habettes, and then after they should knowe the Kinges further pleasure, and the bones of St. Thomas of Canterbury were brent in the same church by my Lord Crumwell.'*

On this the late Precentor Venables, of Lincoln, who was the first to draw attention to it in the correspondence of 1888, remarks: 'The archaic form "brent" sets aside all idea of a confusion between "burned" and "buried." This contemporary evidence puts the whole question at rest. The bones found are not those of Becket.'†

Of Wriothesley's *Chronicle* itself its learned editor, William Douglas Hamilton, F.S.A., says: 'From internal evidence it would appear to be the work of a scholar, and to have been written contemporaneously. the events being jotted down from day to day as they occurred.'‡

Stow, who was thirteen at the time of the destruction of the shrine, says in his *Chronicles*, 1580: 'This moneth of September xxx. Saint Austin's Abbey, at Canterbury, was suppressed, and the shrine and goodes taken to the king's treasure, as also the shrine of Thomas Becket in the Priory of Christ Church, was likewise taken to the king's use, and his bones, scull and all, which was there found, with a piece broken out by the wound of his death, were all brent in the same church by the Lord Cromwell.'

He also records in his *Annals*, 1592: 'S. Austine's Abbey at Canterbury was suppressed, and the Shrine and goods taken to the king's treasure, as also the shrine of Thomas Becket in the priorie of Christ Church was likewise taken to the king's use. This shrine was builded about a man's height, all of stone, then upwards of tymber plain, within the which was a chest of yron. conteining the bones of Thomas Becket, seul and al, with the wound of his death, and the

* Wriothesley's *Chronicle*. Camden Society. 1875, i. 86.

† *Times*, March 16, 1888.

‡ *Introduction*, p. 1.

peece cut out of his scull, laide in the same wounde. These bones (by commandment of the L. Cromwell) were then and there brent.'

Lastly there is the testimony of Nicholas Harpsfield's manuscript *Life of Sir Thomas More*, which says. 'Albeit wee have of late unshrined him [S^r Thomas] and burned his holy bones.'*

Nothing can be more conclusive than this statement of Queen Mary's archdeacon, who as a high official of the cathedral must have known accurately the facts of the case, and whose whole interests would have lain, not in proclaiming, as he did, that the venerated remains of the Saint had been consumed, but rather that they were still preserved in safety at the cathedral, had such a course been possible.

There had been for long a doubt about the word 'burned' in Harpsfield's manuscript, owing to an anonymous and unidentified author, Ro. Ba., having misread the original word 'burned' as 'buried' when transcribing the above passage into his own *Life of Sir Thomas More*, a mistake which deceived even Dean Stanley, who actually quoted it as Harpsfield's own statement.†

The error was first pointed out by Father Morris,‡ and his opponent, Mr. Pugin Thornton, seeing at once the vital importance of the matter, submitted the point to Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, and then wrote as follows: 'Certainly the extract given by Canon Edmund Venables is very striking, and so is Father Morris' research relating to the "buried" or "burned" of Harpsfield's, to the accuracy of which, through the kindness of Mr. Thompson, Keeper of the Manuscripts at the British Museum, I am able to bear testimony.'§

Mr. Millman|| seeks to contradict, or at least to minimise, the effect of all this very clear and positive contemporary evidence of the burning by quoting from the manuscript draft scheme of a sermon (Paper Office, 1539) to be preached at St. Paul's Cross in order to allay the excitement caused by the papal bull of excommunication, to this effect: 'As for the shryne of Thomas Becket, sometime Archbishop of Canterbury . . . it was arrested that his shrynes and bones should be taken away and bestowed in such place as the same shuld cause no superstition afterwards as it is indeede amongst others of that sorte conveyed and buryed in a noble towre.'

* British Museum MS. 6253, f. 107.

† *Op. cit.*, 254, n. 2.

‡ *Times*, February 20, 1888.

§ *Kentish Observer*, March 26, 1888.

|| *Op. cit.*

This quotation, however, in reality tells against Mr. Milman's contention that Becket's bones were not burned but buried, the words, 'As it is indede amongst others of that sorte conveyed and buried in a noble towre,' having been erased in the manuscript, showing that even the very elastic consciences of Tudor days could not stand such a flagrant terminological inexactitude as that.

Third, supposing it to be ascertained that the remains in question were not Becket's, what evidence is there to show whose they were? Burials in the cathedral were matters of such great importance that the exact site of each grave and its contents must have been so well known to the officials of Christ Church that they would have been necessarily fully aware who it was that was interred at the particular place in question, namely William de Andeville, Abbot of Evesham, formerly a monk of Christ Church, who died at Canterbury while attending an archiepiscopal visitation, and was buried in the very spot where the bones under consideration were found, as narrated in the following record:

'Desanctis et virilibus actibus abbatís Willielmí

Huic successit Willielmus de Andevilla monachus Christi ecclesiæ Cantuarie, ubi jacet sepultus ad caput beati Thomæ Martyris, qui antequam illuc iret causa visitationis quando ibi a domino est visitatus, vidit in somnis, sicut fratribus retulit, quod sol sepultus erat ad pedes ejus. Quæ visio interpretationem accepit processu temporis, postquam beatus Thomas sepultus est ad pedes ejus.*

TRANSLATION.

Concerning the pious and noble deeds of Abbot William.

To him succeeded William de Andeville, a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, where he lies buried at the head of the blessed Thomas the Martyr, who before he went thither by reason of a visitation (*i.e.* an archiepiscopal visitation) when he was visited there by the Lord (*i.e.* he died), saw in dreams, as he reported to the brethren, that the sun had been buried at his feet. Which vision received its interpretation in process of time, after the blessed Thomas was buried at his feet.

* *Chronicon Abbatæ de Evesham* (Rolls Series 29), 99, 100.

Nothing can be plainer than this record, which is so fully confirmed by the relative interment positions of Abbot William and Archbishop Becket, the latter having been buried in a straight line to the eastward of and quite close to the feet of the former; and also by the fact of the Abbot's interment having been the only one in this part of the crypt immediately to the west of where the Archbishop was subsequently buried; while the very presence of the 'Boulder-like stone, hollowed out on its upper surface, as if to form a pillow,' before mentioned, at the head of the coffin, proves a regular interment there.

Only one skeleton was found in the stone coffin, so that the question therefore arises, If the remains were really those of Becket, what became of William de Andeville's? To which there can be but one answer, that the latter were taken from their coffin, substituted for those of Becket, and vicariously burnt by the Commissioner. Such an act, however, would have involved the opening and the desecration of the tomb of so important a personage as an Abbot of Evesham. His remains would have been found robed in full pontificals; and to suppose that any ecclesiastics of that time would have disturbed the bones of anyone so dignified for the purpose of consigning them to the flames is most unlikely; for in the opinion of that period cremation involved danger in the other world to the individual concerned, and no Churchman of that age would have risked the fate in a future state of an Abbot of Evesham, but of the two alternatives would rather have seen Cromwell's orders carried out to the letter, because Becket's position as a canonised saint in heaven was perfectly secure against anything that might happen here.

The credit of the discovery connecting the remains of William de Andeville with the subject in hand is due to Mr. William Pugh, now honorary vesturer of Canterbury Cathedral, to whom the author returns his grateful thanks for much valuable aid in the preparation of this paper."

Mr. C. TRICE MARTIN thought that the story of the burning of Becket's bones was without foundation. The process against Becket was printed, and is certainly a false document, containing as it does such expressions as "Rex Hiberniæ" in the royal title. It is printed by Wilkins,* who professes to quote from Pollinus, but no known work of the latter contains the process. Reference is made to the burning of "abusive fragments" held to be fraudulent, and the head put

* *Concilia Magnæ Britanniae et Hiberniæ* (London, 1737), iii. 835.

into the silver shrine was also not genuine. The words are "the bones were spread among the bones of other men," which were all put out of the way; but all that was burnt was the head in the silver mount. The only Englishman who says Becket was burnt was quoting the works of the Italian he was conversing with, and this is not good evidence. Contemporaries said that, with the exception of the false head, all the bones were buried.

Mr. AYMER VALLANCE considered it beside the point to discuss whether the bones were burnt or not. The problem was to identify the bones discovered. He had seen the bones and thought them those of St. Thomas, but had since changed his opinion. The state of the skull did not agree with the account of the murder. One account says the brains were scattered, but this could not have happened to the Canterbury skull. The bones were found perfectly dry, of a dark brown orange colour.

Rev. R. B. GARDNER saw nothing remarkable in the fact that a skull of 750 years ago should not conform to the dimensions we should expect. The average size of the human skull had varied considerably in the interval.

Mr. J. G. WOOD inquired as to the connexion with the abbot of Evesham. The bones discussed in the paper had been disturbed, and might be only sweepings, not even those of the abbot.

Mr. LEACH held that Mr. Trice Martin's objections were not supported by his evidence. The chronicle says the bones were burnt, and no evidence had been brought forward to the contrary. We have further positive evidence that another person was buried in this place. There was no attempt to reinstate the bones of Becket in Mary's time, a strong proof that they had been burnt.

Dr. HAMILTON HALL considered the accounts of the murder incredible. As the body lay on the stone floor, it was impossible to cut off the coronal portion of the skull with a sword. The statement in the Chronicles was misleading, and arose from a confusion in the use of the word *coronet*, which here meant the scalp and not the top of the skull. Stow says that the skull was found and the piece fitted into the cavity 300 years afterwards. Cardinal Pole wished to be buried where the skull had been exhibited, not buried.

Mr. HOPE referred to excavations at Canterbury under-

taken by him in 1886, and produced plans of the cathedral church at various dates, to show the alterations made in the surroundings of St. Thomas's tomb. The coffin containing the bones under discussion was west of that wherein the murdered archbishop was laid, and was perhaps that of the abbot of Evesham, though the Evesham record is the only authority for this statement. What would be the condition at the present day of a body deposited in a crypt constantly subject to floods, as the crypt undoubtedly was?

Further examination might decide whether these bones belonged to the abbot or another. It should be noted that no one who chronicled the murder actually saw it perpetrated. The archbishop was brought to his knees by a sword-cut on the left side of the head, and the next blow only removed the scalp, not any portion of the skull, one account of the burial mentioning that the skin was folded back and the head bound up before burial. Hence the skull discovered might still be that of the archbishop. It was by no means certain that the body remained intact from the time of the murder till the sixteenth century. Some changes were made in 1220, and there is a record of an ivory box containing the mitre and other relics which were buried with the archbishop. In the Public Record Office were several letters about the demolition of the shrine, but nothing was said with regard to the burning of the body, and a letter from Wriothesley to Cromwell pointed to the shrine and its contents having been treated in the same quiet way as those of St. Swithun at Winchester. Mr. Hope showed from the sacrist's accounts to what extent all the offerings at the shrines, etc. had fallen off by 1536, and contended that the destruction of St. Thomas's shrine was not based on any religious grounds, but was a violent act of appropriation by King Henry VIII. on account of the value of its metal work and jewels. It was curious at least that the injuries to the skull discovered should coincide so exactly with those which the murdered archbishop must have received, and he thought the identity of the bones must remain an open question until the opportunity shall occur of their being again examined by skilful anatomists.

Mr. BEAZELEY replied that he had inquired of the late Professor Stewart whether, in such circumstances, a piece of the skull could be struck off with a sword. The skull so injured would have smooth edges, whereas that under discussion had jagged edges, where the blow had fallen.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 12th December, 1907.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Churches and church endowments in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. By Rev. O. J. Reichel, B.C.L., F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1907.

From Stephen Darby, Esq. :—Annual Reports of the Maidenhead Field Club and Thames Valley Antiquarian Society. 1884-1891. 8vo. Maidenhead, 1886-1892.

H. St. GEORGE GRAY, Esq., read a paper on the Stone Circles of East Cornwall, in which he dealt chiefly with the excavations conducted by him at the Stripples Stones for the British Association in 1905, and with his surveys and observations of the neighbouring circles, viz. the Trippet Stones, the Leaze, the Fernacre, and the Stannon Circles. The " Stripples Stones " consisted originally of 28 standing stones, of which rather more than half remain ; the diameter of the circle was $146\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the stones were arranged $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Fernacre was the largest circle in Cornwall, with an approximate diameter of 149 feet ; in this circle 71 standing and prostrate stones remained. Stannon had an approximate diameter of 138 feet, and Mr. Gray's plan showed no less than 79 stones. The Trippet Stones Circle was of similar character to the Stripples Stones, with a diameter of 108 feet, and having 8 standing and 4 prostrate stones remaining. The Leaze Circle was the smallest of the " group," having a diameter of 81 feet, its stones of quadrangular cross-section numbering 10 standing and 6 prostrate.

Mr. Gray went into details with regard to the relative position of the circles, not only with themselves but with the hill-tops (*i.e.* Brown Willy, Rough Tor, Garrow Tor, etc.). He remarked that there were some hundreds of hut-circles in the immediate neighbourhood, which were probably contemporary with the circles. Some of these hut-circles had been recently destroyed for stone for building a viaduct in connexion with china-clay works.

It was pointed out that the Stannon Circle had a curious flattening on the north like that in a similar position in the large circle of Long Meg and her Daughters. The excavations at the Stripples Stones did not give very satisfactory results :

25 cuttings in connexion with the surrounding vallum and ditch and the position of the stones were made, and as far as relics were concerned they yielded only a few flint flakes. The purpose of the north ditch appeared to be for drainage no cut ditch being found in the south half of the circle. From excavations round the central monolith, which was now recumbent and $12\frac{1}{4}$ feet long, it was proved that instead of having stood in the middle of the circle it was excentric, but being so it fell into the same alignment as the entrance to the circle and the centre of the Trippet Stones Circle about a mile to the west. One of the prostrate stones was found to have been packed when erect with small blocks of granite to support it on its pointed base.

It was only from negative evidence that Mr. Gray felt in any way justified in suggesting a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date for the Stripple Stones. Similar flakes to those found in the circle had been discovered on the banks of the Dozmare Pool, the largest piece of water in Cornwall, at a distance of three miles from the Stripple Stones.

Mr. A. L. LEWIS regretted the scarcity of relics from the Stripple Stones, but considered the negative evidence of much value. One problem was to decide whether such monuments marked a phase of culture or were a proof of community of race wherever found. Fifteen years ago he had drawn attention to the apparent proportions of distances between such rings, and was forced to believe they were measured deliberately : there were, at any rate, two stone circles in line with Brown Willy. Flints in Cornwall were generally believed to have been derived from the beaches, but such would be hard to work. Beautiful specimens had been found round Dozmare Pool, but those in the Francis Brent collection came from Beer, on the Dorset border.

Professor GOWLAND remarked on the marked absence of stone circles in the main islands of Japan, where dolmens were plentiful. Even since the recent excavations were made, Stonehenge had been referred to as a place of burial. In excavating for one of the supports for the leaning stone it was necessary to dig in the centre of the circle, and the chalk-rock was reached within 12 inches of the grass, there being no trace of sepulture. One stone mentioned by Mr. Gray had been propped up by a heap of stones : and such was the case at Stonehenge, where the base was rounded and was secured by packing, the worn-out mauls of the workmen being used for the purpose. Though so little evidence of

date had come to light, he thought it possible that further excavations would solve the problem of these stone circles; and added that the first discovery of a stone circle in Eastern Asia had just been made. Two imperfect monuments of the kind existed in the north island of Japan (Yezzo), and could no doubt be explained by the fact that the Ainu remained in the Stone Age till recent times, and had nothing in common with the Japanese.

Dr. WRIGHT inquired the reason for associating Silbury with Avebury, and doubted if Silbury was a barrow in the true sense, raised over an interment. He referred to the Homeric use of stone circles as places of assembly, and thought there was sufficient evidence of human sacrifice in such enclosures.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN thought that little stone circles, which anyone could find on the surface, were more important than the large circles dealt with in the paper. So far from being Neolithic, the Cornish stone circles were, in his opinion, all later than the Roman conquest, Roman coins being frequently found at the base of the standing stones. He agreed that they were meeting places, provided with avenues of approach.

Mr. READ laid stress on the fact that Mr. Gray had undertaken the excavations on behalf of a committee of the British Association, and as chairman of that committee he himself could testify to the utility and thoroughness of Mr. Gray's work.

Mr. GRAY admitted, in reply, that the sepulchral character of Silbury had not been demonstrated. He thought that the time had been well spent in making accurate plans and a



LATTEN HOOK WITH SHIELD
OF ARMS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

model; and announced that, by means of a grant from the British Association, preliminary excavations would be made at Avebury next spring.

Mr. Gray's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

A. W. VENNER, Esq., through the Treasurer, exhibited an armorial object of latten in the shape of a shield of arms fixed by its point upon a small boss with a hook underneath. (See illustration on preceding page.) The shield is 1 inch high and $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{8}$ inch wide, and the total length of the object $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The shield has on both sides on a gilded field a black cross with five white stars thereon.

Mr. HOPE pointed out that in the so-called "Parliamentary Roll of Arms," of a date *circa* 1308 to 1314, the arms assigned to Sire Johan Rossel were *de or a une crois (sable) e n moles de argent*, and that these were practically identical with those in question, which also agreed in point in date.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 9th January, 1908.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Albert Hartshorne, Esq., F.S.A.:—Memoirs of Charles Alfred Stothard. By Mrs. Charles Stothard. 8vo. London, 1823.

From the Author:—The Romanization of Roman Britain. By F. Haverfield. 8vo. London [1907].

From the Author:—A history of Eton College. By Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. 3rd edition. 8vo. London, 1899.

From the Trustees of the British Museum:

- (1) Medallie illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, Plates 41-70. fol. London, 1906-1907.
- (2) Greek Papyri in the British Museum, vol. iii. (text and facsimiles). fol. and 4to. London, 1907.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

George Denison Lumb, Esq.
William Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
Capt. Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson.
Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, Knt. M.A. LL.D.
Sidney Perks, Esq.
Alfred Pope, Esq.
Alfred Denton Cheney, Esq.
Harold Francis Bidder, Esq.
Eustace Edward Grubbe, Esq.
Frank Charles Beazeley, Esq.
Rev. William Done Bushell, M.A.
Edward Hudson, Esq.

Thursday, 16th January, 1908.

Sir RICHARD RIVINGTON HOLMES, K.C.V.O.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Editor :—*Sacrist Rolls of Ely*. Edited by Rev. Canon F. R. Chapman. 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1907.

From the Author :—*The History of the North York Militia*. By Major R. B. Turton. F.S.A. 8vo. Leeds, 1907.

From the Author :—*An Archdeacon of Bath in the twelfth century*. By Frederick Shum. F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1907.

From R. Phené Spiers, Esq., F.S.A. :—*The Architecture of Greece and Rome*. By W. J. Anderson and R. Phené Spiers. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1907.

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the editors of *The Athenæum*, *The Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, for the gift of their publications during the past year.

The following were admitted Fellows:

Eustace Edward Grubbe, Esq.

John William Ryland, Esq.

At 8.45 p.m. the Meeting was made Special for the consideration of the alteration in the Statutes ch. vi. § 1 proposed by the Council on 27th November, and laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the Society on 5th December last.

On a ballot being taken the proposed alteration was carried unanimously.

The business of the Ordinary Meeting was then resumed.

T. S. BUSH, Esq., read a paper giving a brief summary of explorations carried out during the last three years at the north end of Lansdown, about four miles from Bath.

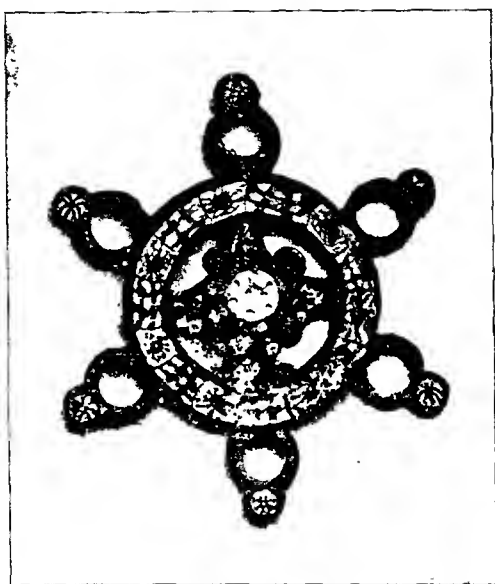
He first explained what led to these explorations, viz. workmen in digging a trench met with some Roman coins, fragments of pottery, and bones. In June, 1905, two experimental trenches were cut. The result proving satisfactory, operations have since been continued at intervals.

The field is triangular, enclosing an area of about seven acres. To the west the ground is level; on the other two sides it slopes off sharply into the valley. With the exception of some low banks in the middle of the field, forming irregular enclosures, and others on the north and south sides, the ground is flat, sloping slightly to the south. When the banks were cut through in several places, they were seen to be made up of either thin stones laid flat or of rubble.

There being nothing on the surface to indicate anything below, trenches were cut haphazard, usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot wide and down to the loose rock overlying the solid rock, rarely exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot, in many places of the field much less.

Parts of the foundations of six buildings have been discovered. It is presumed that the walls were of stone, there being plenty close at hand, and quantities of stones were found spread over the ground alongside the walls, as if they had been thrown down. The floors of some of the rooms were evidently of Pennant stone; the roofs were probably of stone tiles, as a few broken ones, pierced with a hole for a nail, have been found. Some bases and capitals of pilasters, and other worked stones, have been met with, which shows that the buildings were fairly important.

Near the east end of the field is a mound much reduced in size, built up of thin stones laid on the flat. Just below the surface are a wall and part of the cross walls. To the south of this a trench had been cut through the rock about 6 feet



ENAMELLED BROOCH FOUND ON LANSDOWN NEAR BATH. (Full size.)

deep, extending to the brow 7 feet wide at top and 3 feet at bottom. To the north was a similar trench about 44 feet long. At 2 feet 8 inches from the surface was a bed of burnt material 6 inches to 8 inches thick, 5 feet to 3½ feet wide. Above this were two Roman coins, bronze brooches, a small finger-ring, etc.; and below it animal bones (*Bos longifrons*, etc.), and fragments of pre-Roman pottery.

At the west end of the field several trenches were cut to the boundary wall. In each case it was seen to have been built on a bank of thin stones laid flat. About 6 feet of this wall were pulled down and a cutting made through the bank, when it was found that the bank had been built on the foundation of a building which extended from this field into the next. In the bank were three Roman coins.

Amongst the relics unearthed during the three years' work were: of bronze, a mosaic and other brooches, armlets, finger-rings, tweezers, spoon, etc.: of iron, a brooch, knives, keys, hobnails, parts of shoes for horses, ponies, and bullocks, an axe, part of a currency bar, etc.: of sundries a great variety, bits of glass, bone pins, flint scrapers, spindle whorls, rubbers, whetstones, querns, lead and iron ore, and a quantity of pottery, including some stamped Samian.

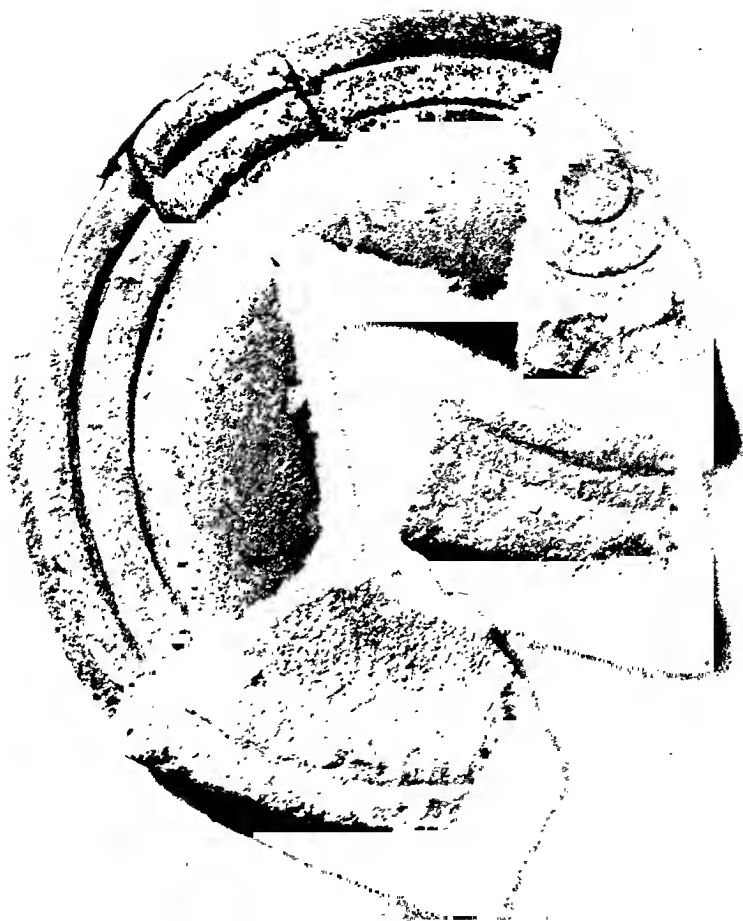
The coins included one rude British and 234 Roman, the latter covering a period of about 270 years, from Antoninus Pius to the beginning of the fifth century.

Four stone (oolite) coffins, hewn out of the solid, were discovered. Two contained female skeletons and two male. They lay east and west, head to west; north-west to south-east, head north-west; east and west, head to east: and north and south, head to north. There were also two skeletons without coffins: one, a man, lying on his side, north and south, head to north, facing east: the other, an old woman, buried face downwards, the head protected by stone forming an arch over it: she lay east and west, head to west. Other human skulls and bones were met with, placed in a heap.

Mr. Bush stated that the work throughout had been under the supervision of Mr. Gerald Grey and himself: the Rev. H. H. Winwood had rendered valuable assistance: the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt, of Durlham Park, the owner of the field as well as of the greater part of the Down, had not only readily given permission for the explorations, but had also left in Mr. Bush's hands the arrangement of the relics. These have been placed in the museum of the Literary Institution, Bath.

Mr. Bush exhibited some samples of pottery of an unusual character, several flat circular stones worked in oolite (see

illustrations), and a quantity of white lias moulds of various forms (see illustrations).

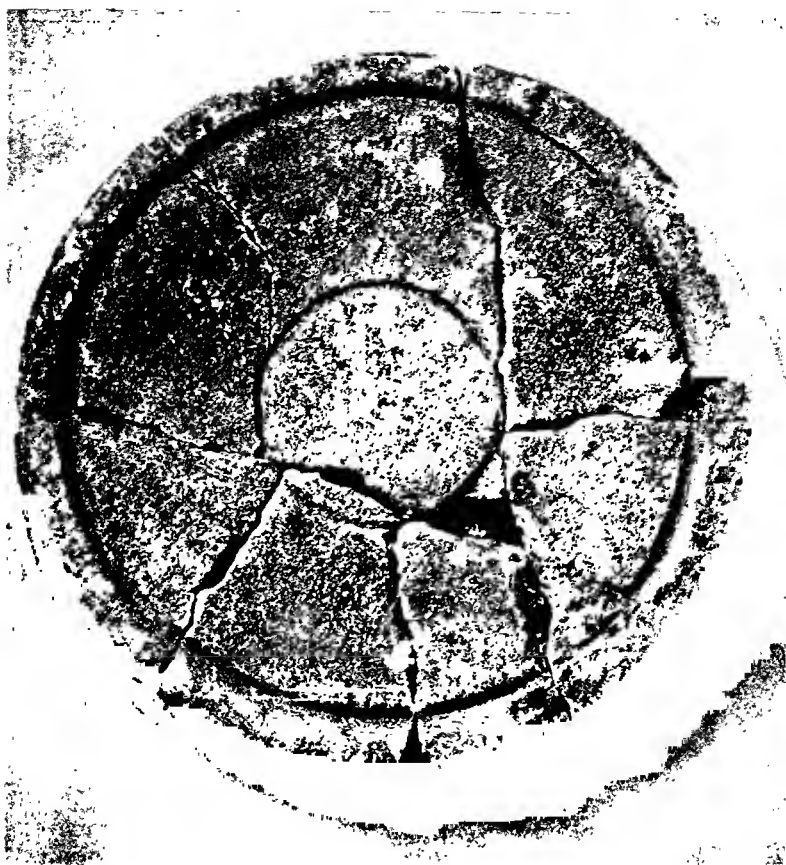


PORTIONS OF THREE STONE DISCS OF ROMAN DATE FOUND ON LANSDOWN,
NEAR BATH. (Diameter of largest 19½ inches.)

Mr. A. TRICE MARTIN remarked that the burials in stone coffins resembled some found near Bath, and reported by himself to the Society in 1905.* Among the casual skeletons

* *Proceedings*, xx. 247.

were some of women, which disposes of the theory that these burials date from the battle of Lansdown. Some metal work was recovered, but there were no indications of a furnace. In his opinion the bulk of the main building would be found to the west of the field already excavated.



STONE DISC OF ROMAN DATE FOUND ON LANSDOWN. NEAR BATH.
(Diameter 18 inches.)

PROFESSOR HAVERFIELD pointed out that even a suspicion that they were excavating Christian bodies might discourage the workmen. Some of the remains he thought pre-Roman, and one of the coins was British, while two of the brooches

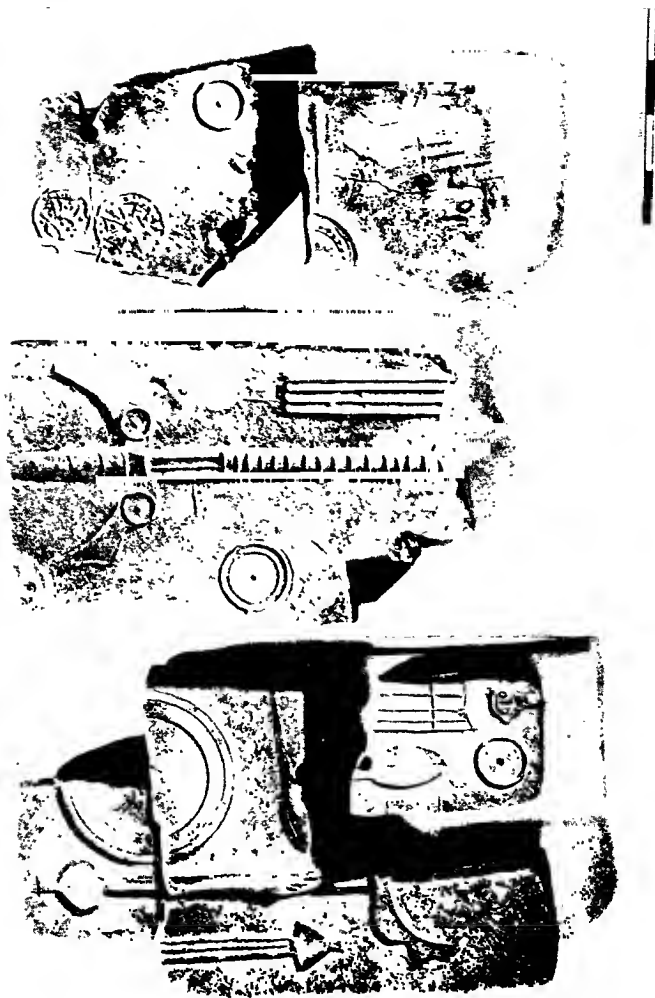
apparently dated before the Roman conquest. Somewhat similar moulds for pateræ, strainers, and other bronzes had been found in Egypt, and were ascribed to Græco-Alexandrian craftsmen, but the present specimens were unexampled. One mould was perhaps for a mirror; but though the curved limbs in the form of birds' heads were evidently meant to clasp a round rim, the transverse notches on the handle were difficult to explain. The pottery ornamented with painted bands was, in his opinion, contemporary with the moulds, and should be classed with the Gaulish painted ware found in northern France. The site had been inhabited through Roman times, but the remains after the British period became normal and comparatively uninteresting. He hoped the excavations would be continued, especially on the so-called Roman camp in the vicinity.

MR. REGINALD SMITH drew attention to the supposed fragment of a currency-bar found on Lansdown. The site was well within the area provisionally assigned to these iron bars, of which the limits were roughly Portsmouth, Northampton, Malvern, and Torquay. He could now add finds at Holne Chase (Ashburton, Devon) and Lyneham barrow (near Chipping Norton, Oxon) to the list submitted to the Society in 1905.* On subsequent examination he was unable to accept the Lansdown fragment as part of a currency-bar.

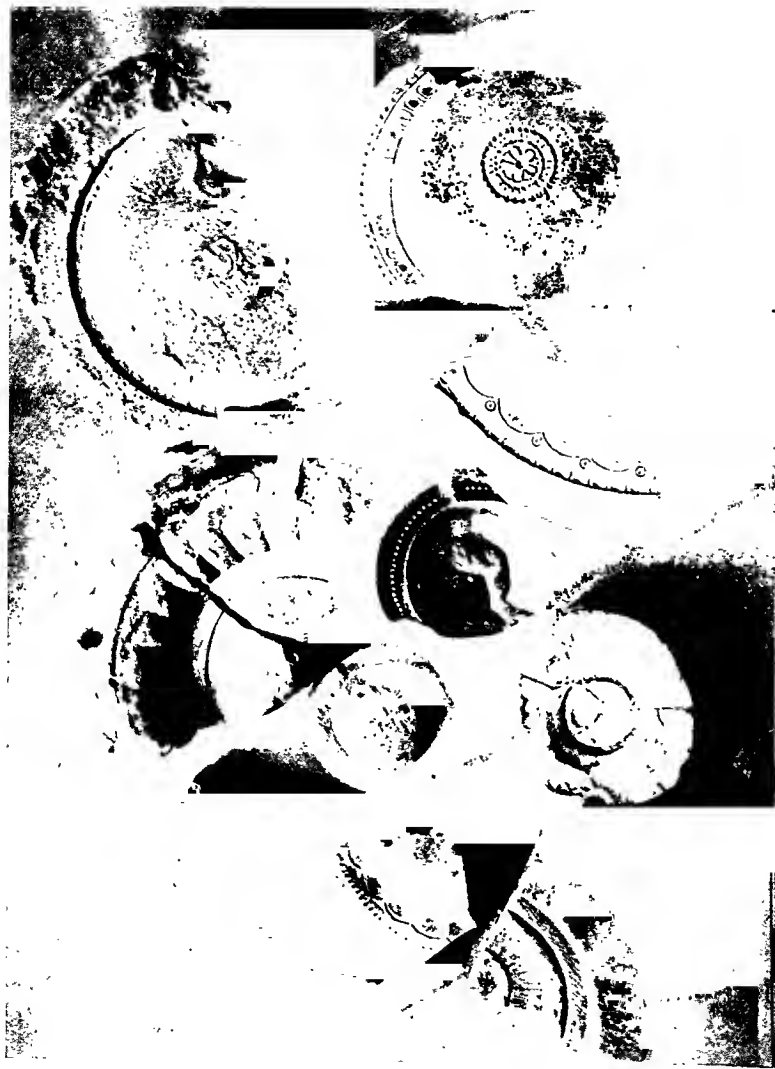
MR. HOPE mentioned that Sir John Evans was uncertain whether the moulds had been used for casting metal or for impressing pottery. He himself could point to stone discs of the kind exhibited, which were found about the *basilica* and *forum* in *Insula VIII.* at Silchester excavated in 1892, and exhibited drawings of them by Mr. Fox. They had the same incised rings and were of the same stone and thickness. They seemed to have been merely for decorative purposes, the fronts being worked and the backs with one exception smooth.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

* *Proceedings*, xx. 182. For the others mentioned, see *Transactions of the Devon Association*, xxxviii. (1906). 370, and *Proceedings*, xv. 410, where one is described as an ingot or unfinished sword-blade. One of the middle denomination, weight 10,102 grains, from the Thames, is in the Aylesbury Museum (Seebohm Collection, probably from Taplow or Maidenhead).



STONE MOULDS FOUND ON LANSDOWN, NEAR BATH.



STONE MOULDS FOUND ON LANSDOWN, NEAR BATH.

Thursday, 23rd January, 1908.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Notes on the earlier history of Barton-on-Humber. Vol. II. By Robert Brown, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus :—A summary of the architectural monuments of Cyprus (chiefly mediæval and later). Prefatory notes and Part VI.—Kyrema District. Compiled by G. Jeffery. 8vo. Cyprus, 1907.

From S. Whiles, Esq. :—A History of Newark-on-Trent. By Cornelius Brown. 2 vols. 4to. Newark, 1904-1907.

From the Author :—Recherches sur la librairie de Charles V. 2 tomes and planches. Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. and fol. Paris, 1907.

From Charles H. Read, Esq., Secretary :—Excursión á través del arco de herradura. Por Gómez-Moreno. 8vo. Madrid, 1906.

From the Author :—Scari-brick Hall, Lancashire. By F. H. Cheetham. 8vo. Manchester, 1907.

From the Author :—Two accounts of the French Descent on the Isle of Wight under Claude D'Annebault, July, 1545. By Percy G. Stone, F.S.A. 8vo. Newport, I.W., 1907.

From the Author :—Hertfordshire Maps, a descriptive catalogue of the maps of the county 1579-1900. By H. G. Fordham. 4to. Hertford, 1907.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Alfred Denton Cheney, Esq.
Harold Francis Bidder, Esq.
Alfred Pope, Esq.
Sydney Perks, Esq.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on an inventory of the goods of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, Sussex, taken in 1517, the original of which, through the kindness of the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., E.M., was also exhibited.

Mr. R. GARRAWAY RICE, Local Secretary for Sussex, said that he had examined nearly all the wills of Sussex testators proved prior to 1561, preserved in the respective registries, and it was interesting to note that some of the church goods

mentioned in the inventory could be identified by means of the wills of Arundel testators. For instance, Thomas Salmon of Arundel, Esq., in his will dated 4th May, 1430, directed: "I will that my executors make one vestment of my best gown with my arms, and the arms of the said Agnes my wife, upon the same to be made, and I give the said vestment for divine service, in the said College, as long as it is able to endure." John Neele, a master of the college, by his will dated 10th March, 1497-8, ordered "that two chalices be made to the use of the same college . . . to the value of twenty marks," etc.

Referring to the numerous crosses recorded in the inventory, Mr. Rice mentioned that "Eleanor countess Arundel and lady Mautravers and Hungerford," by her will dated 20th July, 1455, bequeathed "to the Master and Fellows of the said College, one Cross silver gilt, to remain for ever in the said College for the use of the convent there." This, he suggested, may have been "the Good Cross of Arundel," which seems to have been in great repute in the locality, and to which many small sums of money, and occasionally silver articles, were bequeathed, not only by Arundel testators, but by other persons residing in that part of Sussex. Amongst these, one John Sargeant, of Arundel, by his will dated 23rd January, 1523-4, gave "to the Good Cross ij sylver rynges."

Finally Mr. Rice called attention to the unusual circumstance, that although the high altar of the church belonged to the college, the parishioners used the nave, hence local testators, instead of following the almost universal rule of leaving small sums to the high altar, bequeathed the same to "the parish altar," which he proved by reading extracts from several pre-Reformation wills.

MR. LELAND DUNCAN added that in Kentish wills there were endless bequests of garments for use as vestments and coverlets to hang before the altar, the idea being that when the objects bequeathed were in use, the testators would be remembered in prayer. He hoped the inventory, though long, would be printed in full.

MR. HOPE explained that the altar of St. Christopher in Arundel church was in the north transept, and the parish altar (of St. Nicholas) in the south transept, while the college used the quire. The crossing and middle tower of the church had to be kept in order by both parties as neutral ground, but in 1874 the high altar was shifted under the tower, and

an interesting chapter in the history of the church needlessly torn out.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

WILLIAM PEARCE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a latten processional cross of the fifteenth century from Lamport, Northants, on which he read the following note :

"The interesting processional cross which I have the honour to submit to your notice this evening was presented last year by Sir Vere Isham, Bt., of Lamport Hall, Northamptonshire, to the parish church of Lamport, and the rector, the Rev. W. M. Watkins Pitchford, M.A., has kindly permitted me to exhibit it to the Society. Little is known of the cross except by family tradition. It has been in possession of the Isham family for generations, and its ownership has been traced as far back as the time of Sir John Isham, the first baronet (creation 1627), and 'by him considered antique,' so family tradition relates.

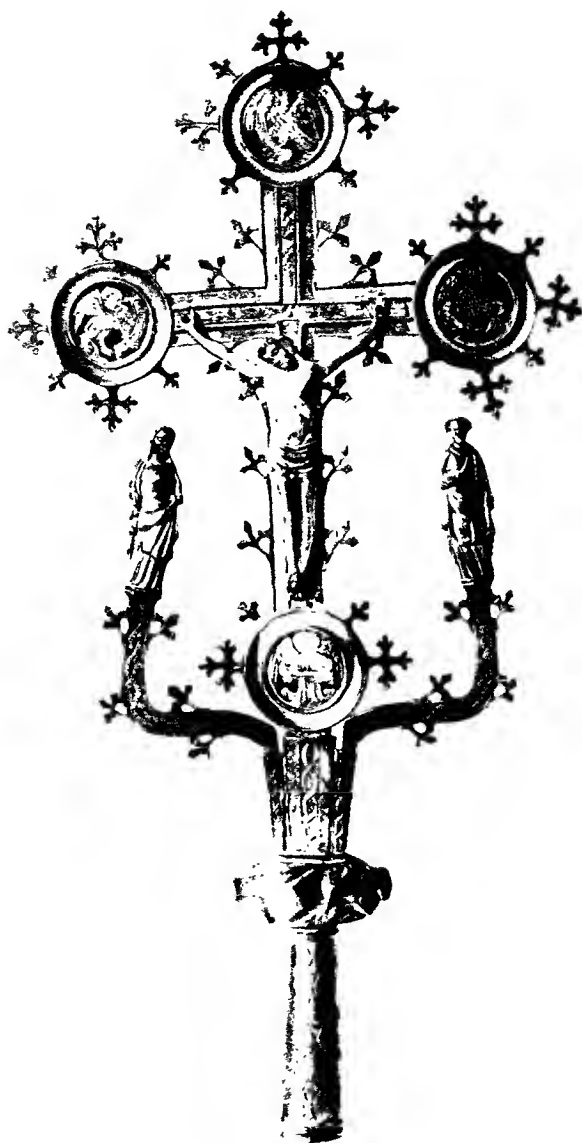
Robert Isham, a priest, was one of Queen Mary's chaplains. He died 1546, and possibly the cross belonged to him. The family name was originally de Isham (there was a manor of Isham belonging to them), and among the names of the first benefactors of St. Andrew's Priory, Northampton, occurs that of Roger of Isham. The design and workmanship of the cross appear to me very similar to those of a cross belonging to the Society and to one of the same date in the British Museum. As I am not an expert, I have asked Mr. Hope to describe the cross and its details."

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, submitted the following notes on the cross :

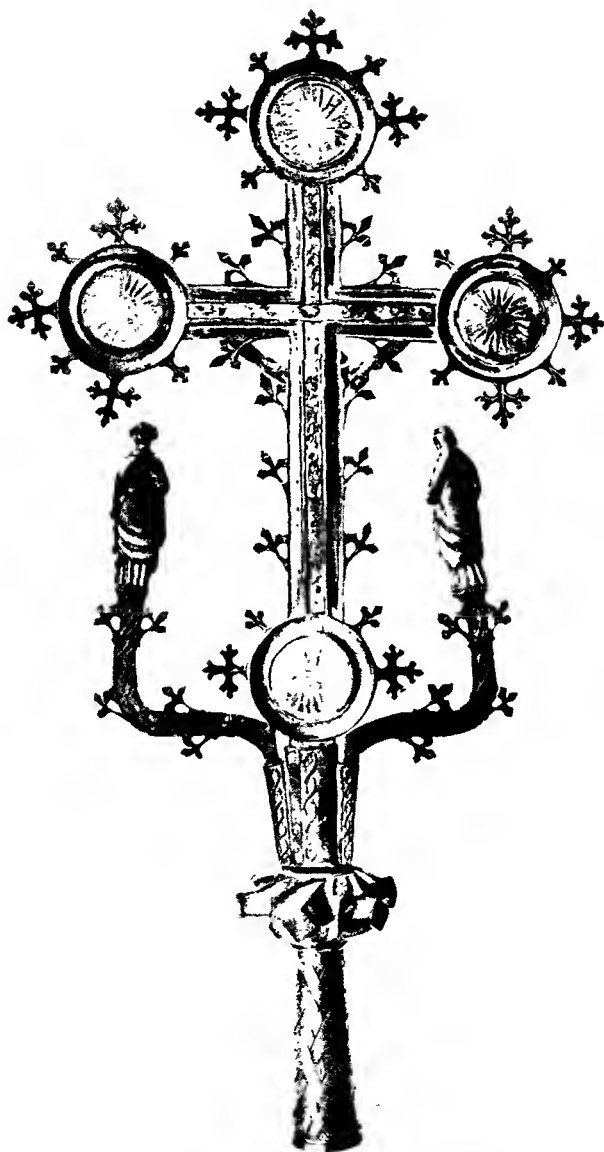
"The Lamport cross is so unusually perfect an example of a somewhat common type as to deserve a detailed description.

It belongs to a form of which many instances are enumerated in inventories, that could be used both as a processional and an altar cross: it was provided accordingly with a socket fitting on to a staff, and with a base wherein it could be set upon an altar. In the present case the base only is wanting.

The cross is in all 18 inches high and of gilt latten. Both on the front and back the surface of the arms is divided by high ridges into three equal compartments. The outer of these are plain, but the middle compartment, which is generally engraved with a pattern, is in this case covered with metal strips engraved with a series of silvered four-leaved flowers with golden stems on a ground of black



LATTEN PROCESSIONAL CROSS FROM LAMPORT, NORTHANTS. FRONT VIEW.
($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)



LATTEN PROCESSIONAL CROSS FROM LAMPORT, NORTHANTS. BACK VIEW.
($\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

enamel. The arms end in roundels $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, enclosing inserted plates engraved with the emblems of the four Evangelists. The lion of St. Mark, the eagle of St. John, and the ox of St. Luke are gilded and hold silvered scrolls, but St. Matthew's golden angel has silvered face and hands and holds a gilded scroll. The fields of the roundels are filled in with glossy black enamel and engraved on the back with blazing suns. The edges of the limbs and roundels are alike set about with leafy crockets. The figure of our Lord is silvered all over, but the hair, the crown of thorns, and the loin cloth are gilded; on the top of the head is a rivet for a lost nimbus. The foot of the cross ends in a tang $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long for fixing it in its staff-socket or base.

The socket is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and has been wholly gilt. It consists of three parts: (i) a cylindrical tapering lower division which fitted on to the wooden staff,* surmounted by (ii) a large writhen knot, from which issues (iii) a triple socket for the cross and its accompanying images. The lower part is engraved with a lattice diaper of interlacing bands with four-leaved flowers in the interspaces. The knot is somewhat flattened, and wrought into six lobes, each ending in a lozenge engraved with a four-leaved flower. Between the lobes, above and below, is a series of engraved cusped panels. The socket piece has a middle division for the cross and shorter and smaller side divisions for the images; they are engraved on both sides with a loose twist of two strands. The images are those of St. Mary and St. John, and stand on curved arms formed of flattened strips engraved on both sides with a twist of two strands, and having their edges crocketed like the cross. Each arm ends in a tapering tang for fixing it in the socket on either side the cross. The images are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and have silvered faces and hands; otherwise they are wholly gilded, as are their supporting arms. Our Lady is clad in an under-gown, an upper tunic and a mantle, and has a veil upon head; her right hand holds her mantle, and in her left is a closed clasped hook. St. John wears a long robe and loose ample upper garment, and holds out a large clasped book in his right hand. Both figures have a rivet on the back of the head for a lost nimbus.

The total height of cross and staff-socket is $23\frac{9}{16}$ inches, and its date is probably *circa* 1470-80."

Mr. READ stated that the crosses exhibited were of typical English work, and others in the national collection perhaps

* This has no holes for rivets or pins to fix it to the wood. The staff was $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter.

came from the same workshop. One point to be noticed was that the knop on the top of the staff absolutely reproduced the knop found on the stem of chalices of the same period, like one recently exhibited. He proposed that an album illustrating English art at various periods and under various headings should be prepared, as it was often difficult to explain the characteristics which distinguish English from continental work. In sculpture, however, we were on firmer ground, and it was unfortunate that no such album already existed. He commended the scheme to Fellows of the Society with ample means and leisure.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication and exhibition.

On the nomination of the President, the following were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year:

William John Hardy, Esq.
Sir Augustus Prevost, Bart.
Emery Walker, Esq.
Reginald Allender Smith, Esq., B.A.

Thursday, 30th January, 1908.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen, Treasurer,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director:—*Reallexikon der prähistorischen, klassischen und frühchristlichen Altertümer.* Von Dr. Robert Forrer. Svo. Berlin and Stuttgart. 1907.

From the Author:—*Notes on the exploration of a limestone cave near Pembroke.* By A. H. Style, M.A., M.B. Svo. Pembroke, n.d.

The following were admitted Fellows:

Rev. William Done Bushell, M.A.
Francis Chatillon Danson, Esq.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., submitted the following Report as Local Secretary for Rutland :

“ Although the last Local Secretary's Report for Rutland was submitted by my predecessor, Mr. Haines, as recently as 1903, the number and interest of the finds which have occurred in our small county during the last four years have been considered, after consultation with our Assistant Secretary, sufficient to justify the infliction upon the Society of another Report.

Perhaps it will be convenient to deal with these finds in the chronological order of the periods to which they may be assigned rather than in the sequence of the dates of discovery.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD.

Beginning, therefore, with the Prehistoric period, I would remind the Society (lest we seem to attach an exaggerated importance to finds which may appear to many to be common-place) that previously to 1900 we had not a single record of an indisputedly prehistoric find in Rutland: while the only object to which Mr. Haines, in his 1903 Report, was able to point as representing Prehistoric Rutland was a single flint arrow-head. Since that date our records have been steadily, if slowly, increasing. Several more arrow-heads and a considerable number of scrapers and worked flints have been discovered, principally round Oakham. Our most successful searcher has been Mr. G. W. Abbott, formerly a pupil at Oakham School, who presented to the School Museum a by no means insignificant collection of worked flints found by himself before he passed out of the school.

In 1905 a find of some interest occurred in a freestone quarry at Great Casterton, near the south-eastern border of the county. In the course of the quarrying operations the workmen laid open a fissure or swallow-hole which was filled with clay. While removing this clay there was found at a depth of 17 feet 6 inches from the surface level a human skeleton. As the circumstances do not seem to admit of the theory of an interment, we may presume the man fell into the fissure and so met his death. Unfortunately, owing partly to the carelessness of the men and partly to the sudden collapse of the heavy mass of clay before the skeleton was extracted, the exact position of the bones and other objects cannot be stated with certainty. Certain relics, however, came to light in the course of clearing away the fallen clay, and some of these we may, I think, fairly associate with the skeleton. These are :

1. A polished and ground celt, 4 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the sharpened end, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in maximum thickness.

2. A muller or tritulating stone of some non-local material, weighing about 4 lbs.

3. Three small slabs of fissile stone which have been used for fabricating pins and the like out of bone or horn. Two of these slabs have round nicks or depressions in one edge, the third has a transverse groove across one of its flat surfaces.

In addition to these there were a few fragments of pottery of mediæval date, which had no doubt worked their way down into the fissure at a subsequent time.

The skull of this skeleton has been examined by Professor Cunningham of Edinburgh and Dr. Robert Munro, our Local Secretary for Scotland. A joint paper on the subject by these gentlemen was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in March, 1906, and has since been published in the *Proceedings* of that Society.* The skull is dolicho-cephalic in type, with receding forehead and pronounced supra-orbital ridges, and showing a marked constriction of the cranium behind the orbits. The cephalic index is 73·4 (maximum length 188, and maximum breadth 138).

In 1906 a roughly-flaked neolithic celt was found in the course of some draining operations in one of the streets of Oakham. It measures 7 inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width at the broadest point, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. It is light brown in colour and shows considerable evidence of wear.

Passing from the Stone Age to the Prehistoric Bronze Age, I have the satisfaction of exhibiting this evening what we believe to be the first authenticated Rutland find referable to this period. It is apparently a founder's hoard, and came to light at Cottesmore in the ironstone workings in 1906. The hoard includes two fairly perfect socketed celts and the lower portions of two others: a socketed spear-head, measuring 5 inches in length in its present condition, and exhibiting two rivet-holes. The socket was doubtless originally some 2 inches or so longer. In addition to these there are three gouges and a chisel, all socketed; and finally a small fragment of what may have been a sword- or dagger-blade. All the pieces show a light green patina.

ROMAN PERIOD.

Of the Roman period the finds during the four years now dealt with have been not inconsiderable. The most prolific

* Vol. xxvi. part 4.

site has been Market Overton, where ironstone diggings were opened in August, 1906, and are still in progress. Market Overton has, of course, long been recognized as a Roman site, but inasmuch as the area now being worked for ironstone has hitherto been permanent grass-land, no finds in the immediate vicinity have previously been recorded, the nearest point where Roman remains have been unearthed being half a mile distant. The well-known Roman camp, however, is within about 300 yards of the point with which I am now dealing; and perhaps I may be permitted to digress here for a moment to state that during the past summer our Fellow, Mr. W. H. Wing, whose house and property are at Market Overton, carried out and superintended the cutting of a section through the *rallum* of the camp with a view to ascertaining its nature and form, and the opportunity thus provided was taken advantage of to have an accurate measured survey of the camp and section made, the expense being defrayed by the Rutland Archaeological Society. This is a beginning which we hope to follow up in the future in the case of other earthworks in the county as funds and opportunity permit.

Returning to the ironstone workings and the finds therein, we may note among the discoveries the remains of what appeared to be a circular chamber about 6 feet or so in diameter, and lined with baked clay. Close by, if not actually within it, were found five vases of greyish ware and of practically uniform size and shape, measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height.

Three of these were broken, but the remaining two were complete, but at the same time exhibited open cracks in their sides. It seems a fair inference that we have here the remains of a Roman pottery kiln, together with a few 'wasters' which have 'blown' and been spoilt in the firing and thrown aside. A considerable quantity of fragmentary pottery occurred in the neighbourhood of this kiln, and among the more perfect specimens was a fine vase 11 inches in height and 8 inches in greatest diameter.

Eight or nine roughly made pegs or pins of an average length of about 15 inches were found close by. They are made of coarse pottery and are furnished with points. Similar objects have previously been found associated with pottery kilns, and are believed to have been used in connexion with the firing of pottery. A fragment of what appears to have been a mould was also discovered near by, the material being also coarse clay. Among other examples of pottery I may mention two fragments of cooking vessels: one is the complete base, 4 inches in diameter, with two concentric raised circles and a solid raised round in the centre, underneath, while the base is

perforated with six holes near the circumference. The other is a fragment of another culinary vessel of coarser material, 6 inches in diameter, which was apparently originally pierced with four holes.

The two halves of a quern of the 'Beehive' type were found some 100 yards or so apart at an interval of six months. Whether these originally formed part of the same quern it is impossible to say. Half of the upper stone is missing, but the lower stone, which is 12 inches in diameter, is remarkable for having the iron spindle still *in situ* in the centre.

Roman bronze objects have been of rare occurrence. An elegant bow-shaped brooch $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long and with a cross-piece 1 inch long at the head, and a small bronze tab for attachment to the end of a girdle, are the most noteworthy.

Nothing remarkable in the way of Roman coins can be recorded, only half-a-dozen or so having been found, including an Allectus and a Constantine II.

In December, 1906, a well was discovered which contained skulls of oxen and other animals, part of a *mortarium* and other pottery fragments, as well as several pieces of leather of undetermined use.

I may also mention a large irregular-shaped stone 18 inches in greatest length, having in the centre of its flat surface a cup-like cavity 5 inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. This we imagine may have been the socket in which the pivot of a gate or door worked, forming a primitive type of hinge.

In the course of digging through the *rallum* of the camp a Roman key of iron and a small coin were the only objects found.

Before I leave the subject of the Market Overton Roman finds, I should like to be allowed to mention again the two short columns or shafts forming the sides of a stile leading out of Market Overton churchyard.

These were noted in Mr. Haines's report, and formed the subject of a discussion on that occasion. Their general appearance suggests the idea that they may have been mid-wall shafts in the original belfry-openings of the church tower, such as are found in a considerable number of Saxon church towers in the adjacent county of Lincoln.

The fact that the tower arch leading into the nave of Market Overton church is a particularly fine and typical example of Saxon technique lends additional probability to this view, which also seemed to receive the support of an eminent authority, the late Mr. Mickethwaite, on the occasion of the last Rutland Report.

We are indebted to the zeal of Mr. Wing for a little further

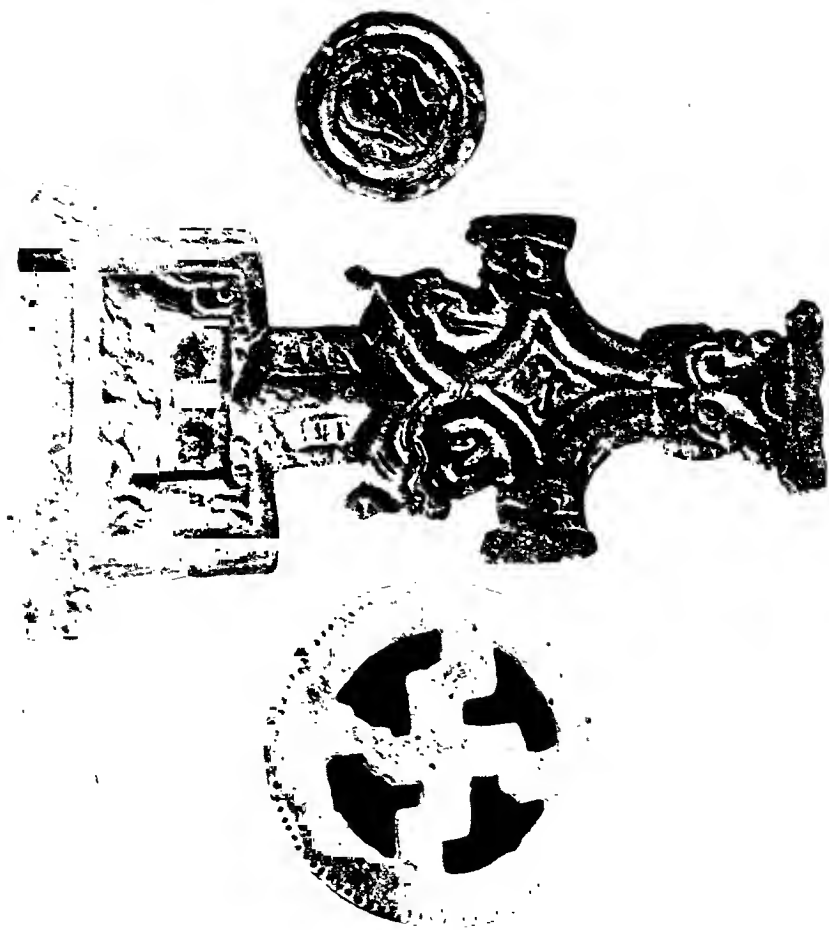
information on this matter which I am able to submit this evening. He had the bases of these shafts excavated and exposed, and at his invitation I went over and photographed one of them. The church at Market Overton, it should be noted, stands within the confines of the Roman camp, and the stile in question is situated near the western boundary of it. This has led to the advancement of an alternative theory that the shafts are of Roman date. We shall welcome expressions of opinion on this interesting problem from any experts who are present this evening.

Apart from the Market Overton finds we have nothing of special interest referable to the Roman period to record from the county, with the exception of a gold coin of the Emperor Arcadius found in a garden at Uppingham in 1905. The reverse has a Roman soldier trampling on an enemy and holding in one hand a *victoriola* and in the other a standard. It is of the Constantinople mint.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

Passing on to the Anglo-Saxon period, I may remind the Society that hitherto Rutland has furnished but a single Anglo-Saxon site, namely the cemetery at North Luffenham. It is therefore gratifying to your Local Secretary to be able to add two entirely fresh sites which have come to light within the county in the course of the last two years. In 1906 a small collection of objects was found at Cottesmore in the same ironstone workings which produced the Bronze Age relics to which I have already referred. It is again to Mr. Wing that the chief credit is due for this record, for the find was not notified at the time, and was only heard of by him many months afterwards when the objects were on the point of being removed from the district. They are now in my possession, and are produced for your inspection this evening. They consist of an iron shield-boss with a flat stud which has been embellished by gilding and zoomorphic devices (see illustration), and two rude round-bottomed vessels of coarse dark clay without ornamentation. I have endeavoured, but without success, to ascertain particulars of the circumstances under which they were found.

The second fresh Saxon site is the same Market Overton ironstone working to which I have already referred. Here the finds have been numerous and varied, and although no human remains have come to hand, there can be no doubt that this site was a cemetery. The Saxon finds occurred in



ANGLO-SAXON BROOCHES FOUND AT MARKET OVERTON, AND STUD OF A SHIELD BOSS FOUND
AT COTTESMORE, RUTLAND. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

the western part of the workings, the relative positions of these and of the Roman finds being readily distinguishable.

Of pottery we have five examples, all fairly typical, but of no special beauty of form and devoid of all ornamentation. The largest and most perfect is an urn 6 inches in height, and measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the mouth.

Of iron objects there are some half-dozen spear-heads of different shapes, several portions of shield-bosses, part of a sword-blade, an imperfect chape of a scabbard, a knife, a pair of shears $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and a much corroded object which may have been a horse-bit.

The wooden staves and some small fragments of the bronze mountings of a bucket are unfortunately too incomplete for restoration, though the wood of the staves is well preserved.

The brooches form a very interesting group, and, considering their limited aggregate number, exhibit a striking variety of type.

One imperfect and two almost perfect examples of the ornate square-headed form have been ornamented with gilding and exhibit characteristic designs (see illustrations). There are also two examples of smaller and plainer square-headed brooches without gilding. A particularly fine and well-preserved pair of saucer-shaped brooches is worthy of note, not merely from their intrinsic beauty (see illustrations), but from the fact of their occurrence at a considerable distance from the district to which they have usually been considered to belong. Another pair, however, from the North Luffenham site, is in the possession of the Earl of Ancaster. The Market Overton examples are in an unusually perfect state, and the pin fastening at the back is admirably shown. A pair of simple annular brooches and another annular brooch with an open-work centre of 'swastika'-like form (see illustration) complete the list.

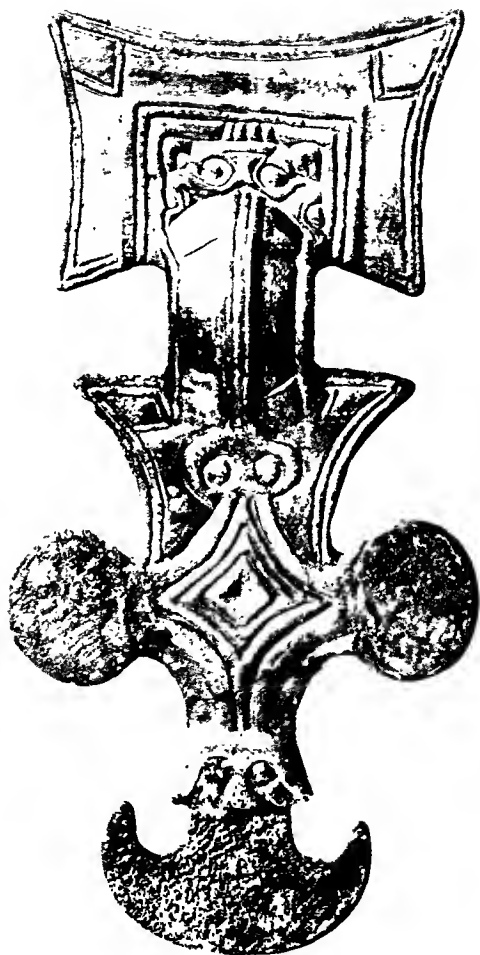
Another interesting object is a small silver disc with a raised boss in the centre and incused with an elegant star pattern. This may have been part of some personal ornament, and has been thought worthy to be figured in the forthcoming Victoria County History of Rutland.

Of beads there are two strings, numbering 19 and 8 respectively, the majority being of amber, though a few are of white or coloured glass.

There are three larger beads: one of amber and somewhat irregular in shape; another of brownish vitreous paste, with an indefinite zig-zag or scroll device; and a third of Kimmeridge shale or some similar material.

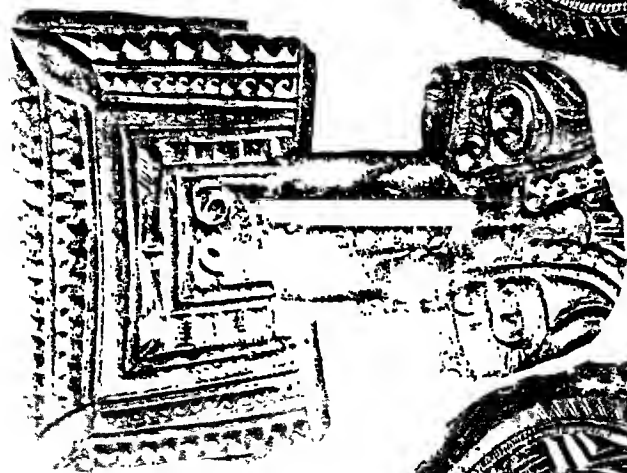
An imperfect example in bronze of the so-called 'girdle-

hanger,' and a small portion of bronze pierced by an iron rivet,



ANGLO-SAXON BROOCH FOUND AT MARKET OVERTON, RUTLAND. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

and which possibly formed part of a shield, may be added to the list.



2

3

4

ANGLO-SAXON BROOCHES FOUND AT MARKET OVERTON, RUTLAND. (4-)

I have left to the last what is perhaps the most unusual and interesting relic in the collection. This is a small saucer-shaped vessel, 4 inches in diameter, made of what appears to be bronze, and pierced with a minute hole in the centre. There can be little doubt that we have here another example of the water-clock, of which our Fellow, Mr. Reginald Smith, gave so interesting an account at one of our meetings in February of last year.

A series of ten experiments carried out by Mr. Wing gives an average time for the filling and sinking of this clock as 62.9 minutes, the longest time recorded being 72 minutes, and the shortest 56 minutes. I fear, therefore, we cannot conscientiously commend this example for its reliability and accuracy as a time-measurer. An interesting feature connected with this object was a clay vessel in which it was found, and into the bottom of which it exactly fitted. Whether this was merely a chance association, or whether the clay vessel was in the nature of a case to preserve the somewhat fragile bronze bowl inside, I will leave more experienced archaeologists to decide.

As regards the third and original Anglo-Saxon site in Rutland, the cemetery at North Luffenham, which is within a few hundred yards of my own residence, the only find I have to add to those recorded by Mr. Haines in 1903 is a vase which, though broken into many pieces, I have been able to reconstruct sufficiently to show its shape. In Mr. Haines's Report two graves were described, both of which were opened in my presence in the year 1901. The contents of both were almost identical, and consisted of sword, spear, knife, shield-boss, pair of tweezers, and bucket. One of the graves had in addition an urn or vase. From the position in which I found the second vase referred to above, I have little hesitation in suggesting that it belonged to the second of the graves opened in 1901, the digging operations on that occasion stopping short of it by an inch or two, and the subsequent crumbling of the soil forming the face of the pit being sufficient to betray its presence a few months later. Both these vases are exhibited this evening, and it will be noted how closely they resemble each other both in form and ornamentation, while the discovery of the second urn makes the similarity in the features of the two interments even more striking than before.

I have kept a vigilant eye on this site, and although there has been a considerable breaking away and falling down of the soil from time to time, no symptom of any further graves or relics has been noted.

MEDIEVAL.

I will conclude this Report, for the length of which I feel that an apology is due, with a brief note on one or two finds of later date.

At the Earl of Ancaster's estate works at Normanton is an accumulation of odds and ends of building stone, some bearing heraldic devices, others portions of carved inscriptions, and so forth. These have been preserved and deposited here when buildings on the estate have been pulled down or repaired. Among this heterogeneous collection I discovered a stone object which I take to be the remains of the shaft of a Saxon cross which at some later period has been hollowed out and converted into a drinking trough. The stone, which is about 3 feet high, or long, is oblong in section, two of its faces being decorated with characteristic Saxon ornament, the third plain, and the fourth hollowed out as already observed. Of the decorated faces, one has the device which has been called the square key-pattern, though the angles in the design are somewhat rounded, giving almost the appearance of spirals. The other worked face, namely that opposite to the hollowed side, is carved with plait-work. This side, being that on which the stone would rest during the drinking-trough period of its career, has become much worn, rendering the precise nature of the pattern somewhat difficult to determine. I have made many inquiries as to the provenance of this interesting relic, but none of the men now employed about the place can furnish any information beyond a vague tradition that it was brought here from North Luffenham. So far as I am aware it is the only example of anything of the kind in the county.

In January, 1904, during the demolition of a cottage in the village of Lyndon, a stone was found built into the wall, which obviously is the upper part of an ecclesiastical cross. The stone forms a half-circle of 20 inches diameter, and the design consists of a cross paty encircled by a border or wheel, 3 inches wide, carved with chevron ornament. This fragment appears to be of earlier date than any part of the present fabric of Lyndon church, the oldest portions of which are of the thirteenth century. The font, however, which was found buried in the churchyard outside the west wall when some alterations were being carried out in the last century, and which was then restored to its proper place, is certainly early Norman work, and affords evidence of the existence of an earlier church on the same site. It is suggested that the cross, part of which has come to light in such an unexpected

way, may have adorned a gable-end of the former church of Lyndon.

In the Market Overton ironstone workings, which I have so frequently had occasion to mention, was found in 1907 a somewhat curious leaden cloth-mark, having on the obverse a representation of the Virgin and Child and on the reverse the Crucifixion, with figures of St. Mary and St. John.

The same site also produced an Edward VI. sixpence with a rose behind the bust, and a London penny of Elizabeth.

In conclusion, I may mention two small articles of personal use found in the county about three years ago. One is a combination pipe-stopper and seals in brass. There have originally been three seals, one being now lost. Of the two still remaining, one bears the device of a crowned heart, the other the initials H. W. This object, which I take to be of seventeenth-century date, was ploughed up in a field at North Luffenham.

The other article is a carpenter's or smith's square, made of iron and marked off with inches and their fractions for use as a measure. It bears on it the date 1694, and though it purports to be a square, the angle formed by its two arms is palpably greater than a right angle. This curious relic was offered to me for sale by a workman at Lord Ancaster's estate works, who told me it had been in the possession of his family for generations.

In conclusion, I should like to express my indebtedness to my friends Mr. W. H. Wing and Mr. Reginald Smith for much kind assistance in preparing this report. We are also indebted to Major Wingfield for permission to exhibit the collection of relics from Market Overton, all of which were found on his property."

Mr. DALE remarked that one of the celts shown was as much water-worn as many palæoliths, and might have been found in a river bed: the other, though not of flint, assumed the form characteristic of that stone.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH suggested that the thick pottery bowl described as perforated and resting on a solid foot was probably a cheese-press of the Roman period: several similar specimens exist. The fragmentary chape seemed to belong to a Roman sword which had a sharp point, and the beautifully patinated strap-end was of Saxon workmanship. The large beads found in graves of warriors were probably used as sword-knots as at Brixthampton,* and the saucer-brooches with central

* *Archæologia*, xxxviii. pl. ii figs. 1, 8.

projecting studs were a variety of the West Saxon type found north of the Upper Thames area in Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Northants, and Cambs.

Mr. PEERS was not convinced that the shaft in the churchyard at Market Overton was Saxon; it was found in Roman surroundings, was roughly worked, and if Saxon could only be of the latest period. In that case it would be the mid-shaft of a two-light opening, but he was quite prepared to consider it Romano-British. The cross-shaft at Normanton was probably of the tenth century, many similar being known. He agreed that the wheel-cross fragment belonged to a gable cross, but the pattern round the margin seemed to him to date the object to about 1180-1200.

Mr. TOWRY WHYTE remarked that the shaft at Market Overton appeared to be inverted, the capital being normally buried, but exposed for the photograph to be taken.

Mr. READ considered the exhibition a rich one for so small a county, especially as the last report was made only in 1903. One could rarely be sure of having the whole of such a hoard as that exhibited of the Bronze Age, but it appeared to be a founder's hoard. Gouges and chisels were rarely found in such circumstances, and the types clearly belonged to the late Bronze Age, all being provided with sockets: the sword too, of which a fragment was included, never occurred in barrows. Pottery bars of the kind exhibited were frequently found associated with kilns, but their exact use remained a mystery. He considered the shape of the presumed water-clock to be eminently Saxon, of the pagan period; and remarked on the scarcity in this country of Roman swords, such as would fit the chape exhibited. A good specimen from the Thames in the British Museum had an almost complete scabbard.

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on a Romano-British hoard of bronze objects found on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, which were exhibited by the kindness of Mrs. Michael Cochran:

"The hoard exhibited this evening by kind permission of Mrs. Michael Cochran was found over 60 years ago by a labourer while digging drains on Lamberton Moor, about three miles north of Berwick-on-Tweed. Before being deposited in the ground it had been wrapped in some fabric that crumbled on exposure to the air: and it is believed that the finder gave away some portion of the find, perhaps as

much as half, to a person from London. There remain, however, twenty-two pieces, which were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland 10th April, 1905, and described with illustrations by Dr. Joseph Anderson in their volume of *Proceedings*.^{*} This account I do not propose to repeat, and reference to it will dispense with a number of measurements and minor details on the present occasion. I shall, however, have certain additions to make to the published description, and hope that this Society will do full justice to the remarkable enamelled objects included by illustrating them in colour.

What remains of the deposit is mostly in fragments, but there were clearly four Roman bronze paterae of saucepan form, four small bowls of thin beaten bronze, a massive bronze collar that may be somewhat incorrectly called a tore, two small spiral rings of bronze, two harp-shaped brooches and a single S-shaped brooch, the last three being enamelled in colours. The patera-handles are of a common type with a round hole at the end for suspension when not in use, and the bases, which have survived by reason of their extra weight, have the usual ring-mouldings on the outside. Some were evidently plated inside, and according to Dr. Stevenson Macadam, this coating consisted of tin and lead in nearly equal proportions.[†]

One or two of these that fitted into the larger specimens may have been strainers, with thin perforated bases that would be especially liable to damage, whereas the base of the others was strengthened by rings and would stand every chance of surviving. It is evident that this series had been packed together one inside the other[‡] when buried in the earth, as certain markings due to oxidation of the bronze correspond on the upper and under sides of the handles. These markings on the handles are for the most part bright blue and in part consist of a glossy patination which has been erroneously described as enamel. The only decoration consisted of dotted lines or engraving on one of the handles, without the addition of any extraneous substance, the pattern closely resembling that on the specimen, published by Professor Haverfield and others, from Herringfleet, Suffolk. §

^{*} For 1904-5, pp. 367-376.

[†] In the case of a patera from Crailing, Roxburghshire (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, iv. 601).

[‡] As at Helmsdale, Sutherlandshire; Castle Howard, Yorks; Irchester, Northants.; Abergele, N. Wales (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6th S. i. 33).

§ *Proceedings*, xvi. 239; *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, xxxix. 229; pp. 369-71 give a list of similar finds, supplemented in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6th S. i. 37.

There are remains of four smaller and approximately hemispherical vessels, the largest of which is best preserved and is of peculiar interest. It is suggestive at first sight of the well-known Glastonbury bowl, but is more sophisticated than that excellent example of Early British thoroughness and skill. The Scottish bowl has dummy rivets, a thin strip of bronze embossed to resemble a row of rivet-heads having been affixed by inconspicuous rivets to the shoulder. A smaller bowl in the hoard has once been similarly decorated: but while this has a rivet in the centre of the rounded base holding a bronze button on the inside, the larger and more complete bowl has a neatly-bored round hole in the same position, that makes me think it is yet another water-clock of the kind brought before the Society last session.* Its un-Roman character and the date deduced from the brooches both support this interpretation, but I confess that the button fixed in the centre of the smaller bowl suggests a similar purpose for the rivet-hole in the other, though in that case there is no trace of rivet or button.

The collar is of solid bronze with a row of bead-like moulding in front on an iron limb that is detachable and held in place by the elasticity of the hoop. This mortise-and-tenon method of closing a torc or bracelet was known to the Gauls of the Champagne district in the third or fourth century B.C., though their torcs were generally penannular, with drum-shaped terminals. A parallel is cited by Dr. Anderson from a crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, but in that case the hoop was missing and was apparently of iron. Another of bronze with beads strung upon an iron rod was found at Rochdale, Lancs,† but that from Embsay, West Riding Yorks,‡ bears the closest resemblance to the Lamberton Moor specimen.

The two rings of coiled bronze wire must, I think, belong together, but the diameter is large for a finger-ring. One end is said to have a rude imitation of a serpent's head, but I fail to see anything but two transverse grooves at the tapering end. A very similar ring, but of gold, is figured by Dr. Robert Munro from Loch Buston, Ayrshire.§ The brooches remain to be considered, and they are happily in excellent preservation, though oxidation has obscured certain details. All three are now cemented together by the rusting of what I take to be a bronze chain that served to connect the pair. Several examples of this fashion are known in England,

* *Proceedings*, xxi. 319.

† Figured in Romilly Allen's *Celtic Art*, p. 110.

‡ *Archæologia*, xxxi. 517, pl. xxiii.

§ *Lake dwellings of Europe*, 433. fig. 165.



ROMAN ENAMELED GLASS BEADS (1)

¹ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 8

(es. 20, 20, 20, 1) ist ev. konf. (A reduziert).

Fig. 1 Norton, E. R. Yorks.

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and it was extensively followed in the Early Iron Age of France, there being several pairs of the types called La Tène I. and II. in the Morel collection at the British Museum. The coloured drawing shows a pair from Faversham, Kent, and specimen links of the connecting chain, the brooches being of the S pattern like the third on the table.

The pair is of the harp pattern (fig. 1, A, C), enamelled in white and red down the bow, and furnished with a working spiral spring of ten coils (fig. 1, B) to give tension to the pin.

The chord or transverse wire outside the coil is caught up on the head and there fastened by a stud; and at the head of each is a loop formed of a separate wire, the ends of which are held in either end of the spiral spring, where they serve as a strengthening axis.

The single brooch (fig. 5) is a good example of its type, though the pin is unfortunately missing. Its original shape and position may, however, be gathered from the coloured drawing of specimens from Faversham (fig. 2, A, B, C), Yorkshire (fig. 3), and an unknown locality (fig. 4) in the British Museum. It should be mentioned that the pin worked loosely on the neck of the animal.

It is interesting to find these three in such close association, as the date of the S-type has not been accurately determined; and we can now estimate the condition of Celtic art in the north of England and across the border in the early part of the second century of our era, for such is the apparent date of the Lamberton Moor hoard. Evidence of this is afforded by another hoard that is frequently mentioned, and was found near Backworth, Northumberland (near North Shields).* Here also was a pair of very British brooches found, evidently worn with a chain and associated with coins of Antoninus Pius, the latest of which was struck in 139 A.D. The remainder of the Backworth hoard is of special importance in this connexion, as it contained some striking parallels to the series before us.

The series consisted of a small silver dish and a silver vessel of saucepan form (*putera*), the latter covered by a silver mirror and containing five gold finger-rings, one of silver, two gold chains and a gold chain bracelet, a pair of large silver-gilt brooches, three silver spoons, about 280 denarii, and two large brass coins of Antoninus Pius (138-161). Without describing these in detail, I may point out that the brooches were in all probability joined by a chain, as loops exist at the head, and are harp-shaped, showing little or no Roman influence, while their style agrees well with the date

* Described and illustrated in *Archæological Journal*, viii. 35.

suggested by the coins. The saucepan can hardly have been used for cooking, as it is furnished with a deep foot-rim, and has a very ornate handle with MATR · FAB · DVBIT inlaid in gold. One of the gold rings has the bezel inscribed MATRVM COCOAE, and though the second word is mysterious,* it is permissible to regard both as dedicated to the service of the DEÆ MATRES or mother-goddesses commonly worshipped both here and on the continent during the early empire. Two other rings of gold and silver respectively represent a pair of snakes, the heads of which turn in opposite directions above and below the bezel; and their use in this connexion may also be symbolic. The gold chains were evidently necklets, and both have a wheel-ornament of eight spokes at the joining, while a small crescent is attached to one of the links of each. The bracelet consists of a chain of another pattern, also bearing a wheel; and if the crescents represent the moon, the wheel may here, as is often the case, represent the sun, and their connexion supports the view that these ornaments and utensils were for ceremonial purposes. The spoons in that case would no doubt have served for the handling of incense or other substances for sacrifice, and to some minds the inclusion of a mirror with this wealth of jewellery would suggest that this was the outfit of a priestess, but brooches were by no means confined to one sex, and the mirror, which has lost its handle and has been much broken and repaired, may simply have served as a cover. Whatever its significance, the hoard is precisely dated by the latest of the denarii, which was struck in the year 139 during the emperor's second consulate.

I may eventually succeed in finding other parallels, but the two hoards described agree in so many particulars that they cannot be considered chance collections of scrap bronze deposited by a travelling tinker. The saucepan-shaped bronzes were evidently used in sets, and I am convinced were solely for ceremonial purposes. Specimens with strainers fitting inside are also known, and the accepted view is that these served to strain wine or other liquids for libations to the gods. The cult of the Deæ Matres is indicated at Backworth. In spite of the presumed water-clock, it is difficult to assign either hoard to the Druids, for pateræ of this ornate character, some richly enamelled, have been frequently found in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, where probably no Druids existed, as well as in France, Germany, and Switzerland.

In illustrating the Lamberton brooches the opportunity has been taken of representing other examples of the S-form in the national collection; and a list is appended of extant

* Hubner's reading is given in *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, 273.

specimens both in England and abroad for purposes of reference :

Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxxix. 375), fig. 5.

Newstead, Melrose, Roxburgh (Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities).

Kirby Thore, Westmorland (Arch. Inst. York Meeting, 1846, *Cat.* p. 35, pl. 1, fig. 5).

Waterbrook, Kendal, Westmorland (*Reliquary*, 1907, 63).

Brough, Westmorland (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 2nd S. iii. 256).

Malton, 22 miles N.E. of York (Arch. Inst. York Meeting, 1846, *Cat.* p. 35, pl. 1, fig. 4).

Norton, E. R. Yorks. (Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 100), fig. 3.



Fig. 6. BRONZE S-BROOCH, SOUTH SHIELDS. DURHAM. (1.)

Victoria Cave, Settle, Yorks. (Boyd Dawkins, *Cave Hunting*, frontispiece, figs. 3, 7; *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.* vol. i. (1872), frontispiece.)

Dowkerbottom Cave, Settle, Yorks. (*V.C.H. Derby*, i. 239).

Kilnsea, Yorks. (Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 107).

Thirst House Cave, Derby, (*Reliquary*, 1897, p. 94).

Cirencester, Gloucs. (Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 107).

Charterhouse, Mendips, Som. (*V.C.H. Som.* i. 338, fig. 92).

Lakenheath, Suffolk (*Reliquary*, 1907, p. 62).

Tokenhouse Yard, London (Guildhall Museum).

Faversham, Kent (fig. 2, Gibbs Bequest, British Museum).

Unknown locality (British Museum), fig. 4.

France (Albert Maignan Colln. *Les Arts*, Nov. 1906, p. 13).

Catellon, near Lillebonne, Seine-Inf. (Rouen Museum).

Belgium (probably), in Liège Museum.

Andernach, Rhine (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, lxxxvi. 176, pl. iv. fig. 29).

Coburn, near Coblenz (Bonn Museum).*

Finally, by the kindness of Mr. Parker Brewis, I am enabled to figure an interesting specimen (fig. 6) now in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was found in the Roman camp at South Shields. It has no marks of the pin at the back, and was therefore in all probability provided with the same kind of fastening as the S-brooches on the plate, a curved bronze pin looped on one of the animals' necks, the other (pointed) end resting on the front of the other neck. It is of plain bronze with various mouldings in relief that need not here be described in detail. Whatever its chronological relation to the enamelled series, it seems to be clearly related to that group, and its discovery in the north of England, where that group is mainly found, is therefore of some significance."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 6th February, 1908.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

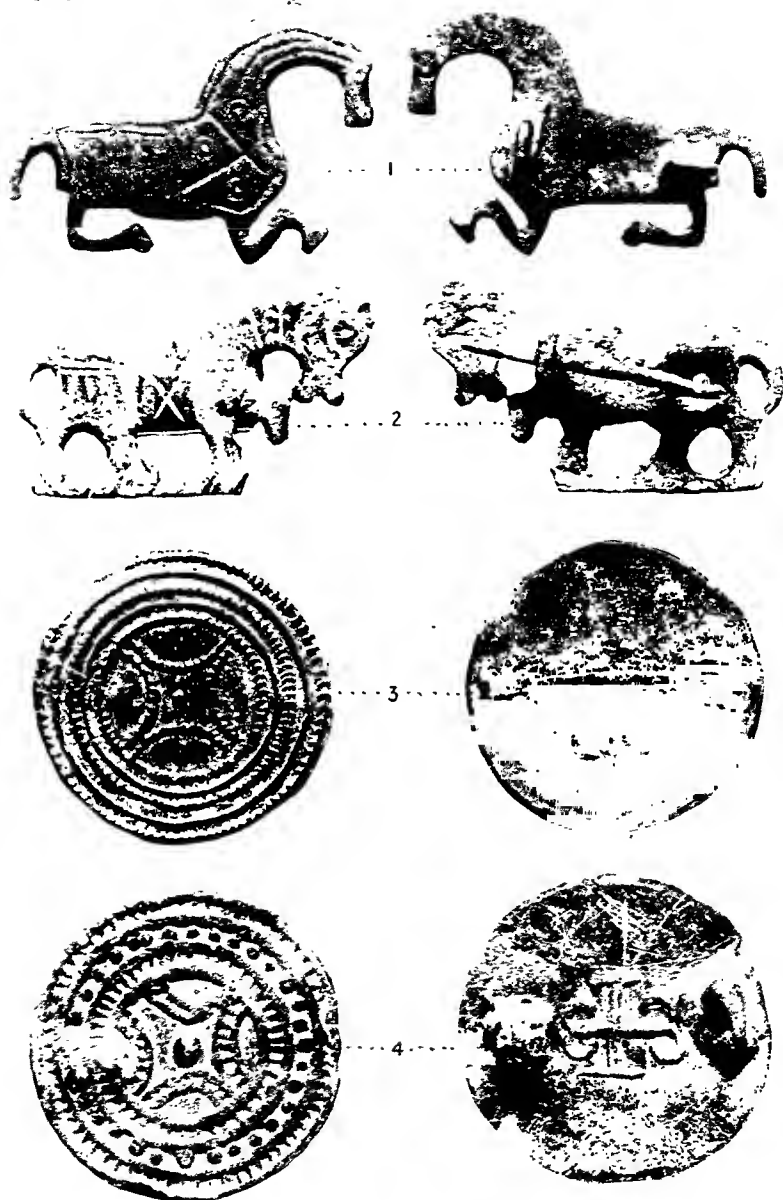
From Edward Bell, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Itinerary of John Leland, parts iv. and v. Edited by L. Toulmin Smith. 8vo. London, 1908.

From Robert Richards, Esq., F.S.A. :—Llandaff Records, Vol. II. Acts of the Bishops of Llandaff, book i. 8vo. Cardiff, 1908.

From the Author :—The Courtenay Monument in Colyton Church, Devon. By Mrs. G. H. Radford. 8vo. n.p. 1907.

From the General Government of Western French Africa :—Le Plateau Central Nigérien, une mission archéologique et ethnographique au Soudan Français, Par Lieutenant Louis Desplagnes. 8vo. Paris, 1907.

* This example and the locality of that at Rouen I owe to Professor Haverfield.



1. BRONZE HORSE BROOCH, LOCALITY UNKNOWN. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)
2. SIMILAR FROM MOUNT ETNA, SICILY. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)
3. PEWTER BROOCH, ANGLO-SAXON, YORK. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)
4. SIMILAR FROM CASTLE ACRE, NORFOLK. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

REGINALD A. SMITH, ESQ., B.A., F.S.A., submitted the following notes on : (1) a bronze horse-brooch found on Mount Etna, exhibited by G. C. Wheeler, Esq.; (2) some similar brooches, exhibited by Sir John Evans and the Secretary; (3) a pewter brooch of late Saxon date found at Castleacre, Norfolk, exhibited by E. M. Beloe, Esq.; (4) bronze hanging bowl of late Celtic work, found at Ewelme, Oxon., exhibited by J. H. Powell, Esq.; (5) enamelled mount of a hanging bowl of Saxon date, found at Mildenhall, Suffolk, exhibited by Baron Anatole von Hügel; (6) set of similar mounts from the north of England, exhibited by the Secretary:

"Brooches in the form of a horse were in favour among the ancients at divers times and in divers places, so that there may be some hesitation in dating the specimens and accounting for their presence on the sites where found. The two that suggested this exhibition are eclipsed by Sir John Evans's series, from which something may be learnt as to the distribution and variety of these brooches; and it may be useful to consider first the main features of the types represented in the series exhibited. They are all of bronze and much of a size, varying in length from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. The front of the brooch consists of a plate moulded to represent a horse in outline, the surface being decorated with incised lines and occasionally by markings in relief, as pl. 1, fig. 2, where a saddle is clearly indicated in this manner. The series represented on pl. 2 exhibits minor differences, but conforms to one type, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary may be treated as approximately contemporary. Nothing is known of the circumstances of their discovery but the mere locality, and recourse must be had to internal evidence. Thus, No. 10 comes from Kertch, and is decorated with a strip of red *champlevé* enamel, in which are set mosaic squares of white glass with rosette centres. The squares are really transverse slabs cut from bundles of glass rods, fused together so as to constitute the pattern in section: and that their use with red enamel was known in England during the seventh century is shown by one of the exhibits this evening, a set of enamelled escutcheons from a bowl, probably from the north of England. The discovery at Kertch suggests an earlier date for the horse-brooch, as the latest antiquities brought home from the same locality by Dr. MacPherson are known to date from the third and fourth centuries, before the Hunnish invasion. It is not, however, necessary to go so far back, for the Goths are known to have been in the Crimea again in 551,* and it is

* Bury's *Gibbon*, iv. 538.

probably due to the migrations of that people that the horse-brooch is found scattered over Europe.

From the Goths the horse-brooch may easily have been adopted both in the Eastern and Western Roman Empire, and four from Smyrna are figured on the plate (Nos. 1-4). Of these one is of special interest (No. 1), as the body is engraved with a lion and a Byzantine monogram in the style of the sixth century. The military and tribal movements of that period are sufficient to account for the occurrence of specimens in the south of France (Nos. 5, 6), in Germany (Nos. 7, perhaps from Munich, and 8), and Italy itself (No. 9). In the British Museum are two specimens that represent different stages in the development or, at least, different treatments of the same form. One is from the Hamilton collection, and was probably found in Italy: it has the head and body of the horse inlaid with four small round garnets flush with the surface, in a style suggestive of oriental work. The other came from the Purnell collection, and is evidently of Roman provincial manufacture, the earlier garnet settings being represented by small round spots of *champlevé* enamel.

A Gothic or Scythian origin for these horse-brooches is also suggested by the occurrence of similar forms in the Government of Perm, East Russia,* but there are other examples that cannot well be brought into relation with the Gothic series. The horse with or without a rider is frequently represented on brooches or ornaments of the Early Iron Age of Spain † (perhaps second or third century B.C.), and seems to have been a leading decorative motive at that period among what may best be described as the Iberian inhabitants of the Peninsula. It may some day be possible to trace their origin, and to carry the motive centuries back to some eastern centre of civilisation, just as the animal form that figures so frequently on openwork buckles of the seventh century in France can be deduced from the Scythian gryphon of South Russia.‡ A representative series of these buckles is given by M. Barrière Flavy,§ and it is possible to see, in what looks like a horse and manger, the survival of a gryphon beside a vase, as in the semi-classical art of Scythia.

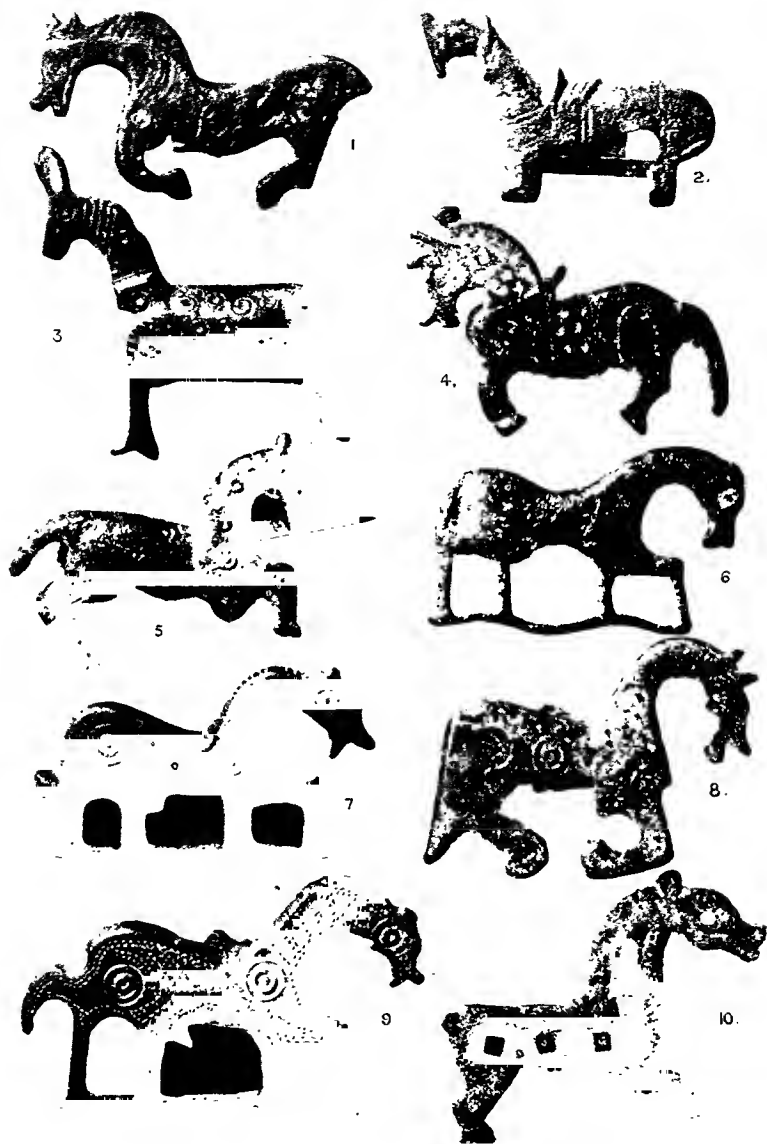
M. Boulanger, however, who has recently published a handsome volume on Gallo-Roman and Frankish antiquities,

* Aspelin, *Antiquités du Nord finno-ougrien*, figs. 612, 616-7.

† Pierre Paris, *Essai sur l'art et l'industrie de l'Espagne primitive*, ii. 270, figs. 402 S; *L'Anthropologue*, 1905, p. 35.

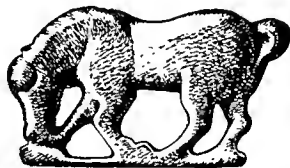
‡ Dr. Arthur Evans reminds me of the origin of these "horses," and the subject has been treated by M. Salomon Reinach in *Revue Archéologique*, xxxviii. (1901), 35.

§ *Les Arts industriels des peuples barbares de la Gaule*, Album, pl. 50.



BRONZE HORSE-BROOCHES IN SIR JOHN EVANS'S COLLECTION. ($\frac{1}{2}$)
 1-4, SMYRNA ; 5, 6, SOUTH FRANCE ; 7, MUNICH (?) ; 8, GERMANY ; 9, ITALY ;
 10, KERTCH, CRIMEA.

does not share that opinion, and holds that the animal represented is the horse* drinking from a vase. Specimens with a rider seem to favour this interpretation. The nature of the animal is also fairly evident from a bronze figure illustrated by Dr. Sophus Müller,† who remarks that ‘here and there we can see that a horse is intended, as in the present instance, which is the most realistic and largest animal figure of the kind so far discovered: the forepart of the animal’s head, however, rather resembles a bird’s beak.’ The beak, as of a carnivorous animal, may have been added through the influence of the bird of prey that was the leading ornamental motive of Central Europe in the sixth century. The latter was no doubt derived from Scythia, but M. Boulanger attributes a Christian origin to these horse-buckles, and regards the animal as symbolic of the faith. The horse itself as an ornamental motive he traces to Scythia, and reproduces two early forms from the Caucasus in support of his contention. In this connexion another brooch (see illustration) in Sir John Evans’s series is of interest as it represents the horse just in the attitude of the two grazing animals on the famous silver-gilt hydria (Nikopol vase) in the Hermitage Museum at St. Petersburg,‡ which dates from the fourth century B.C.



BRONZE HORSE-BROOCH
COLOGNE. (½.)

The specimen exhibited by Mr. G. C. Wheeler was found on the slopes of Mount Etna in Sicily, and is of plain bronze, without enamel or settings, but engraved with lines that suggest a saddle (No. 2 on plate). The back is shown opposite and is furnished with a pin working on a hinge without any spring to keep the point of the pin in its socket when fastened in the dress. In this respect it resembles the specimen exhibited by the Secretary, which, however, has no history, and can only be tentatively assigned to France of the Merovingian period.§ The engraving on the front is in the style of the buckle-plates so plentiful across the Channel, and the so-called ‘contour-line,’ running parallel to the edge all round, brings it into relation to the art products of Northern Europe in the sixth century. On the hypothesis that the

* *Le mobilier funéraire gallo-romain et franc.* pl. 45. fig. 4.

† *Nordische Altertumskunde*, ii. 209, fig. 125.

‡ See, for example, Maskell’s *Russian Art* (S. Kensington Museum Handbook), p. 46, pl. ii.

§ Cf. Castel Trosino, *Monumenti Antichi*, xii. 299. 303. pl. xiv. fig. 12.

Etna specimen belongs to the same period, its presence in Sicily may be amply accounted for by the fact that the Vandals surrendered the island to Theodoric on his conquest of Italy (493), and it remained an appanage of the Ostrogothic kingdom till retaken for the Eastern Empire by Belisarius in 536, the Goths not being finally driven out till 551.

The circular brooch of lead or pewter (see plate, fig. 4) exhibited by Mr. E. M. Beloe was found near the Priory gate at Castleacre, Norfolk, and is evidently of late Saxon work. It is 1·6 inch in diameter and has a beaded border between two bands of radiating lines, the centre having a kind of cruciform design with a boss in the middle. The workmanship is much coarser than in the case of a specimen from York in the British Museum that has a strikingly similar design (see plate, fig. 3), and must be of about the same date. The hinged pin at the back of this example is shown in position, but that of fig. 4, which is of iron, was removed in order to show in the photograph the curious cross in relief on the back. There are also a few scratchings seen at the top of the figure which may be the beginnings of an engraved pattern; but the ornament on both specimens was produced by casting, and both the type and material seem to have been popular in England in the tenth century. A more imposing specimen with the centre apparently copied from a coin of Eadgar (959-975) has been published by the Society.*

In January, 1898, our late Fellow Mr. Romilly Allen called the attention of the Society 'to the highly decorative character of certain metal bowls belonging to the Iron Age, which have been found in Great Britain and in Norway: chiefly with the view of showing that they supply a connecting link between the flamboyant ornament of the pagan Celtic metal-work and the spiral ornament of the Christian Celtic MSS. and sculptured stones.' † It may fairly be claimed that the Oxfordshire specimen exhibited this evening adds a missing link to the chain of evidence, and shows the bowls in course of evolution from a pre-Roman pattern to one that took the fancy of our Scandinavian invaders in the Viking period.

I proceed to a brief description of the specimens in Mr. Allen's list, giving any details that may bear on the use and significance of the bowls: and will then add some further evidence that has accumulated in the last ten years or been overlooked.

* *Proceedings*, xix, 210.

† *Archæologia*, lvi 39.

Wilton, Wilts.—This bowl is peculiar in having four escutcheons with loops still containing the rings to which chains were originally attached. It appears to have had a circular mount 2 inches in diameter fixed to the centre inside on a convexity (or kick) 4 inches in diameter in the base. The escutcheons are not enamelled but decorated with a cruciform pattern in openwork, recalling in some particulars a set in the Gibbs collection from Faversham.

Lullingstone, Kent.—The well-known bowl found in 1860 was associated with human skulls and bones as well as fragments of iron and pottery. This is the most ornate of the series, having not only the four escutcheons but also other applied ornaments enriched with enamels. Here again the cross motive is evidence, but the discs, from which sprang the hooks, constitute in this case only the centre of the four crosses, and do not enclose them. The base is indented and strengthened by a ring, while the hollow contains a cross with expanded ends attached to the outside of the bowl.* Mr. Allen compared this cross to that in the British Museum, which was found near Methwold, Norfolk, enclosing a gold coin of Heraclius I. (613-641).†

Barlaston, Staffordshire.—This find, which I have been recently privileged to examine, is more complete than most, though only fragments of the bowl itself remain. In a grave cut north and south the bronzes were found all together in a circular depression near the north end of the grave, near, if not coinciding with, the position of the head.‡ In the grave was also a typical Saxon sword, and the iron knife which is generally present in pagan interments of the Early English. The bowl is heavier than usual, and of cast bronze, not of wrought metal like the others. It was turned on the lathe, and though thick at the edge was extremely thin lower down, and was strengthened by three ornamental strips of bronze with sloping ends like those from Mildenhall exhibited.

Middleton Moor (by Youlgreave), Derbyshire.—In a barrow $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of Arbor Low, was found an enamelled disc with its frame and hook, together with what must have been part of the bowl and an enamelled mount of another shape. These lay near the point of the shoulder of a skeleton buried in an east-and-west position on the original ground level. Mr. Bateman, or a former owner, inserted the disc in its

* A small bronze bowl in the British Museum found in the Thames without handle or escutcheons has on the outside in its hollow base clear marks of a cross with spreading arms, that has been evidently applied to it, but is now missing.

† *Victoria History of Norfolk*, i. 342, fig. 7 on coloured plate.

‡ Plan and section of the grave in *V. C. H. Staffs.* i. 209.

frame with the wrong side outwards, a mistake that has been perpetuated by casts taken from it and placed in different museums.*

Chesterton, near the Fosseway, Warwickshire.—The five discs now in Warwick Museum are of two patterns,† but probably belonged to the same bowl, the two larger pieces in that case fitting into the base inside and outside. This series is interesting as showing the two kinds of spirals, the open eccentric Late-Celtic pattern and the closer wound coils that appear in the later Irish illuminated manuscripts. The Chesterton bowl therefore dates from the period of transition.

Over Haddon, Derbyshire.—At Grindlow a secondary interment contained ‘a bowl of thin bronze very neatly made with a simple hollow moulding round the edge,’ evidently of the ordinary type, and near it was a circular enamel in a silver frame, doubtless one of a set.

Benty Grange, Derbyshire.—A warrior’s grave under a mound was found to contain nothing of the body but the hair, near which lay a silver-mounted cup bearing two crosses, two or three (probably three) *champlevé* enamels on copper in silver frames, and a quantity of thin bone that had been attached to a silk fabric, or had possibly rested on it and subsequently become attached. About 6 feet distant (probably at the feet) was a helmet also ornamented with a silver cross, and part of a padded cuirass. Here, as at Barlaston, an enamelled bowl had evidently been buried with a fighting man, though no sword or other weapon was found at Benty Grange.

Oxford.—An enamelled disc said to have been found in the neighbourhood of the city is in the Pitt Rivers collection at Farnham. The metal surface is said to have been gilded, and in the dark red enamel are nine circular blue spots, recalling those from the North of England on the table, but the pattern is identical with that of the Middleton disc, and purely Celtic.

Westmorland (?).—A disc in the British Museum from the Crosthwaite Museum at Keswick is fair evidence of an enamelled bowl (or part of it) having been found somewhere in the county.

Kingston (or Barham) Down, Kent.—Two from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery here are included in Mr. Allen’s list, but there are three at Liverpool (Mayer Collection), and all are illustrated in the *Inventorium Sepulchrale* (pl. xvi. 5, 6, 8),

* *Victoria History of Derbyshire*. i. 271. and fig. on coloured plate : see pp. 271, 259, for Over Haddon and Benty Grange.

† *Victoria History of Warwickshire*, i. 258, figs. 8, 9 on coloured plate.

though one is not mentioned in the text. The first (Grave 76) was associated with a pilum, dagger, and knife, an inlaid bronze bead, and a small buckle, but lay outside the wooden coffin at the feet. One disc was attached to the base on the outside, and three more had been soldered below the rim, though there was no trace of the hooked frames. The second (Grave 205) belonged to the richest grave in Kent, which contained the famous Kingston brooch. There was also a gold pendant, two safety-pin brooches, an iron key, chain and casket, an urn of unusual type, and another bronze bowl which had drop-handles. The bowl with the escutcheons and rings for suspension seemed to be gilded within, and lay in the coffin of a mother whose infant was buried outside the coffin at her feet, whereas the first grave was obviously that of a male. It should be remarked that the three specimens from Kingston are without the characteristic moulding below the rim.

Faversham, Kent.—In the Gibbs collection now at the British Museum is a set of three plain bronze escutcheons of the same form and construction as those with enamel, except that the centre consists of a Latin cross in openwork, flanked by two fish-like creatures apparently standing on their tails.* Further specimens from Faversham are noticed below.

Needham Market, Suffolk.—The bowl with enamelled discs of spiral pattern has unfortunately disappeared, but was found probably in Badley parish during the construction of the railway. According to a drawing published in the *Reliquary*,† it had only two escutcheons of heater form, with rings for the suspending chains, and was furnished with a cover, while an enamelled disc was inside the bowl.

This example is peculiar in shape, being rather a vase than a bowl, and having a cover resting on a vertical neck that was ornamented with a silver-gilt enamelled collar. It was 6 inches high and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the shoulder, where the two escutcheons are fastened, but the hooks of the latter do not overhang the lip as usual, and would indeed, as drawn, allow the chain-rings to be detached.‡ The lid was $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the disc, enamelled in the same style and attached to the bottom, was 3 inches in diameter. The ornamentation of the disc consisted of Celtic spirals surrounding a raised centre with triskele pattern formed of eccentric curves. The escutcheons were heater-shaped and similarly

* *V. C. H. Kent*, i. 371, fig. 8 on plate opposite 352.

† *Reliquary and Illustrated Archeologist*, vi. (1900), 243.

‡ The vessels collapsed soon after the artist had drawn them, and the hooks may have been bent back from the lip accidentally.

enamelled, the attached rings being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch outside and $\frac{3}{8}$ inch inside. Associated with this peculiar bowl was another, 13 inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, of ordinary Kentish type, which is also represented abroad; it had two drop-handles (since lost) and an openwork foot-rim, and objects associated with this type in Kent limit it to the sixth or early seventh century. This is an important factor in fixing the date of these enamelled bowls, but the association at Needham Market is not quite certain, and a pot containing coins of Antoninus Pius can have no bearing on the find.

Greenwich, Kent.—Three discs, one still on its frame, were found in 1862 near the site of the Old Tilt Yard at Greenwich, on the north side of the Hospital. They are now in the Canterbury Museum, and were described for this Society* by Mr. John Brent, who (rightly, as I think) attributed them to the seventh century.

Burrington, Gloucs.—Sir John Evans's enamelled disc from this prolific site is said to have been associated with an Anglo-Saxon ring brooch, perhaps of the type usually called annular. If so, the date would be sixth century.

Cuistor, Lincs.—A bowl of the usual type was found with a skull and iron shield boss, evidently in a warrior's grave. Inside it, round the base, is a ring ornamented like the three strips from Barlaston. The three escutcheons are decorated with circles, but there is no mention of enamel.

Castle Yard, York.—A bowl published by Mr. Romilly Allen† since his *Archæologia* paper was found with two earthen vessels in excavating for the gaol in 1829, and was presented to the Museum of the Yorks. Philosophical Society. It is 8 inches in diameter and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high, with zoomorphic escutcheons much of the same bird-like shape as those on the Hawby bowl from the same county. In the centre both of the inside and outside, applied within the raised centre, are two thin discs of silver with simple interlacing pattern, not of Late-Celtic character, and there is no mention of enamel.

The two enamelled discs of this kind found in Ireland were evidently known to Mr. Allen, but not included in his list; they are illustrated by Westwood,‡ but nothing is known of their origin. They may well have been escutcheons of bowls, but possibly they were applied to reliquaries like that recently discovered in Norway.§

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. ii. 202: *V. C. H. Kent*, i. 379 (fig.).

† *Reliquary*, 1906, 60.

‡ *Facsimiles of Miniatures*, one enlarged in *Reliquary*, 1906, 63.

§ Th. Petersen, *A Celtic Reliquary found in a Norwegian Burial-mound* [at Melhus, Namdalen]. Det Kgl. Norske Videnskabers Selskabs Skrifter, 1907, No. 8.

The additional material I have collected throws some light on the origin and original appearance of these bowls as well as on their distribution in England, but not I fear on the purposes they served.

Keythorpe Hall, Tugby, Leics.—Portions of a bronze bowl, large double-toothed bone comb, an object ornamented with silver (perhaps a knife-handle), a pair of bone dice, forty-six bone draughtsmen and another made of a horse's tooth, were found together in 1860 with a skeleton; but I have been unable to trace them. In the original account* the bowl was compared with the Lullingstone example, but had three hooks for chains attached by escutcheons enamelled in Celtic patterns. The dice and bone draughtsmen look Roman, but horse-tooth pieces occurred in the famous Taplow barrow (probably about 620) and in the King's Field, Faversham, Kent (all in the British Museum).

Oving, Bucks.—A disc of the ordinary design with red enamel,† now in the Aylesbury Museum, can be regarded as evidence of a bowl at Oving, though no details are recorded of the discovery.

Cambridge.—A bronze disc, 2 inches in diameter, with trumpet scrolls once enamelled, was found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Edix Hill Hole, near Cambridge, and is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College.

Morden, Surrey.—Part of a similar disc with the enamel much decayed is preserved in the British Museum, and the proximity of the site to the Kentish border makes it all but certain that a bowl was deposited there.

Ewelme, Oxon.‡—The bronze bowl exhibited this evening by Mr. J. H. Powell is of exceptional interest. It was found during the autumn of 1903 on a hill not far from Rumbold's Pit, Ewelme, Oxon. (2 miles east of Bensington, and 3 miles north-east of Wallingford, below the Chilterns), on land occupied by Mr. Painter, and was associated with iron fragments and a wooden bucket 8 inches in diameter, furnished with thin bronze loops which are simply decorated with raised dots in rows. The iron fragments seem to me hinges of uncertain date, but the bucket, though now perished, was evidently of a common Anglo-Saxon type. A small black vase of the same period was found a few hundred yards away, also the remains of several prehistoric urns with two hammerstones, of flint and quartzite respectively. It appears

* *Archæological Journal*, xviii. 76: *V. C. II. Leicestershire*, i. 239.

† *V. C. H. Bucks*, i. 195.

‡ A cast of an enamelled disc found on the site of Eynsham Abbey, Oxon., is in the Ashmolean Museum.

from subsequent investigations that bones, presumably human, were found with the bronze bowl, and as many as fifteen skeletons were found on the spot, apparently without any grave furniture. They lay in narrow graves about 2 feet below the surface in rows two or three yards apart. Some, at least, had the head at the west end, and five were found together in a single pit. Another account states that one skeleton was found in a sitting position, and that the graves were irregularly placed.

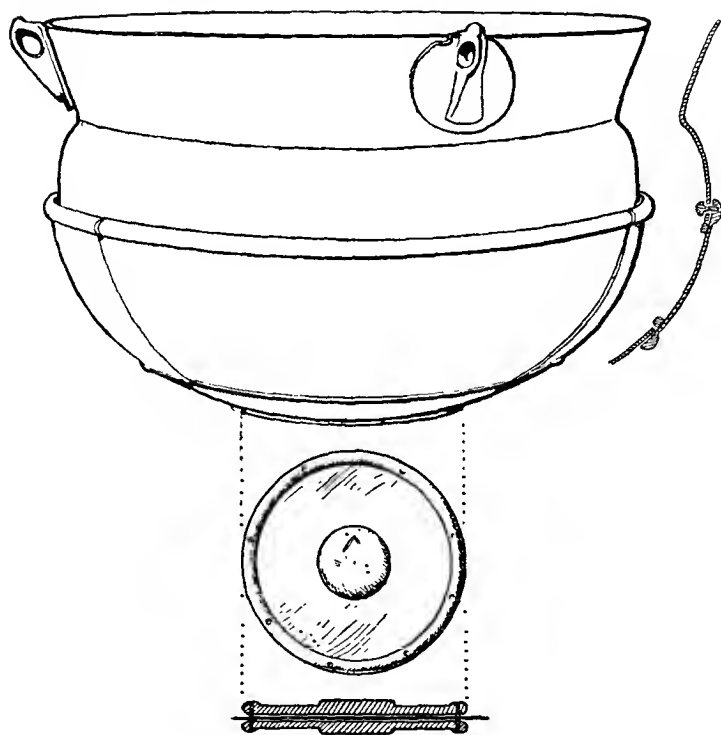


Fig. 1. BRONZE BOWL WITH PLAIN ESCUTCHEONS, AND DETAILS,
EWELME, OXON. (3.)

The curious construction of the bowl is shown in the illustration (fig. 1) and differentiates it from the ordinary type (fig. 22). The bronze is somewhat thicker than usual, and is made in sections not riveted together, but telescoped, and the edges of the plates kept from shifting by raised cordons inside against which impinge short rivets passed through the inner

plate (*see* section, fig. 1). Two discs with raised centres and edges are fixed inside and outside the base, and round the neck of the bowl were placed three plain escutcheons (of which two remain) with pierced lugs to hold the chains for suspension. It is now a very fragmentary state, but it is clear that the neck and shoulder were in one piece, and the band below was in four sections fastened by ribs applied on the outside by solder. Enamel was not used on any part of this specimen, though the workmanship is strikingly Late-Celtic, and the neck in particular is characteristic of early British vessels both in pottery and in bronze. There, is, therefore, every reason to regard this as one of the earliest hanging



Fig. 2. ENAMELLED ESCUTCHEON OF BOWL, WITH SIDE VIEW,
NORTHUMBERLAND (?) ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

bowls with escutcheons, and a link between the plain British bowl and the series that manifestly belongs to the Anglo-Saxon period. Its precise date is not easy to determine, but the presence of a bronze-mounted bucket in the same ground, perhaps in the same grave, suggests the fifth century. Such buckets can hardly be earlier in England, and that date would allow some time for the development of the escutcheons, and the modification of the bowls themselves.

Northumberland (?)—The set exhibited by the Secretary was brought to his notice by our Fellow Mr. Blair, who informs me that nothing definite is known as to locality.

The four discs (figs. 2, 3) evidently belong together and were formerly in the collection of Mr. W. H. Amyot, who had been settled in Newcastle a long time before his death: but no particulars were furnished at his sale, and there is little likelihood of obtaining any from his representatives. It is quite possible that they were found in the neighbourhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The design is of Late-Celtic character, but coarser than usual, and the enamel is variegated with inlaid glass discs which have been cut from bundles of rods fused together so as to produce a mosaic pattern. Similar mosaic patterns are seen in glass beads of the Viking period



Fig. 3. ENAMELLED DISC OF BOWL, WITH SECTION. NORTHUMBERLAND (?). ($\frac{1}{2}$.)



Fig. 4. ENAMELLED ESCUTCHEON, WITH SIDE VIEW. MILDENHALL. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

in Scandinavia, and on a horse-brooch* from the Crimea in the possession of Sir John Evans.

Capheaton, Northumberland.—In 1813 the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle was presented by Sir John Swinburne with 'a copper vessel and some pieces of copper which had apparently belonged to it, two brooches and a ring, all found in a tumulus near Capheaton.† Mr. Albert Way subsequently noticed that they were not of Roman origin as supposed, but belonged to the series of hanging vessels generally furnished with enamelled escutcheons and refer-

* *Supra*, p. 63. fig. 10 on plate.

† *Arch. Aeliana*, N.S. iv. (1859), 251.

able to the Anglo-Saxon period, in spite of the Late-Celtic character of the enamelled designs on many of them. The 'brooches,' originally three in number, were in fact ornamental loops soldered to the side for the attachment of chains for suspension, and one of the loops was quite polished by the friction of its ring. Under the vessel are the fastenings of a circular ornament, as commonly found in that position; and by the kindness of Mr. Parker Brewis the following detail may be added to the published account. The flat rim was double, the upper layer being bent in from the outside

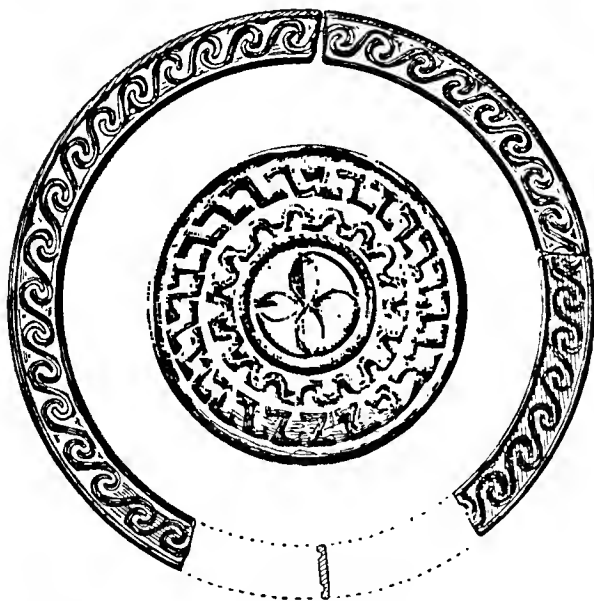


Fig. 5. ENAMELLED DISC FROM BASE OF BOWL. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Fig. 6. ENAMELLED RING OF BOWL, MILDENHALL. ($\frac{2}{3}$)

and hammered down flat (as in the Basingstoke specimen). The bottom was indented as usual, and the hollow was engraved* with a star pattern of six points formed of intersecting segments and surrounded by an applied ring of bronze, 0.45 inch wide and 2.3 inches outside diameter. This is now missing, but can be inferred from the four rivet holes remaining and the discoloration of the metal.

Mildenhall, Suffolk.—The remarkable set of mounts for a hanging bowl exhibited this evening by Baron A. von Hugel,

* The more complicated pattern engraved on the Basingstoke specimen was inside the bowl.



FIG. 7. ENAMELLED
BRONZE STRIP FROM
BOWL, MILDEN-
HALL. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)



FIG. 9. ENAMELLED ESCUTCHEON, WITH SIDE VIEW.
DOVER. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)



FIG. 10. ENAMELLED ESCUTCHEON, WITH SIDE VIEW.
DOVER. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

from the Cambridge Museum of Archæology, is, I believe, unpublished, and the careful drawings by our Fellow Mr. Praetorius do full justice to the subject. They were found at Mildenhall, in one of the richest areas in England as regards all the early periods, and closely agree with the finds at Barlaston and Dover. The series consists of three escutcheons (one in its hooked frame) for the side of a bowl, decorated with red champlevé enamel, the pattern being not of the usual Celtic character, but perhaps a rude attempt to imitate the classical palmette (fig. 4). A fourth disc of geometrical design (fig. 5) was evidently intended for the bottom of the bowl, inside or outside, and the flat enamelled band (fig. 6) with running scrolls was probably affixed outside the foot of the bowl, or rather round the edge of the indented base. An



Fig. 8. BRONZE RING
FOR CHAIN, MILDEN-
HALL. (1/2)



FIG. 11. ENAMELLED DISC OF
BOWL, DOVER. (1/2)



Fig. 12. ENAMELLED
ESCUTCHEON OF
BOWL, DOVER. (1/2)

enamelled strip with sloping ends as illustrated (fig. 7) was evidently one of three (two fragments surviving), as at Barlaston, and were apparently affixed outside below the moulding and between the three escutcheons.

The bronze ring (fig. 8) is much worn inside, and was either fixed to one of the escutcheons, or joined the three suspending chains for carrying. Some silver fragments included in this series were evidently the binding of one or other of the discs, and their notched edges recall the escutcheon frames in the Barlaston find.

Dover, Kent.—The specimens kindly lent for exhibition this evening by Mr. W. J. Barnes, hon. curator of the Dover Museum, were found in Old Park, just outside Dover, in 1861, and presented by Mr. W. Clayton.* The larger discs with hooks (figs. 9, 10) are enamelled in different patterns belong-

* *V. C. H. Kent*, i. 379.

ing to different bowls, and there are three other discs (fig. 11) similar to one of them, but without frames or hooks. There are also two smaller discs, one of which has a projection (fig. 12), but not of hook form. Besides these are two curved bands that evidently belong to the same find, as the enamelled pattern corresponds to that on four of the discs. They form more than three-quarters of a flat ring (fig. 13) with an outside diameter of 5.2 inches, the missing portion having been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Samuel Lysons early in the last century. It was said to have been found between Sandgate and Dover, and evidently belonged to a grave which

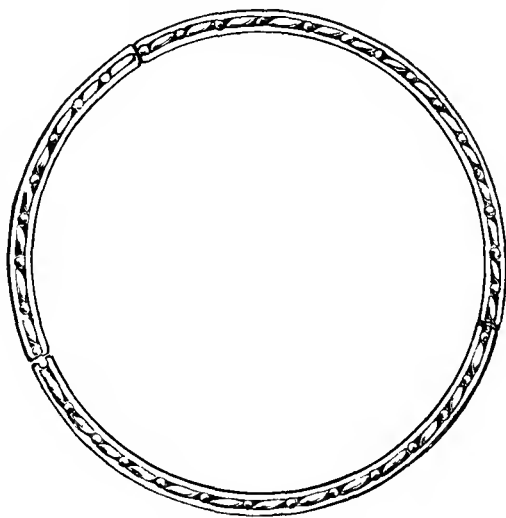


Fig. 13. ENAMELLED RING FROM BOWL, DOVER. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

was again excavated after an interval of half a century. All had been tinned in the same way as the Faversham series.

The accompanying illustration (fig. 14) shows a so-called "latchet" found in Ireland* that has been enamelled, and the design is similar to some of the Dover bronzes. The use and date of these Irish antiquities are equally uncertain, but as there is good evidence that the bowls belong mostly to the sixth and seventh centuries in England, we may presume that some at least of the "latches" are contemporary. Other examples have the trumpet pattern that occurs both on our enamelled discs and in the earlier Irish illuminated MSS.

Faversham, Kent.—Apparently in the King's Field were

* Col. Wood-Martin. *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, ix. (1903). 165.

found a small enamelled disc with ribbed border (fig. 15), and a heater-shaped escutcheon with hook (fig. 16), evidently belonging to one bowl. Both pieces are beautifully designed, and have Celtic scroll-work enriched with red enamel. The disc evidently came from the base of the bowl, and is with the escutcheon in the British Museum.

Both were formerly in the Pollexfen collection, but the Gibbs collection from the same site contains specimens in addition to those already published. There is a set of three round escutcheons with their rings in position, the disc ornamented with red enamel in a geometrical pattern (fig. 17) similar to one from Kingston Down.* Two enamelled bands enamelled with a herring-bone pattern probably belonged to the same bowl, but are now in fragments: one has an outside

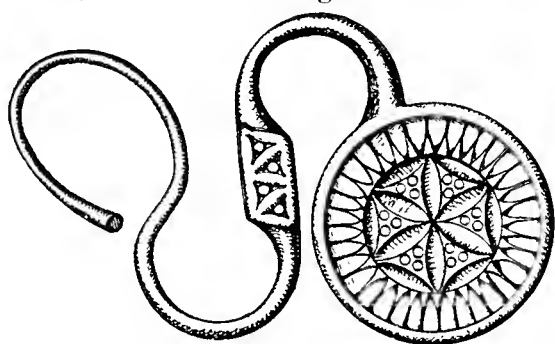


Fig. 14. BRONZE LATCHET. FOUND NEAR NEWRY, CO. DOW. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)
(*Ulster Journal of Arch.* ix. 165.)

diameter of 4 inches and is flat, while the other is of collar form and was mounted vertically, possibly round a projecting foot 0·4 inch deep. The measurements suggest that the flat band was attached to the bottom of the foot and was surrounded by the other which is about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch larger: but no bowls of the period that would allow such an arrangement have yet been met with, and the above is merely a suggestion. It is quite possible that the vertical band formed a collar round the neck, as at Needham Market. Two discs, tinned like the rest of this find and ornamented with red enamel, may have belonged to the same or different bowls; one with a diameter of 1·1 inch has a design in quadrants, and the other with a diameter of 1·2 inch bears the knot or crossed links frequently seen on Roman mosaic pavements, but not characteristic of Celtic or Anglo-Saxon art.

Basingstoke, Hants.—In 1899 portions of a bowl about

* *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. xvi. fig. 8A.

9 inches in diameter were found in a grave at West Ham, near Basingstoke, in a cutting of the Alton Light Railway, at the entrance of a branch line into Messrs. Thorneycroft's motor wagon works. The skeleton was extended, but probably not orientated, and with it was an iron vessel (bowl with handle), a knife, spear, and lance-heads (figs. 18-20), and several draughtsmen (fig. 21) stained green by contact with bronze. The bronze bowl retains in one place the rivet marks and outline of a bird-shaped escutcheon (fig. 22), a second having been found but subsequently lost. The enamel is nearly perfect, but the colours are indistinguishable, and it has probably had simply a red ground that has been discoloured by contact with the metal. Inside the bowl, the



Fig. 15. ENAMELLED DISC OF BOWL, WITH SECTION, FAVERSHAM. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



Fig. 16. ENAMELLED ESCUTCHEON, FAVERSHAM. ($\frac{1}{2}$)



Fig. 17. ENAMELLED ESCUTCHEON WITH RING, FAVERSHAM. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

base is engraved with a rosette pattern formed by intersecting circles struck from 19 centres: in this and other respects the bowl resembles the Capheaton specimen. Draughtsmen were found with a bowl of the usual type at Keythorpe Hall, Leicestershire, and a dagger and knife were found in association with a bowl on Kingston Down, Kent.

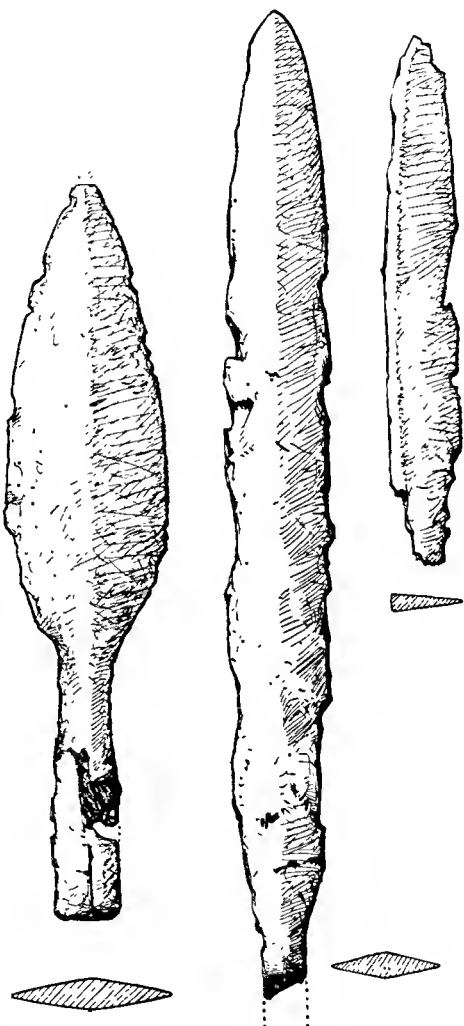
Stoford, Lines.—A bowl with somewhat abnormal characteristics was found in grave 103 of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavated by Mr. G. W. Thomas.* Associated with it, under a very large cairn, was a large bronze-mounted bucket, lying about 1 foot from the feet of the skeleton, and a pair of bronze tweezers at the hips. The bowl, which is now in the British Museum, is 12 inches in diameter and 5 inches high,

* *Archaeologia*, i. 395.

of thin beaten bronze, with the lip turned in at an angle and not provided with the usual hollow moulding which allowed the space for the insertion of the chain-ring. In consequence, the four escutcheons (of which two only remain) have a complete ring in the form of a swan's neck above the plain shield which is not unlike fig. 16 in outline, and unusually small in proportion to the bowl. The marks of the missing parts are visible, and there is a round patch in the bottom of the bowl which leaves the original formation of that part uncertain.

Hawnby, N. R.

Yorks. — A complete bowl, 9 inches in diameter, is now in the British Museum, and was found in a grave-mound with a brooch and knives, but these are not preserved. The bowl has a shallow "kick," and still bears three heater-shaped escutcheons of bronze enclosing small rings. Enamel has not been used, but the escutcheons have apparently been tinned to contrast with the bronze, and ornamented with small punched dots round the edge and down



Figs. 18-20 IRON SPEAR-HEADS AND KNIFE. BASINGSTOKE. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

the middle, panels enclosing groups of three dots being made by transverse lines. There can be little hesitation in regarding this as a late development of the enamelled bowl, and it shows the transition to the Scandinavian pattern.

Though not enamelled, some escutcheons found at Twyford, Leicester,* and now in Leicester Museum, should be mentioned here as evidently belonging to bowls of the same type.

The two are not a pair, and have plates of trefoil form.

A single escutcheon in the form of a triangle terminating in a lobe was found at Sarre, Kent, and is now in Maidstone Museum along with a pair of triangular form (point downwards) with a simple loop on the flat, and not projecting from the top edge: and Sir John Evans has one somewhat resembling a bird with spread wings found at Barton, Cambs. in 1874.

A bowl found at Cookham, Berks, was considered to belong to this type,† but it seems to have had drop handles

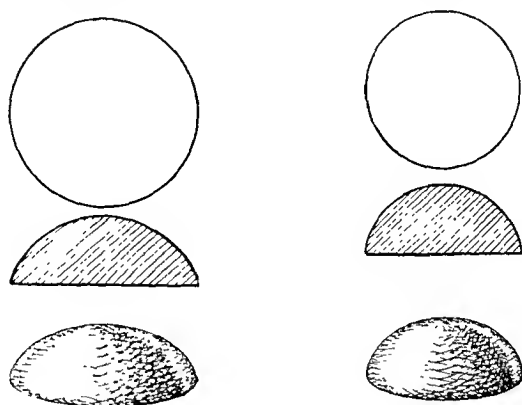


Fig. 21. BONE DRAUGHTS-MEN, WITH PLAN AND SECTION, BASINGSTOKE. (†)

like many of a distinct class in Kent, and it need only be mentioned here as the site is quite a likely one.

In completing the list, I think I can claim to be the first to notice an example on the Continent. It was found at Harmignies, near Mons, Hainault, Belgium, and in 1905 was in the Cinquantenaire Museum at Brussels. To my mind there is little doubt that it was imported from Britain, as there is nothing to distinguish it from our examples. It is without a frame, and has both close and trumpet spirals in enamel arranged in the triskele form as on several English examples.

Mr. Allen's inventory of these bowls was a useful piece of work and richly deserved its place in *Archaeologia*; but I confess my inability to understand his verdict as to their date. He says: On the whole I am inclined to ascribe the

* *V. C. H. Leicestershire*, i. 236, pl. i. fig. 2.

† *Archaeological Journal*, xv. 287.

bronze bowls with enamelled ornament to the end of the Late-Celtic period and the beginning of the Saxon period.' Whatever limits we assign to the Late-Celtic period—and this point has been recently in dispute—we cannot ignore the four centuries of Roman domination, or regard the Late-Celtic and Saxon periods as continuous. I am quite ready to believe that Late-Celtic art had taken refuge in the least Romanised parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, or had been practically confined to Ireland during the later Roman period: but its appearance in the sixth or seventh century must in that case be regarded as a splendid renaissance, not as an insignificant survival.

In view of the astonishing development of Celtic art in Ireland during the early Christian period one can readily believe that such artistic enamelling was executed beyond St. George's Channel in the dark days of the English inva-

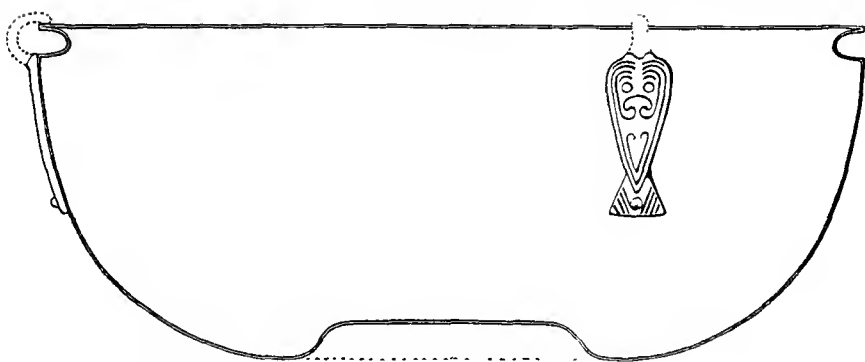


Fig. 22. BRONZE BOWL (RESTORED) IN SECTION, WITH ENAMELLED ESCUTCHEON, BASINGSTOKE. (!.)

sions; but the enamels were evidently made for the bowls, and since at the date of Augustine's landing in Kent, Christianity had been planted in Ireland for a century and a half, it is a tempting theory that these bowls were brought over and used for some ceremonial purpose by Celtic missionaries of the Irish Church. An ecclesiastical origin is also suggested by the occurrence of discs with ornament almost identical with that of the enamelled mounts, in the Book of Durrow,* which is attributed by Westwood to the seventh century: and more examples in metal may some day be found in Ireland. Till the exact use of these bowls is discovered, it would be idle to insist on their Irish or Christian origin, and it is not probable that there were many converts to Celtic Christianity in Kent either just before or after the coming of

* Figured in Allen's *Celtic Art*, p. 169.

Augustine: yet it is in that county that the majority of specimens have been discovered. The Lullingstone and Faversham examples may well be Christian, but there were symbols apparently of the same faith in the Benty Grange burial; and several others seem, from the presence of weapons and grave furniture, to be frankly pagan.

In Norway these hanging bowls are remarkably common, but in Sweden and Denmark they are practically unknown.* The escutcheons are generally of bird-form,† much like the Basingstoke specimen exhibited, but are sometimes enamelled in various colours, among which yellow is conspicuous; whereas only red enamel was used for the purpose in England, being occasionally relieved by slices of mosaic glass. An Irish enamel‡ executed in the same style was formerly in St. Columba's College, near Dublin, and is now in Dublin Museum: but the angularity of the design is in striking contrast to the inimitable scrollwork of most of the bowl-escutcheons.

A link with the Norwegian series is furnished by the Basingstoke and Hawnby finds, with their bird-like escutcheons, and their adoption by the Northmen is another argument against their Christian origin. In Norway they are confidently assigned to the Viking period (from the eighth to the eleventh century), when the heathen armies were harrying England and carrying off much booty (including several pieces of Irish bronze work). Bowls so richly enamelled would not have escaped their attention, but unless they had known the proper use of them, the Northmen would hardly have set about copying them and burying them with their own dead. Unfortunately there is little material for comparison in England for that period, as the practice of interring utensils, arms, and ornaments with the body ceased with the complete establishment of Christianity about the end of the seventh century.

These bowls have often been identified with the *Gabatae* mentioned by Byzantine writers, but the equation hardly brings us nearer the truths. Anglo-Saxon workmen are known to have been employed at Rome in the eighth and ninth centuries, and a full description of a *Gabata* has come down to us.§ They appear to have been lamps of copper or silver

* *Archiv für Anthropologie*, xx, 8: the date given is 800-850 A.D.

† Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, fig. 726; *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1890-5, pp. 36, 37, and p. 4, fig. 5; coloured plates i, ii.

‡ Figured in colours in Waring and Franks' *Vitreous Art*, pl. vi, fig. 4.

§ *Zeitschrift für Christliche Kunst*, ix, Jahrgang (1896), Heft 12, 364-5; *Archaeological Journal*, xiv, 174; Smith and Cheetham, *Diet. Christ. Antiqs.* s.v. *Gabatha*, where one is figured.

suspended by three chains and ornamented with jewels and enamels. Leo III. (795-816) gave to the church of St. Susanna a Saxon lamp (or a lamp of Saxon style) of silver weighing two pounds, on which were gilt griffins, and Gregory IV. (827-844) had several vessels made in the same style. One had the Christian monogram, and was inlaid with lions in fine gold wire, with four chains for suspension. Another was on three chains, and was decorated with eight gilt lions of two sizes, with serpentine interlacings and a pine-cone in the centre. In a letter of Gregory IV., are mentioned "gabatae angelorum opere constructæ."

Though the hanging bowls were evidently intended to be seen as much from below as from above, it is difficult to believe they served as lamps. Vessels of similar form but made of glass* are known about the same period, but a transparent, or at least translucent material, seems essential for the purpose, and another explanation must be found for bowls of bronze. As enamelled discs are found both inside and outside the base, it might be supposed that the inside was meant to be seen, and anything but a clear liquid such as water would obscure the view when in use. That the bowls were filled with water is, however, unlikely unless there was some ceremonial importance attached to it, and their use as holy water stoups might be conjectured if the chronology allowed of it. The regular use of holy water in the Roman Church during the sixth century is, however, doubtful, and in any case would not explain the popularity of these bowls in the pagan Scandinavia of the eighth century. Their use as censers or for cooking purposes is also out of the question, and at present we must be content to collect the evidence: but in conclusion mention may be made of an important find† dating from about 300, that shows hanging bowls with escutcheons and rings in use much earlier than the sixth century, when they seem to have been common in England. A walled grave at Sackrau, near Breslau, Silesia, contained many pottery vases of varied and ornamental character, mostly of bowl form; a folding table with four legs ornamented with busts and statuettes: a skillet and sieve or colander: buckles, embossed gold plates, a spoon, shears, a metal bucket, glass bowl and millefiori fragments: gold and silver brooches fortunately datable, and a bowl with three escutcheons and rings that were evidently allowed to hang down, as the under surface of the upper part of the hook is not worn smooth like some of the English specimens.

* Edw. Dillon. *Glass*, pl. xi, fig. i, p. 101.

† Grempler, *Der Fund von Sackrau*, pl. iv.

The skeleton had perished, no doubt owing to soaking by periodical floods, but the burial was clearly by inhumation: and further finds in the same locality include a wooden bucket with bronze mounts very similar to those found in Pagan Anglo-Saxon graves. Further evidence may be expected from this part of Europe, where both Roman and Teutonic influence was felt in the fourth century."

Dr. ARTHUR EVANS added that the animal represented in openwork on the Frankish buckles shown in illustration of the horse-brooches was really a gryphon, the pedigree of which had been traced back to a very early period.

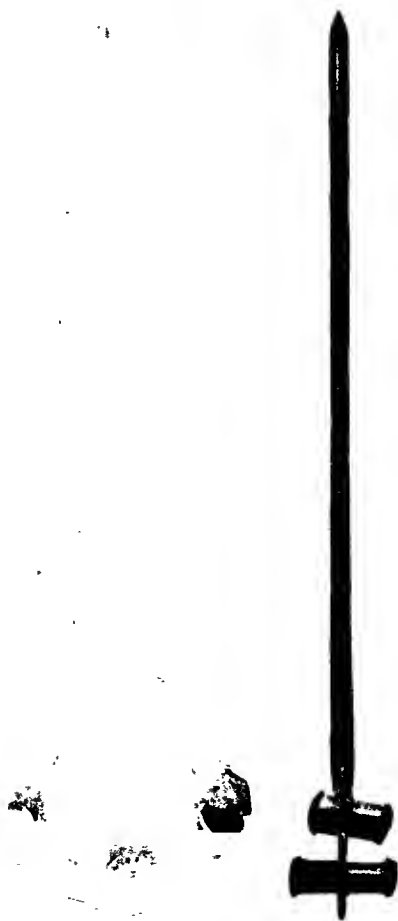
Mr. READ commented on this curious survival of early British art in the sixth or seventh century. The class of enamelled bowls, of which several specimens had come to light, was clearly not Roman, and their Irish origin had yet to be proved, though he always regarded Ireland as an undiscovered country so far as certain periods were concerned. Further systematic excavation there would throw much light on the early art of Northern Europe.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a bronze tore and spear-head from the Thames, and a dagger-blade of the Bronze Age from Sproughton, Suffolk, on which he submitted the following notes:

"The dagger-blade from Sproughton, Ipswich, is an unusually good example of a familiar type. Such daggers are by no means common, and as no two present exactly the same features, it is of use to put any new discoveries on exhibition before the Society. The present example is of pale yellow bronze, with a smooth surface, and having green oxide in the hollows and near the rivets. Its length is 9.5 inches, width at butt 2.9: the three rivets for fixing the handle remain in place, and are of the common type, roughly cylindrical with broadened ends; the middle one is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, the side rivets $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ long respectively. On either face are three longitudinal ribs, and the edges are chamfered. The point is thicker than is usual, when looked at edgewise, so much so that the effect on the eye is that the blade thickens towards the point in the way found in Indian daggers where the purpose is to break through chain mail. Careful measurement, however, shows that the present example is of the same thickness near the point as in the middle of the blade and not thicker.

That this weapon was a dagger and not a halberd blade is rendered probable by the greater length of the middle rivet. It

is found that the side rivets are the longer in halberds, and a little consideration of the construction and shape of the handles of the two weapons will show that this is inherently probable.*



Dagger-blade, Sproughton, Suffolk. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The bronze tore from the Thames is a much more unusual specimen. It is of yellow bronze, with no signs of oxida-

* On this point compare George Coffey, "Irish Copper Halberds," in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* xxvii. § c. No. 2. p. 94.

tion, but with the grey incrustation common on metal objects from the bed of the Thames; it is formed of a stout bar of metal 0·66 of an inch in thickness at the middle, and diminishing gradually to the ends, each of which is in the form of a simple hook, the two interlocking. The whole surface to within 2 inches of each end is of a spiral design, formed of four threads: it measures $9\frac{1}{16}$ inches from back to front, and $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches across outside.

Another torc of the same type and size was found in Somersetshire, at West Buckland, with a two-looped palstave and the remains of a remarkable armlet.* Several others are in the British Museum, and most of them are quoted in Evans. One, however, found in the neighbourhood of Mayence is of special interest, like the West Buckland example, from its association with an armlet of a definite type, penannular and of triangular section, the ends broadened.

A comparison of this latter find (which may be taken as practically contemporary with our English specimens) with the types given by Montelius in his *Chronologie préhistorique*† shows that it fits between his periods three and four of the Bronze Age, and may be assigned to about 800-700 B.C.

Both these objects will be added to the national collection with a socketed spear-head of the Bronze Age,‡ found during the construction of a filtering bed at Battersea in 1865 (near the Grosvenor Road railway bridge). It is of an ordinary type, but unusually long (14 inches), and is broken across the middle of the blade. The socket has a pair of rivet holes, and there is a slight moulding on either side of the central rib, the edges being bevelled."

Professor GOWLAND showed some drawings of moulds for making halberd-blades and of blades cast from them, which had been found in the Japanese island of Kiushu, nearest to the mainland. It was there that the Japanese immigrants first landed, towards the end of their Bronze Age, and consequently at a later date than that to which the specimen on the table was attributed. Till recently only halberds of small size had been found in China.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

* Evans, *Bronze Impl.*, pp. 377, 386, 96.

† *Comptes-Rendus du Congrès International . . . préhistorique*, xii^e Session, Paris, 1900.

‡ Re-sembling Evans, *Bronze Implements*, fig. 382.

Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

Sir RICHARD RIVINGTON HOLMES, K.C.V.O.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Roods, Screens, and Lofts in Derbyshire Churches (reprinted from *Memorials of Old Derbyshire*). By Aymer Vallance, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

From Miller Christy, Esq.:—Some interesting Essex Brasses. By Miller Christy, W. W. Porteous, and E. Bertram Smith. 8vo. n.p. 1908.

From the Author:—Fragments from the Past 1832-1907. By Rev. F. St. John Thackeray, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1907.

Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., read the following notes on some vessels of steatite from Egypt:

“Among the minor objects of antiquity with which the soil of Egypt abounds are some belonging to a class which, though of considerable antiquarian and artistic interest, does not appear to have received the attention to which it is fairly entitled.

The class consists of a series of saucer-like vessels, generally from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in extreme diameter, but in some cases as much as 5 or 6 inches, the rim of the saucer being in most cases decorated with a wreath of leaves. On either side is a kind of handle usually decorated with two spiral ornaments. The bottom of the saucer is on the inside sometimes plain, but more frequently engraved so as to represent an expanded flower pattern, and in it are carved in relief one or more busts of divinities, sometimes as many as three or four in number. Opposite the base of these busts there is a small spout-like projection beyond the edge of the saucer. The lower surface of the vessels is handsomely carved, with, in nearly all cases, a central floral ornament surrounded by a cable-pattern wreath, beyond which again the decoration is continued in a highly artistic manner. The material is steatite or soapstone of a dark colour or even black.

It will now be well shortly to describe the three original specimens exhibited, all of which were obtained at Luxor in the spring of 1907. In addition to these, casts of six others will in due course be described.

No. 1 presents in the bowl, which is plain and not decorated, the bust of Isis in high relief facing and draped. In front is seen the Isian knot. On her head is the disk between two horns, which is one of the characteristics of Isis as a cow-goddess

such as she was regarded in the late period of Egyptian history. The rim of the saucer is flat and ornamented with a laurel wreath. The external bottom of the vessel is highly decorated; in the centre is a rosette of eight petals surrounded by a cable-pattern wreath, outside which is a border of petals (fig. 1).

One of the handles has been broken off and the other damaged. There is in the border a projection as if of a spout, but not perforated. Diameter $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 2 has the interior of the bowl neatly decorated with an olive wreath surrounded by petals. The flat rim is also carved into a wreath. Within the saucer are two busts in high relief; that to the left is of Isis almost identical with that on No. 1. To the right is that of Jupiter Serapis bearded and draped wearing the *molins* on his head. The two busts slightly regard each other. The lower surface is ornamented in much the same style as No. 1. The handles and an imitation

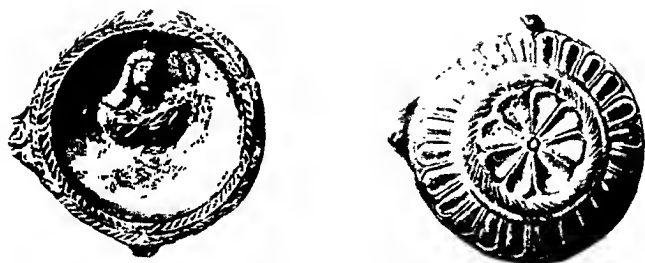


Fig. 1. STEATITE BOWL WITH BUST OF ISIS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

of a spout are in almost perfect preservation. Diameter 3 inches (fig. 2).

No. 3 has the central part of the interior decorated with a lotus flower and two buds in low relief: these are surrounded by a laurel wreath and a border of petals. Above the flower are two busts, that to the left being of Isis, as on the others, but without the knot, that to the right being a hawk-headed Horus draped and wearing the crown of Upper and Lower Egypt (fig. 3).

The decoration of the bottom of the vessel consists of a central floral ornament, and three outer rings varying in character. The smallest is a cable-pattern wreath, the largest is an arcade of petals very like those of the interior, but every third ribbed like a leaf. The middle ring bears upon it in relief a wreath consisting of two serpentine vine branches laden with grapes, and at the top between them, under the

rudimentary spout, a lotus flower with two buds. Diameter $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. One handle wanting, the other slightly damaged.

In the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford are some other, examples collected by the late Rev. Greville Chester. One of them (No. 4), $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, closely resembles No. 1 but has inside it what may be busts of Isis and Horus as on No. 3. It has, however, been suggested that the busts are those of Apollo and Artemis. The flat rim has a wreath carved upon it. The bottom is plain but for traces of an incised wreath which is cut through by the busts. The outer bottom is a counterpart of that of No. 1. There is an imperforate rudimentary spout. This specimen is almost intact. Diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches (fig. 4).

Of a second specimen, No. 5, barely half has survived, but



Fig. 2. STEATITE BOWL WITH BUSTS OF ISIS AND JUPITER SERAPIS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

what remains is of great interest (fig. 5). In general character it resembles No. 3, having a lotus flower on the inside and a flat rim with incised wreath. Instead of the usual busts or bust it bears the seated figure of a hawk-headed Horus, facing, and with his right hand elevated: on his right is the figure of a lion couchant and on his left what may be that of a standing hawk or falcon, facing. These are proper attributes of Horus. The bottom has three rings of ornamental character outside the central eight-leaved flower. The first is of a cable pattern, the second consists of an olive wreath, and the third of petals alternately plain and ribbed like leaves. The diameter when perfect must have been about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. I have to thank the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum for casts of these and of another vessel. There are four imperfect specimens in the Cairo Museum.

In the British Museum there are also four specimens of this kind, at least two of which were obtained in Egypt by the late Rev. Greville Chester. Of these Dr. Budge has kindly allowed me to have casts, and he has also most materially aided me in drawing up the description of them.

The first of these, No. 6 (B. M. No. 2432c), is of unusually large size, having when perfect been at least 5 inches in diameter (fig. 6). The greater part of the flat rim, on which is engraved an olive wreath, has been broken off; though the principal device on the interior remains almost intact. This consists of a goddess full faced, wearing a head dress surmounted by what seems to be the horns and disk of Isis as a cow-goddess. She holds a staff or sceptre in each hand, and is seated on a dog walking to the right with his head turned back towards the goddess. Below are two naked boys (Cupids



Fig. 3. STEATITE BOWL WITH BUSTS OF ISIS AND HORUS. (1.)

or Eroses) nearly facing each other, and each having his right hand raised behind his head. There is a border of petals around the inside of the saucer. The back has a nine-petaled flower in the centre, surrounded by four belts of ornament: first, a cable-pattern wreath: next, one of diverging leaves; beyond this a ring decorated with vine branches bearing grapes, which in places are being pecked by birds: and last, a band of oval petals. At one side there is a projection that appears significant of a spout. In general character the ornamentation is much like that of No. 3. The signification the two Cupids, who also appear on No. 7, is at present uncertain, and I leave it for more experienced Græco-Roman Egyptologists to determine.

As to the goddess Isis being seated on a dog, we learn from Dion Cassius* that on the pinnacle or gable of her temple at

* Lib. lxxix. sec. 10.

Rome was a statue that represented her as borne by a dog. Among the portents that accompanied the reign of Elagabalus he records that the face of this was, I presume suddenly, turned inwards towards the temple.

Lucan * also mentions dogs in connexion with Isis:

‘Nos in templa tuam Romana accepimus Isin,
Semideosque canes, et sistra jubentia luctus.’

Diodorus Siculus relates † that among the claims of Isis as set forth in an inscription at Myra, in Arabia, are: ‘I am the first who bestowed fruits upon mortals. I am the mother of King Horus. I am she who rises in the star of the Dog.’ It may be added that the star representing the head of the Dog was called Isis and that on his tongue Sirius.

With regard to the representation of Isis on certain coins I shall subsequently speak, but Eckhel’s ‡ observation that she

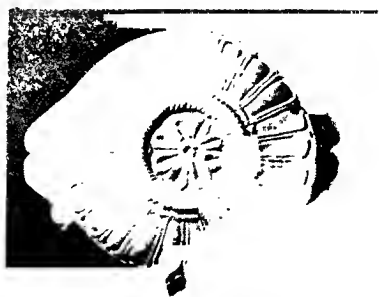
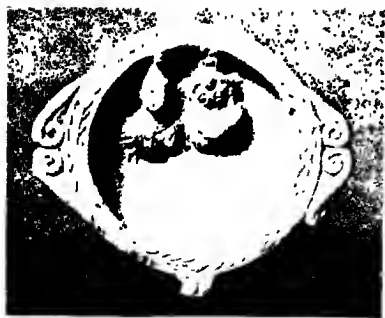


Fig. 4. BOWL IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM WITH BUSTS OF ISIS AND HORUS. (1.)

was carried on her dog in the same manner as Cybele on her lion may here be cited. It is as Hecate in another form that she claims the dog as sacred to her.

On the reverse of a coin of Julian II. on which Isis appears on board a ship she is accompanied by a dog. According to Appian, § those who at Rome were initiated into the mysteries of Isis wore in the public processions masks representing the heads of dogs, “καὶ τὴν τοῦ κυνὸς κεφαλὴν ἐπέθετο.” Each was ‘canicipitem personam indutus.’ The allusion in some of these cases may be to the dog-headed Anubis.

The second British Museum specimen, No. 7 (B. M. No. 38,517), is also of large size. 4½ inches in diameter, but in much

* Lib. viii. 831.

† Hist. i. cap. 27.

‡ *Doctrina Numorum veterum*, viii. 139.

§ Appian. B. C. iv. 47. See Smith’s *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, s.v. Isis. See also Suetonius, *Domit.* 1, 4, and *Otho*, xii. 6.

better preservation than No. 6. The bottom of the saucer has a rosette in the centre, below which is a lotus flower; there is a wreath of diverging leaves around the bottom: the sides are decorated with an arcade of petals with six bunches of grapes interspersed, and the flat rim has a wreath incised upon it like that at the bottom of the saucer. One of the handles with its spirals is nearly perfect, as is the representative of the spout, which is imperforate. In the upper part of the design are three busts in high relief all draped. In the centre is that of Jupiter Serapis bearded and wearing the *modius*; to his left is that of Isis with long ringlets and head-dress surmounted by the cow's horns and solar disc: to his right the bust of the sun-god (?) wearing a crown of plumes. The three busts are in the opinion of Dr. Budge intended to represent the triad of Osiris, Isis, and Horus, or possibly Nephthys, in the forms common in the Roman period. Below



Fig. 5. FRAGMENT OF A BOWL WITH SEATED FIGURE OF HORUS IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

the busts are two naked boys or Cupids apparently on cushions, and each having one hand below his head and the other on his body (fig. 7).

The pattern on the lower face of the saucer is nearly the same as on No. 6, except that the central rosette has sixteen petals and has only one corded wreath around it. The vine branches also spring from a lotus flower, and there are no birds attacking the grapes.

No. 8 (B. M. No. 38.516) is of smaller size than the last two described, being only $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is also of an entirely different character, being very plain and without handles or spout (fig. 8). Within it in high relief is a figure of *Herupu-Khart* or Harpocrates sitting on the *Smen* goose, which Dr. Budge suggests may be here regarded as his mother, and therefore a form of Isis. At the same time he points out that one of the enemies of Osiris took the form of a goose and fled, but was caught by Horus and his head cut off. It

is therefore possible that Harpocrates here rides the goose in triumph, and that he is thus master over his father's enemy. Dr. Budge does not, however, much favour this view.

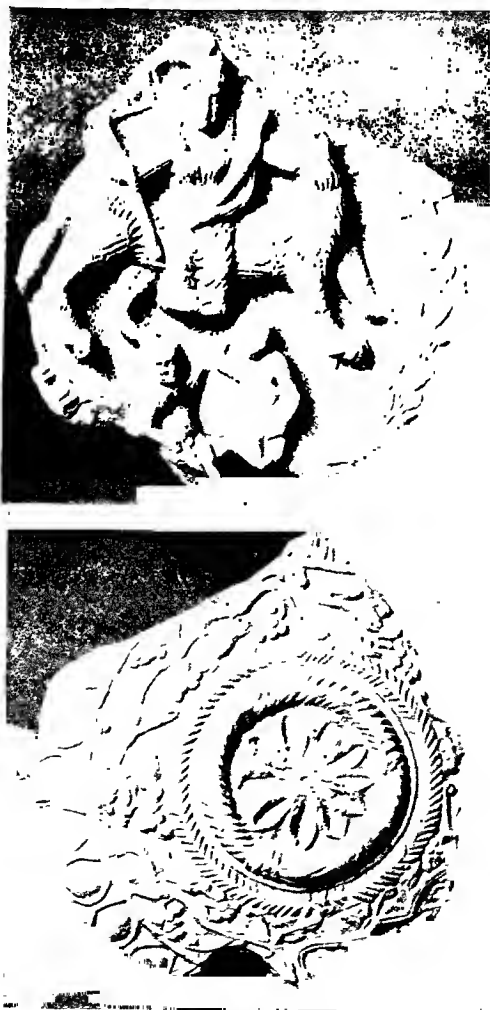


Fig. 6. BOWL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM WITH FIGURE OF ISIS RIDING ON A DOG. ($\frac{1}{3}$.)

Harpocrates, who as usual has his finger on his mouth, here wears the double crown of the South and the North, and the long lock of hair, significant of youth, on the right side

of his head. Radiating behind him are lotus flowers and buds.

In the old mythology the *Smen* goose is known as the



FIG. 7. BOWL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM WITH BUSTS OF JUPITER SERAPIS, ISIS, AND THE SUN-GOD (?) ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

‘Great Cackler’ Nekek-ur which laid the egg that according to one view was the sun itself, and according to another the source whence came the whole universe. The scene here represented

may be the birth of Horus among the lotus flowers at Na-athu in the Delta at sunrise, the goose taking the place of Isis, and also of the Great Sheshen or Lily out of which Harpocrates arose in another legend of the Sunrise. The prow of the ship dedicated to Isis as recorded by Appuleius* was formed like the neck of a goose, a bird sacred to that divinity.



Fig. 8. BOWL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM WITH HARPOCRATES RIDING ON A GOOSE. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The bottom of the saucer is decorated by a rosette of twelve pointed petals which nearly covers the whole of it.

No. 9 (B. M. No. 38,512) is, like all the others, made of dark steatite, but has lost the whole of its margin. It was originally about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and apparently plain all but the

* *Metam.* lib. xi.

principal figure in high relief and a rosette of sixteen petals on the lower face (fig. 9).

The figure is that of Osiris Khenti Amenti, the king and judge of the dead. He wears the white crown with a plume at each side, and a pair of ram's horns, which was the symbol of Khnemu; in each hand he holds a flail or whip.

This completes the list of objects of this general character of which I am able to exhibit either the originals or casts.

There are now two questions which require a solution if possible. For what purpose were these saucers destined, and to what period are they to be assigned?

The first question may, I think, be readily answered. They are libation vessels used in the ceremonial rites of the divinities whose images they bear.



Fig. 9. BOWL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM WITH FIGURE OF OSIRIS KHENTI AMENTI. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

This view is substantiated by a vessel (No. 10) of the same general character but belonging to a totally different cult. The vessel, like those lately mentioned, is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum (fig. 10). It is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in outside diameter and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in depth inside. It is almost devoid of ornament, but on the bottom inside is carved in relief a full-faced bust of Pallas helmeted and wearing a decorated cuirass with the Gorgoneion. In this instance the spout is not, as in the case of all the other vessels cited, a mere useless projection, but has a well-defined connexion with the inside of the vessel, so that libations could readily be poured through it.

As to the manner in which these libation saucers were used not much can be said. According to Plutarch no libations of

wine were practised in Egypt before the days of Psammetichus, but in the account of the Isiac ceremonies given by Appuleius* libations of water and milk, either by itself or mixed with other ingredients, are mentioned. The title of 'libationers' was assigned to one of the orders of priesthood.†

Drink-offerings and libations were in use from a very early period both among Jews and Gentiles. When Jacob set up the pillar of stone in Beth-el 'he poured a drink-offering thereon and he poured oil thereon.'‡

It is interesting to find on the memorial slab of Laberia Felicia, high priestess of Cybele, the mother of the gods,§ preserved in the Vatican, that she holds in her right hand a



Fig. 10. BOWL IN THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM WITH BUST OF PALLAS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

patella or libation cup of small size, but, unlike those that we have been considering, perfectly plain.

As to the date of these vessels, it is clear that they cannot be regarded as of pure Egyptian origin, but that they must belong either to Ptolemaic or to Roman times. And here the vessel with Pallas seems to afford some assistance. From its characteristics with regard to the spout and its general capacity it appears to belong to a rather earlier period than do the more highly decorated and shallow vessels with degenerate spouts that we have been considering: and yet

* *Metam.* lib. xi.

† Budge. *Gods of the Egyptians*, i. 101.

‡ Genesis xxxv. 14.

§ Baumeister. *Denkmäler*, 802.

the art of the bust of Pallas appears to be more of a late Roman character than of an earlier period.

Mr. F. Ll. Griffith is inclined to refer the Pallas to the Constantine period, and to regard the saucers as of earlier date. I have no fixed opinion as to the date of the objects which I have been discussing. The argument from development may rest on an insufficient basis, but I venture to propound the following question: Is it possible that these saucer-like vessels can be properly assigned to the days when the worship of Serapis and other Egyptian divinities was revived under Julian the Apostate about A.D. 360, of which ample numismatic evidence exists?

Take, for instance, the bronze coin of Julian, Cohen No. 84. *Obv.* DEO SERAPIDI. Bust of Julian, as Serapis, with the modius on his head.

Rev. VOTA PVBLICA. Harpocrates standing.



Fig. 11. COIN OF HELENA WITH ISIS SEATED ON A RUNNING DOG.

Or No. 88 with the same legends and Isis suckling Horus on the reverse; or again No. 99 with the reverse legend VOTA PVBLICA with Isis seated, facing, on a dog running to the left, and turning his head back towards the goddess. On a coin of Helena, wife of Julian, with her portrait as Isis Faria (Cohen No. 16), the same reverse type appears (fig. 11).

On the other hand it must be admitted that the type of Isis seated on the running dog occurs on Imperial coins of far earlier date. Eckhel mentions it on a 'second brass' coin of Hadrian,* and on a coin of the same size of Faustina the Elder.† Cohen mentions the first of these two coins,‡ and assigns another to Faustina II.§ This latter he regards as being possibly a small medallion. In the British Museum are

* *Doct. Num. Vet.* vi. 512.

† Hadrian No. 1369.

‡ *Op. cit.* vii. 41.

§ Faustina Junr. No. 298.

large brass coins with this reverse type struck at Alexandria under Antoninus Pius and Faustina II.*

M. Dattari † in the magnificent Catalogue of the Alexandrian coins in his collection enumerates three 'large brass' coins of Trajan with Isis Sothis ‡ seated on a dog, and four of Antoninus Pius. §

Inasmuch as the reign of Trajan extended from A.D. 98 to A.D. 117, when he died, we have in these coins absolute proof that the peculiar representation of Isis on her dog was known in Egypt some 250 years before the time of Julian, so that we cannot safely build upon the fact that the type was so well known in these later days when disussing the chronological position of these patellæ. Still the greater abundance of coins with this type during the reign of Julian is of considerable significance.



Fig. 12. BRONZE PLAQUE WITH REGARDANT BUSTS.

Their attribution to his reign receives some corroboration from a bronze plaque, possibly the bottom of some wedding cup (fig. 12), which bears upon it the heads of a fourth-century man and woman looking at each other and the word **VIVATIS**. Around the whole is a raised wreath which curiously resembles some of those on the lower side of the libation cups that have formed the subject of this paper."

SIR HENRY HOWORTH agreed that the date of these steatite carvings must be after the Ptolemaic period, and perhaps all of them should be assigned to the revival of paganism in an ideal form as a result of Julian's reign. Evidence for this can be procured from the monuments, but it should be noticed that

* *Cat. Coins of Alexandria* (1892), Nos. 1121 and 1339.

† *Nomi. Augg. Alexandrini*, Cairo, 1901

‡ Nos. 927-9.

§ Nos. 2680-83.

on the Ptolemaic friezes and later representations of sacrifices libations were poured from small bottles, and there was nothing answering to the little saucers exhibited. It would be interesting to inquire how and to what extent the ritual was altered when the Ptolemaic kings adopted the more ideal of the Egyptian gods. The worship of Isis survived not only down to the reign of Julian, but even to the time of Justinian, as the Roman authorities derived a large revenue from the cult.

Mr. READ remarked how little was known of the later Egyptian periods, which were neglected by Egyptologists in favour of the early dynasties. He contended that Arab antiquities were of still greater interest, as they had become so rare. He compared the steatite vessels with two of serpentine in the British Museum not mentioned in the paper. It might seem a far cry from Egypt to North India, but there must be a somewhat close connexion between the carvings in question. Both the specimens from Rawal Pindi were carved in relief with a figure mounted on a hippocamp, and had been published in connexion with the Oxus treasure.* They were somewhat more roughly executed than those exhibited, but in all probability served the same unknown purpose. The spouts on Sir John Evans's specimens seemed to be survivals only, and were not functional; none existed on the others mentioned.

Sir JOHN EVANS also read the following notes on a collection of Pilgrims' Signs or Amulets:

"I have much pleasure in calling the attention of the Society to a collection that I have formed of small buttons or plaques of bronze each bearing a religious device and being of the same general character as those to which the name of 'Pilgrims' signs' or *signacula* has been applied.

A series of such signs, for the most part found in the Thames, has been described and illustrated by the late Rev. Thomas Hugo in *Archæologia*.† Numerous notices of similar 'signs,' will be found in the Journals of the Royal Archaeological Institute and the British Archaeological Association, as well as in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*.

These 'signs,' however, are of a totally different character from those that are now exhibited, being formed of lead or

* O. M. Dalton, *The Treasure of the Oxus* (British Museum), Nos. 193, 194, pl. xxix.

† Vol. xxxviii. (1860), 128.

pewter, having the devices in relief, and, as a rule, the outlines made to follow those of the figures forming the badges. They are, moreover, for the most part of earlier date than those now before you. The majority of these latter are circular or octagonal in form, though occasionally lozenge-shaped. Their surface is approximately flat, and they have at the back a short projecting stud or sometimes a loop, by which they were secured to the hat or to some other article of dress. Very few have holes in them through which a needle and thread could pass to sew them on the hat or dress.

The most important and striking peculiarity that they present is that the devices have what appear to be engraved outlines, and there is no trace of any relief.

The metal also is different, being apparently bronze, occasionally with so large a proportion of tin in it as to form a 'speculum metal,'* so hard that steel will not scratch it. This circumstance seems to suggest that these badges were not actually engraved, but were cast in carefully prepared moulds, for which patterns or models of the badges engraved on some softer material were employed. Moreover in some instances the outlines of the design give the impression that they are the result of casting rather than of engraving.

It may be mentioned that this hard alloy has the advantage of being more fusible than bronze.

The designs are without exception artistically drawn, and it seems not improbable that more than one of them are by the same hand though representing different saints. Of course there may have been some central manufactory from which the wants of the various shrines to which pilgrims resorted could be supplied. But the question arises are all these badges pilgrims' signs or are not some of them of the nature of personal amulets? In what I shall have to say with regard to the large number of representations of St. Barbara I shall point out the probability of both classes of objects being represented in the collection.

As to date, the style of drawing and the lettering of some of the inscriptions point to a period between the last quarter of the fifteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth. The usual dates assigned to the leaden or pewter *signacula* are the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

I can refer to but few passages in which these bronze *signacula* have already been published. What appears to be a badge of this character is described as being of copper and

* Speculum metal consists of about 68 per cent. copper and 32 per cent. tin; normal bronze of 90 per cent. copper and 10 per cent. tin. *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 416.

bearing the representation of Our Lady of Hal upon it. It is circular and of fifteenth-century work, of rather larger size than usual, with an outer border perforated with holes for sewing it to the hat or dress.* Another more nearly of the size of those here described is figured on the same page. It is of Our Lady of Walsingham.

A third example, which closely corresponds with several of those now before us, is figured by L. Dancoisne.† It was found near Arras, and is circular, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. It is described as being of copper *fort argenté* (speculum metal?). The device is the Virgin seated on a throne with the Child on her lap: on either side is an angel, draped, holding a candlestick, and in the exergue is the body of a child in swathing bands. The author considers it to refer to a sanctuary which passed for having witnessed the miraculous resuscitation of a dead child, but does not suggest a locality.

I am not at present aware of any other specimen of the kind being in any other collection than my own. Out of the twenty-one now exhibited three were found in England, two of them in Suffolk, at Ixworth and Woodbridge, and one in Kent. The remainder were nearly all found in France or Germany. It appears strange that I should possess what seems to be a monopoly of these objects. I have, however, been on the look out for them for five-and-thirty years or more, and I was fortunate enough to acquire from the late M. Charvet of Paris, in 1879, a collection that he had formed. My late friend Sir A. Wollaston Franks also most kindly presented me with an example that he happened to come across.

It will now be well to describe the whole collection in detail, and in doing so I shall adopt an alphabetical arrangement.

I. SAINT ANDREW.

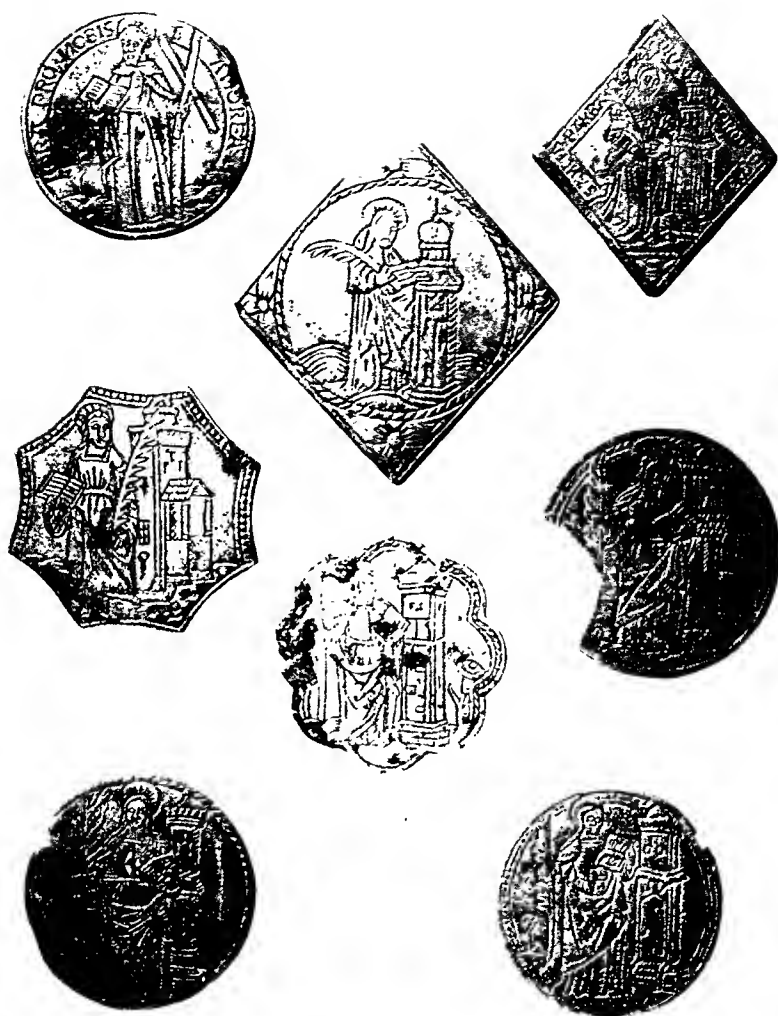
Σ. ἈΝΔΡΕΑ ΟΡΑ ΠΡΟ ΝΟΒΙΣ. An apostolic figure, bearded, bare-headed, with nimbus: he reads from a book which he holds in his right hand, and in his left holds a cross saltire.

Circular, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. Bought in Paris, 1879.

Saint Andrew is the patron saint of Bordeaux, the cathedral church of which town is dedicated in his honour. Though

* *Les médailles religieuses du Pas de Calais* (Arias, 1880), 27.

† *Collectanea Antiqua*, vii. 146. See also *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*, ix. 134.



BADGES WITH IMAGES OF SAINTS (Nos. I-VIII.) IN THE COLLECTION OF
SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

the attribution may be questioned, it seems possible that this badge was issued in connexion with Bordeaux. The saint is, however, a patron of fishermen, so that the possibility of the button being a personal amulet has to be considered. Forgeais* is puzzled as to the attribution of a pilgrim's badge representing St. Andrew.

II. SAINT BARBARA.

1. No inscription. The saint with long hair and nimbus, standing near a square tower with an eastern-looking dome, looking right, holding in her right hand a palm-branch and in her left an open book. A hill in the background. The whole surrounded by a circle of cable pattern within a lozenge, trefoils in the angles.

Lozenge-shaped, 2 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1879.

III. SAINT BARBARA (*continued*).

2. **SANCTA BARBARA ORA PRO NOBIS** on a band. The saint with tower and accessories as on No. 1, but the book in a different position.

Lozenge-shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1879.

III. SAINT BARBARA (*continued*).

3. No inscription. The saint with nimbus standing facing, but looking slightly to her left, holding in her right hand a book and in her left a large palm-branch which partially obscures a square tower with a kind of porch projecting from it, below three windows, the whole within an octagonal border, in five of the sides a beaded border with an inner engraved line.

Octagonal, the sides curved inwards, greatest diameter $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1879.

V. SAINT BARBARA (*continued*).

4. No inscription. The saint standing, as on the last, but holding in her right hand a vertical palm and in her left an open book: the square tower has a porch, and above it are three windows. Cable pattern border.

Circular, diameter $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Found in Kent, 1886.

* *Plombs Historiés trouvés dans la Seine*, 4th ser. 152.

VI. SAINT BARBARA (*continued*).

5. No inscription. The saint as last, but holding in her right hand a large vertical palm and in her left a book; the square tower has no porch, but there are three windows in the upper part of it; to the right of it a flower springs from the ground. Border as last, but cable pattern rather than beaded. The metal is whiter than usual.

Octagonal, but with the sides curved outwards, greatest diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Given to me by the late Sir A. W. Franks, 1884.

VII. SAINT BARBARA (*continued*).

6. No inscription. The saint with long hair and nimbus standing facing, in her right hand a large vertical palm, in her left an open book, behind a circular tower with three windows in its upper part. Cable pattern border.

Circular, diameter $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1879.

VIII. SAINT BARBARA (*continued*).

7. No inscription. The saint, as usual, looking a little to her left, holding in her right a large vertical palm, in her left an open book: to her left a square tower with three windows in the upper part, on the ground to her right a rose has sprung up: usual cable pattern border. The outlines of the device are rough.

Circular, diameter $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Found at or near Ixworth, Suffolk. Warren collection.

It is remarkable that no less than one-third of the objects that I am describing should bear the figure of Saint Barbara upon them. This fact, however, seems significant of these plaques being in this case not memorials of a pilgrimage but personal prophylactic amulets. The saint was according to Cahier* patron of architects, artificers, artillerymen, founders, tennis-players, saltpetre-makers, brush-makers, hatters, armourers, tilers, carpenters, masons, and miners. She was indeed a protector against lightning and all kinds of sudden death, and against dying 'unhoused, disappointed, un-aneled.' No wonder then if amulets invoking her aid were popular. Moreover, if these are *enseignes de pelerinage* it is hard to say where was the shrine to which the pilgrims crowded.

* *Caractéristiques des Saints*, 608.

To understand the full meaning of the tower which is so constant an attribute of Saint Barbara we must refer to the legend of her life. This is given in de Voragine's *Legenda Sanctorum*,* but I shall prefer a short abstract of her biography in Mrs. Jameson's *Legendary Art*.†

A certain man, named Dioscorus, who was very rich, and dwelt at Heliopolis in Egypt, had an only daughter, Barbara, whom he loved exceedingly. Afraid of being deprived of her by marriage he shut her up in a very high tower and kept her secluded from the eyes of men. Barbara, in her solitude, gave herself up to meditation, and among the results of her reflections was the conviction that the idols of wood and stone worshipped by her parents could not be really gods.

While nursing this conviction she heard of Origen, who was living at Alexandria, as one who had demonstrated the vanity of idolatry, and she sent him a letter secretly. In reply Origen sent one of his disciples disguised as a physician, who completed her conversion to Christianity and baptized her.

The father, who was unaware of all these proceedings, was at this time absent, but mindful of his daughter's comfort had before his departure ordered a magnificent bath-chamber to be constructed in the tower. One day Barbara came to inspect the work, and seeing that the workmen had constructed two windows, she ordered them to add a third. On their saying that it would involve a departure from her father's orders, she answered, 'Do as I command; ye shall be held guiltless.' On his return her father asked her why she had ordered three windows instead of two; she answered, 'Know, my father, that through three windows doth the soul receive light, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; and these Three are One.' Then her father, who was violently opposed to the Christians, drew his sword to kill her, but she fled to the top of the tower and was carried by angels to a place of safety.

The place of her concealment was, however, found, and Dioscorus, whose love had been converted into unrelenting fury when he found that his daughter was a Christian, dragged her forth by the hair and cast her into prison. He then denounced her to the proconsul Marcian, a cruel persecutor, who caused her to be horribly tortured, but her faith was constant and she remained inflexible. At last her father carried her to a neighbouring mountain and cut off her head.

* Ed. 1518, folio, ccli. *verso*.

† 7th ed. 1874, p. 492.

As he descended a fearful tempest arose, and fire fell on the cruel father and consumed him utterly.

We here see the reason why a tower is so constant an attribute of Saint Barbara, and why in so many cases there are three windows together on one part of it. The open book is significant of her studies in the tower and the palm is that of martyrdom.*

The reputed date of her death is A.D. 235.

IX. SAINT BARBARA AND SAINT NICHOLAS.

No inscription. Saint Barbara as usual standing looking to right, in her right hand a palm, in her left an open book: facing her Saint Nicholas, mitred, his right hand extended, in his left a pastoral staff: between the two saints a square tower with three windows and a tub with three children in it: the whole within a border partly cabled or beaded.

Circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Bought in Paris, 1879.

We seem to have here an amulet invoking the aid of two of the most popular saints, each of whom is accompanied by a principal attribute, Saint Barbara's being the tower about which much has already been said, and Saint Nicholas the tub with the three children in it that he miraculously restored to life. On this subject more will be said under No. XVIII. I am not aware of any churches dedicated jointly in honour of these two saints, but such may exist. There are seven churches in England dedicated in honour of Saints Mary and Nicholas.†

X. SAINT BAVON.

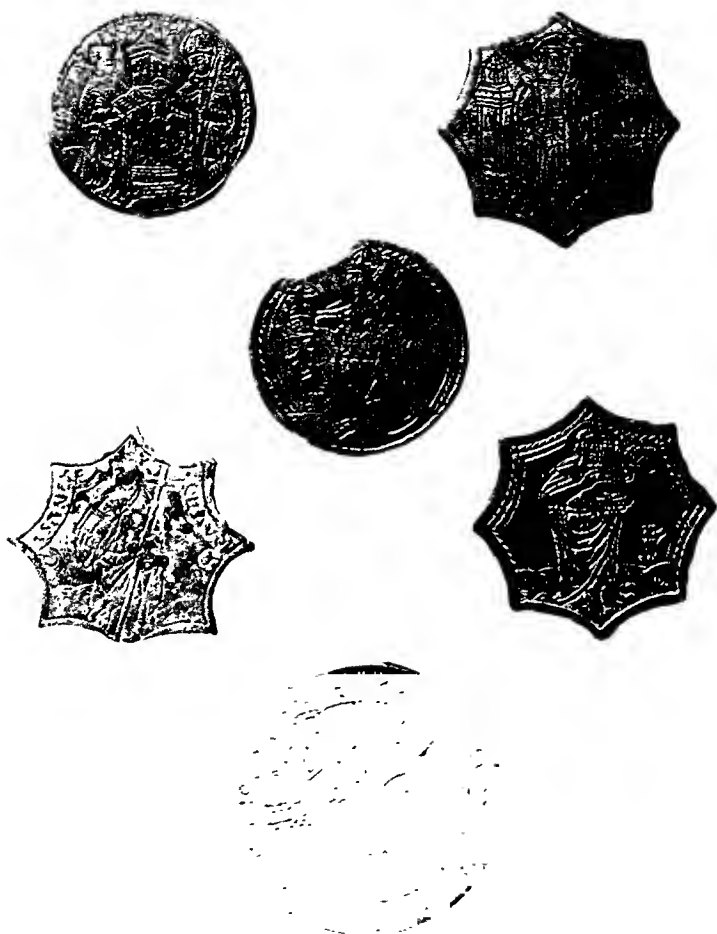
No inscription. The saint with nimbus over his cap and with cloak over his out-door costume, his right hand in a gipeière at his waist and on his left a hawk: to his right a square tower, at his left a distant town (query Ghent). An engraved line forms a border.

Octagonal, with sides curved inwards. Greatest diameter $1\frac{2}{5}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1879.

I was at one time inclined to regard this badge as referring to Saint Julian Hospitator, but it now seems to me that it relates to Saint Bavon, the patron saint of Ghent, in whose honour the splendidly decorated cathedral church of that city is dedicated. In old times there was an abbey of Saint Bavon a little way out of Ghent. Some ruined remains of it are

* See also Forgeais, *op. cit.* 4th ser. 238.

† Parker's *Calendar of the English Church*, 148.



BADGES WITH IMAGES OF SAINTS (Nos. IX.-XIV.) IN THE COLLECTION OF
SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

still in existence, the greater part of the buildings having for strategical purposes been secularised in 1537 and razed in 1540 by Charles V.

According to Cahier the falcon was significant of the saint being of a noble family.

Saint Bavon's death took place in A.D. 653, 654, or 657 according to different accounts.*

XI. SAINT CHARLEMAGNE.

No inscription. The crowned emperor in armour standing facing but with his head turned a little to his right, a large mantle over his shoulders, in his right hand an orb and cross, from which depends a shield bearing an eagle displayed (?) in his left hand a sword which rests upon his shoulder, at his feet a bird (?). The whole in a cable border with an inner circle.

Circular, $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter. Bought at Woodbridge, Suffolk, 1873.

It seems probable that this badge may be connected with a pilgrimage to Aix-la-Chapelle, where Charlemagne was interred, and of which city he was one of the patron saints. He is better known as an emperor or a general than as a saint, but in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries is a portrait of him wearing a nimbus in his saintly capacity, though still clad in armour.

Charles the Great died in the year 814 at the age of seventy-two. In the latter half of the twelfth century he was canonised at Aix at the command of Frederick Barbarossa,† and his remains enshrined.

The 'historia Karoli magni' will be found in the *Legenda Sanctorum*.‡

A leaden medal of the Messengers of the University of Paris is figured by Forgeais.§ On the obverse is the legend LA·CONFIRI S. CHARLEM. around his standing figure and crowned in armour.

XII. SAINT CLAUDE.

SANCTE CLAVDI on a scroll. The saint in episcopal vest-

* See Butler, x. 117.

† Butler, i. 413.

‡ Ed. 1518, folio, ccliii. *verso*.

§ *Plombs Historiées*, 2nd. ser. 36. *Corporations*, 5th ser., 1866, p. 235, 1874, p. 140.

ments standing facing, in his right hand an open book, in his left a crosier.

Irregular octagon, the sides curved inwards, the two lower sides nearly flat. Greatest diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1869.

The little city of St. Claude lies at the junction of the Bienne and Tacon, in the Department of the Jura, about 19 miles northwest of Geneva. The cathedral church dates from the fourteenth century, and is all that remains of the wealthy and once powerful abbey. Among those who made pilgrimages to this spot Louis XI. is numbered as having visited it several times.

Saint Claude was archbishop of Besançon, and died A.D. 696, or according to some 703. He was buried in the monastery of Saint Oyend, at the town then called Condate.* His body was discovered intact and without any signs of corruption in 1248. It was placed in a silver shrine, and for many years was one of the most famous objects of pilgrimage in France. The monastery and town changed their names of Saint Oyend and Condate for that of Saint Claude.

A history of Saint Claude will be found in the *Legenda Sanctorum*.†

Five leaden *méreaux* of Saint Claude are published by Forgeais.‡

XIII. SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST.

1. No inscription. The saint with flowing draperies standing facing, but looking slightly to his left, his right hand holding his cope on his breast, in his left a lamb and cross on a book: from the cross flies a pennon with a cross on its middle. A flower springs on the saint's left, a cable and line border round the upper part of the plaque.

Octagonal, with sides curved inwards, greatest diameter $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1869.

XIII. SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST (*continued*).

2. **ECCE + CAPV S IOHANIS * BATISTE + IV DISCO +**
To the right King Herod, crowned and in royal robes, his right higher than his left: to the left Herodias crowned, her left hand raised, and in her right a dagger which she is plung-

* Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, vi. 110.

† Ed. 1518, fol. cexlviii.

‡ *Op cit* 3rd ser. 1864, p 107, *et seqq.*: 4th ser 1865, p. 182.

ing into the face of the Baptist, whose head lies in a charger between her and the king. Only the upper part of each figure is represented.

Circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Bought in Paris, 1879.

There can, I think, be hardly a doubt that the latter of these two pieces is a token of having made a pilgrimage to Amiens, for though the cathedral church is dedicated in honour of the Virgin Mary, the principal and most popular relic that it contained, and still contains in a diminished form, is the head of Saint John the Baptist, brought by Wallo de Sadou, canon of Amiens, from Constantinople in 1204 at the time of the Crusades. On the north side of the stone screen of the choir is a series of sculptures representing the acts and death of the Baptist. Among them is a scene closely allied to that presented on this badge. The Abbey of St. John of Amiens was perhaps the principal shrine for pilgrims.

I possess what appears to be the principal half of a mould cut in slaty stone, for a circular badge $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, showing in the centre the full-faced bearded head of the Baptist, and around the inscription

ΣΑΝΚΤΕ : ΙΩΗΛΙΕΣ : ΒΑΡΤΙΣΤΑ.

I bought it at Amiens many years ago.

The preceding badge with merely the standing figure of the Baptist may possibly also be connected with Amiens.

A very remarkable lead *signaculum* from Amiens with the legend

ECCE : SIGNVM : FALCIEI : BEATJ : IONIS : BAPTISTE

has been published in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua** It is also given with many others of the same kind by Forgeais.†

XV. SAINT JULIAN HOSPITATOR.

The saint with nimbus in the prow of a boat working with a vertical oar; in the middle of the boat Our Saviour with nimbus standing facing, his right hand in an attitude of benediction, in his left a fluted conical cup; seated in the stern a female saint with nimbus, holding a lantern, behind her a star and above her three more. An engraved line forms a border.

A foliated octagon, greatest diameter $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1879.

* Vol. i. 87, pl. xxx. i.

† *Plombs Historiées*, 2nd ser. 1863, p. 90 et seqq.

The romantic history of this saint Julian is well given by Mrs. Jameson.* The prophecy of the hunted deer, the fulfilment of that prophecy by his killing his father and mother, and his repentance for this unintentional sin, would if related here occupy too much space. Suffice it to say that he and his wife settled as hermits on the bank of a great river, where by way of penance Count Julian by day and night, in summer and winter, ferried travellers across the torrent without fee or reward. His ferrying a leper across the stream on a winter's night, whom he placed in his own bed and who in the morning appeared as an angel of light and absolved him from his sins, has been a subject for artists.

The plaque seems to refer to another variety of legend, in which Saint Julian and his wife, ferrying one whom they regarded as a poor man across the stream, find that it is Our Saviour whom they have received into their boat.

The cathedral and church of Saint Julian du Pré at Le Mans are dedicated to another Saint Julian, and I am not aware of any sanctuary dedicated to him which was a centre for pilgrimage. The badge may perhaps be regarded as being rather an amulet than a pilgrim's sign.

According to Cahier † this saint was a patron of travellers (finding them good lodgings), of fiddlers, jugglers, mountebanks, shepherds, pilgrims, inn-keepers, and travellers by water.

Mrs. Jameson ‡ adds ferrymen and boatmen, and travelling minstrels who wander from door to door.

Husenbeth § gives the arms of Saint Julian as 'argent a cross crosslet in saltire, sable,' and refers to Harl. MS. 5852, and Burke in his *General Armory* || assigns the same arms to Julian or Julion.

The arms of the Innholders' Company of London are thus blazoned: ¶ 'Az. a chev. per pale and per chev. gu. and ar. counterchanged betw. three garbs or, on a chief ar. a St. Julian's cross sa.'

An earlier form is given by Stow : ** a cross crosslet saltirewise, impaling a chevron counterchanged per pale and per chevron and between three garbs. The company was incorporated in the sixth year of Henry VIII. = 1514-15.

* *Sacred and Legendary Art.* ii. 762.

† *Op. cit.* 620.

‡ *Op. cit.* 762.

§ *Op. cit.* App. ii. 25.

|| 3d ed. 1844.

¶ Burke, *op. cit.* s.v.

** *Survey of London* ed. 1. 33, p. 631

The present arms of the 'Imholders' Company* were granted on the 19th December, 1634, by Sir Richard St. George, knight, Clarencieux King of Arms, and are thus blazoned in the Grant: 'Azure, a chevron Argent between three Oat Sheaves, Or, on a chief Argent a St. Julian's Cross Sable.' Crest: 'A Starr Or appearing out of a Cloud proper.' Supporters: 'Two Horses, Regardent, Argent.'

XVI. NOTRE DAME DE LIESSE.

lies at the base of a cruciform compartment, in the centre the Virgin, crowned and with nimbus, apparently seated and holding the Child in front; on either side a smaller standing figure of a female saint each with a child in her arms and turned towards the middle figure, the whole within an engraved circle. The angles left by the cross are cross-hatched. There is a small hole at one side of the cross, the part in which there was probably a corresponding hole is broken off.

Circular, diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Bought at Chateaudun, 1870.

Liesse is a small town in the Department of the Aisne, about five miles from Coucy les Eppes, and nearly midway between Laon and Reims. It has a fifteenth-century Pilgrimage Church and a much venerated twelfth-century image of the Virgin,† said to have been carved by three nobles of Picardy, who were also Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. They fell into the hands of the Saracens at Ascalon in 1134, and were retained as prisoners at Cairo, where the Sultan of Egypt tried in vain to induce them to renounce the Christian religion. As a last resource he sent his daughter Ismérie to convert them, but instead of being able to do so she was herself converted to Christianity, and induced the prisoners to carve for her a statue of Our Lady, for whom she had a special veneration. Aid from heaven was sent to the knights, and shortly afterwards they and Ismérie as well as the statue were miraculously transported to Europe, and the lady was baptised at Laon.‡

The cult of Notre Dame de Liesse flourished until quite recent times, and in 1785 there were in the town no less than 21 goldsmith *imagiers*.

* For this information I am indebted to Mr. Francis Druce, Clerk of the Company.

† Murray's *Handbook*. France, part ii. 366.

‡ Forgeais' *Plombs Historiés trouvés dans la Seine. Enseignes de Pèlerins* 1863, 2nd ser. p. 35 et seqq; 4th ser. 1865. pp. 124-7.

The two minor female saints carrying children engraved on this badge may be Saint Elizabeth with John the Baptist and Saint Anne with the Virgin Mary.


XVII. THE NATIVITY.

The Infant Saviour on the ground between the Virgin and Saint Joseph both standing: the former with her hands in the attitude of prayer, a cow behind her; the latter with a staff in his left hand and an ass behind him; between them a window through which a shepherd bearing a crook is looking. An engraved line forms a border.

Octagonal, the sides curved inwards, greatest diameter $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch. Bought in Germany. 1894, and given to me by Sir A. W. Franks.

Assuming that this button is a badge of pilgrimage, it is difficult to suggest a locality where the Nativity was the principal object of veneration. It seems therefore more probable that is a kind of religious amulet, possibly one which was a truly 'Christmas present.'

XVIII. SAINT NICHOLAS.

BEATE + SANCTE + NICOLÆ + ORA + PRONOBIS + 
between two engraved circles. St. Nicholas in episcopal dress standing, looking to his right, with his right hand blessing three children in a tub, with his left holding a vertical pastoral staff.

Circular, diameter $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Bought in Paris, 1879.

Saint Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, is reported to have died in A.D. 826, and he has in England as well as other European countries been one of the most popular of saints. In England* alone 376 churches are said to be dedicated in his honour.

He is the patron of children and schoolboys, boatmen, fishermen, mariners and bargees, breakers-up of boats, travellers and pilgrims, brewers, coopers, wax-chandlers, and of those wrongfully convicted. He is also a defence against robbers.

Mrs. Jameson devotes thirteen pages to his history, but I shall content myself with Mr. J. H. Parker's† shorter account of the miracle commemorated on this plaque, as also on that in which St. Barbara and St. Nicholas are associated.

During a dreadful famine in the country Nicholas as bishop of Myra went about from town to town visiting and

* Jameson, *op. cit.* p. 457 (note).

† *Calendar of the Anglican Church*, 118.

consoling his flock, and upon one occasion he took up his abode with a man who was accustomed, during the scarcity, to steal little children and serve up their salted remains to his guests. He set this dish before St. Nicholas, who at once perceived the fraud, and, charging him with it, went to the tub in which the mutilated remains were kept in briné, and making the sign of the cross over it restored them to life.

The button seems to be rather an amulet than a pilgrim's sign, but Forgeais * suggests some attributions to localities should it be a *signaculum*.

XIX. SAINT SEBASTIAN.

No inscription. The saint, with nimbus, partially draped, tied with his hands behind him to a tree and transfixed by several arrows, on either side an archer with a bow, the one to the left of the saint in armour, the whole within a circle of two engraved lines.

Octagonal, with sides curved inwards, greatest diameter $\frac{7}{16}$ inch. Bought in Germany, and given to me by the late Sir A. W. Franks, 1894.

Saint Sebastian is the patron † of cross-bow men, archers, gunsmiths, dealers in old iron, and a preserver against the plague and distemper in cattle. It is probably his guardianship against the plague that made his cult popular and led to his being regarded as a patron saint of Soissons.

The saint was born at Narbonne,‡ settled at Milan, and suffered death under Diocletian in A.D. 288. In carrying out his sentence he was first tied to a tree and shot by archers, but not killed. After recovery he was again sentenced, and was finally beaten to death.

There may have been a shrine in honour of this saint at San Sebastian in Spain, only a few miles over the French frontier, but the probability seems to be that this button was a personal amulet worn as a preservative against the plague rather than a record of a pilgrimage.§

XX. SAINT SVAIRE No. 1.

S.SVAIRE on scroll in base. Three bishops seated under an arcade of semicircular arches looking at the winding sheet displayed before them, on which are depicted two

* *Op. cit.* 4th ser. 1865, p. 179.

† Cahier, *op. cit.* 630.

‡ Parker, *op. cit.* 284.

§ But see Forgeais, *op. cit.* 4th ser. 1865, p. 165.

impressions of Our Saviour's body, head to head. An engraved line forms a border.

Octagonal, the sides curved inwards, greatest diameter $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Bought in Paris.

XXI. SAINT SVAIRE No. 2.

S.SVAIRE on scroll in base. Device as on No. 1, but the arcade seems to be slightly foliated: the whole within a circular engraved line which forms a border.

Circular, diameter $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Bought in Paris.

In considering these badges our memory naturally reverts to the discussion which took place in 1902 and 1903 with regard to the holy shroud of Turin, which Dr. Paul Vignon* attempted to prove, on what he regarded as scientific grounds, to be the actual shroud in which the body of Our Saviour was wrapped. The scientific aspect of the question was fully discussed by Professor Meldola and several correspondents in *Nature*,† and I need do no more than refer to that periodical.

A more important document than that of Dr. Vignon, especially from the historical point of view, is an article in the *Revue du clergé français*‡ by the Jesuit Father Herbert Thurston. In it he shows that in addition to the shroud of Turin, which seems originally to have come from Chambéry in France, there were several other relics of the same character in that country. The most noteworthy were at Lirey, near Troyes (which attracted a large number of visitors), Cadonin, Compiègne, and Besançon.

Among these it is hard to select the particular place at which these *signacula* were issued, but on the whole I am inclined to follow the opinion of Forgeais,§ who assigns a leaden plate giving the Holy Shroud spread out on an altar bearing two shields upon it, one with the arms of an archbishop of Besançon upon it, to that city.

He goes on to say that formerly there was preserved in the cathedral church of Besançon a *Saint Svaire* which each year on Easter Day and the Sunday after Ascension Day attracted a considerable number of pilgrims. Among other authors he cites Chifflet.||

* *Le linceul de Christ—Étude scientifique*, Paris, 1902. *The Shroud of Christ*, London, 1902.

† Vol. lxxv. 241, etc.

‡ 15 Nov. and 15 Dec. 1902.

§ *Op. cit.* 4th ser. 1865, p. 105.

|| *De linceis sepulchralibus Christi*, Antwerp, 1624.



BADGES WITH IMAGES OF SAINTS (Nos. XV.-XXI.) IN THE COLLECTION OF
SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Having now considered in detail the objects exhibited I have nothing to add to what has been said, except that it appears to me that a strong case has been made out for regarding a large proportion of them as coming within the category of personal amulets rather than that of pilgrims' signs."

Mr. READ thought it most probable that the designs were produced by etching with acid in the ordinary way, and not by engraving; otherwise there would be probably more than one from a single mould. They certainly seemed to be of the nature of hat-badges or ensembles, as seen in portraits of the sixteenth century. These were borne by common people and were of cheap and ordinary material, whereas gold specimens have only come down to us in small numbers.

Sir JOHN EVANS said that if etching were the process adopted, it would seem that the subjects would have to be drawn afresh in each case by a competent draughtsman. Some specimens showed a roughened surface at the bottom of the sunk lines, as if from sand moulds.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following notes on an early enamelled shield of the arms of Gernon, found at Leez Priory, Essex.

"The enamelled shield before you was found last summer during some levelling operations at Leez Priory, Essex, now the residence of Mr. M. E. Hughes-Hughes, by whose kindness the shield is exhibited. It is of hammered copper, and measures $4\frac{3}{16}$ inches in length by $3\frac{5}{16}$ in width across the top, with curved sides having a radius of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Both the back and the front have the edges beaten up to form a slight ridge, which has been used on the front to serve as a hold for the enamel decoration.

This is *pily wavy of six pieces*, alternately white and red, the well-known arms of several members of the Essex and Derbyshire family of Gernon. The wavy lines are drawn with considerable skill and regularity, but there are no metal lines or ridges separating the two colours, which abut directly against each other. When first discovered the enamel was practically perfect, but a slight injury which it has since received enables us to see that before the enamel was applied the limits of the red colouring were marked on the copper by deep grooves, with vertical edges towards the white.

The shield has no rivet holes or other sign of attachment to

anything, but is otherwise of the same character as the shields found in early monumental brasses, from that of the elder Sir John Dabernon to about 1325, which were fixed to the slab by being embedded in pitch. The example before us has now no traces of pitch, but there is nothing against its having formed part of the heraldic decoration of a brass.

The priory of Leez was founded for Austin Canons about 1230 by Ralph Gernon and dedicated in honour of Our Lady and St. John Evangelist.

But little is known of its history, and there are no records of the monuments contained in its church nor of the persons buried therein.

In a description of the shield lately communicated to the Essex Archaeological Society by Mr. Miller Christy it is suggested as 'possible,' and 'even probable,' that the shield was originally on the tomb of the founder, and it is claimed that 'there is no reason why the shield should not be as early as 1247,' the date of the founder's death.

Mr. Miller Christy's suggestion is a tempting one, but I am afraid it must be set aside by the cold-blooded evidence of the heraldry.

Among the charters of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle is one granted by William Gernon, son of the same Ralph Gernon who founded Leez Priory, and Mr. J. Horace Round has pointed out to me that the appended seal bears a shield of arms, *paly wavy of six pieces*. Two undated charters in the British Museum granted apparently by him also have seals of his arms, which are *paly wavy of six pieces*. This William Gernon died in 1258.

His son and heir Ralph succeeded him, being then thirty years old. Two undated charters in the British Museum were granted by him, and each has an armorial seal appended.

One of these is described in Mr. Birch's catalogue as having a shield 'paly wavy of ten.' On examining the original I find that it clearly bears *five piles wavy meeting in base*. The shield on the other seal Mr. Birch says is 'paly wavy of six,' but it is plainly *pily wavy of six pieces*, meeting in base, or the same arms as those on the enamelled shield. On the other hand Mr. Round describes a seal of this Ralph Gernon on another Belvoir charter as 'paly wavy of six.*' Ralph Gernon died in 1274, which brings us to a more possible date for the shield under notice. The difference between the arms on the three seals is interesting, but not

* *Historical MSS. Commission. MSS. of the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle*, iv. 40.



ENAMELLED SHIELD FROM LEIZ PRIORY, ESSEX. (C)

material for a time when heraldry was in a fluent state, and it may be that the five wavy piles represent a transition from the *paly* wavy shield of Ralph's father to the *pily* wavy arms which he perhaps adopted later, and passed on to his descendants.

They were certainly so borne by his eldest son William, and Mr. Round has pointed out to me two more of the Belvoir charters, granted by William Gernon in 1286 and 1306, which have seals of his arms. There are also two charters in the British Museum sealed with his seal, but granted by his grandson Sir John Gernon in 1334 and 1352. The arms on this are clearly *pily wavy of six pieces*, but are described by Mr. Birch as being 'paly wavy of six.'

Another son of William Gernon, who calls himself 'William Gernon the Younger,' on a seal appended to a deed of 1325, differences his father's arms by making the tinctures red and ermine. In the seal this shield is charged upon the breast of a two-headed eagle.

To conclude, it will be seen that the enamelled shield can hardly refer to the founder of Leez Priory nor to his son, since both can be shown to have borne their arms differently. But it may well have formed part of a monument of Ralph Gernon, who died in 1274, or even of his son William, who died in 1327. Unhappily we do not know where either was buried.

The other object, also exhibited by Mr. Hughes-Hughes, was likewise found at Leez Priory. It is of bronze or latten, and apparently part of a circular ring about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with an invected edge and a quatrefoiled opening in the middle. The ring was divided into twenty lobes, alternately plain and pierced with a shield-like opening.

The fragment bears no signs of any fastening, but there are some traces of wear on the under edges of the quatrefoil opening which suggest that when complete the object may have been a horse trapping.

Otherwise its purpose like its date is somewhat uncertain."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 20th February, 1908.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Report on the Exploration on Little Down Field, Lansdown, May and September, 1907. By THOS. S. BUSH. 8vo. Bath, 1908.

From A. H. LYELL, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :—Greek Vases, historical and descriptive. By Susan Horner. With a preparatory note by Dr. A. S. Murray. 8vo. London, 1897.

From Harold SANDS, Esq., F.S.A. :—Le Château Gaillard et l'architecture militaire au XIII^e siècle. Par M. Dieulafoy. 4to. Paris, 1898.

From the Author :—Pre-Roman bronze votive offerings from Despeñaperros in the Sierra Morena, Spain. By Horace SANDARS, F.S.A. With supplement. 4to. Westminster, 1906, 1907.

From the Author :—The work of George Devey. By Walter H. Godfrey. Privately printed. fol. London, 1907.

Edward Hudson, Esq., was admitted a Fellow.

Dr. OSCAR MONTELIUS, Hon. F.S.A., communicated a paper on the Chronology of the Bronze Age in Great Britain and Ireland, illustrated by lantern slides of the types characteristic of the five periods into which it might be divided. The scheme was first put forward in the Yates Lectures at University College, London, in 1900, and was on the same lines as the author's chronology for other European countries. It may be summarized as follows:

“Period I. (more properly the Copper Age, before bronze was known), from about 2500 to 2000 B.C. Leading types: flint celts and stone axe-hammers, daggers, spear-heads and arrow-heads of flint, flat ‘celts’ of copper imitating flint forms, daggers of copper or poor bronze, buttons with v-perforations, ‘drinking cups’ and ‘food vessels’ of pottery, burials in barrows or tree-coffins, also after cremation in cists or urns.

Period II. (first pure Bronze Age), 2000 to 1650 B.C. Leading types: flat celts with spreading edge and flanged celts, daggers with rivets, halberd blades, gold ‘lunule,’ cinerary urns, also unburnt burials in barrows. Stonehenge and Avebury already built.

Period III., 1650 to 1400 B.C. Leading types: celts with high ridges, palstaves, daggers tanged, riveted, or socketed, bronze and gold torcs, burials probably after cremation (but rare), metal hoards.

Period IV., 1400 to 1150 B.C. Leading types: later palstaves, socketed celts, rapiers and leaf-shaped swords, long chapes, razors, socketed spear-heads with loops, cylindrical ferrules, torcs and armlets, cremations in barrows or cairns, hoards of metal.

Period V., 1150 to 800 B.C. Leading types: winged celts of Continental type, socketed celts, tanged or socketed chisels, gouges, and daggers, winged chapes, circular shields, trumpets, socketed spear-heads with openings in blade, pins, bracelets, buckets of bronze, cremations in barrows or urnfields, hoards common.

A large number of selected finds were brought forward in support of this scheme, which was admittedly at variance with views generally held; and parallels were cited from Hallstatt in Austria and North Italy, where the chronology was not so uncertain as elsewhere. Early celts from Britain had been found in association with dateable objects in Sweden, and the occurrence of both tin and copper in Britain rendered it probable that the Bronze Age began here at an earlier date than in Scandinavia. The above dates were only given in round numbers, *e.g.* 1650 represented the middle of the seventeenth century."

ARTHUR J. EVANS, Esq., M.A., LITT. D., F.R.S., F.S.A., submitted some criticisms, which he has subsequently expanded as follows:

"Every archaeologist must acknowledge the special qualifications brought by Dr. Montelius for the treatment of this most complicated subject. Many years have passed since in his work on the Bronze Age Chronology of Sweden (*Tidsbestämning inom Bronsåldern*) he first laid down the principles of a definite succession of approximately dated periods in this prehistoric field. In one shape or another he has applied the same principles to the whole European area, and is developing it in great detail in his monumental work, *La Civilisation primitive en Italie*. He is thus able to look at the subject from the broadest standpoint, and to bring to his assistance such synchronisms as are supplied by the Fjalkinga find in Sweden, in which two imported bronze celts recognised by him as belonging to the beginning of the true Bronze Age in Britain were associated with contemporary Swedish and Italian examples. His results have also been arrived at by the

comparison of the overlapping elements in a series of British deposits as well as through the continued application of the typological method.

As far as I myself can judge from a summary acquaintance with Dr. Montelius's proposed classification, the general succession of the Five Periods may be conditionally accepted. In all such broad systems of classification, however, it is, of course, easy to find individual exceptions. It may, for instance, be pointed out that Dr. Montelius's statement that the flat type of bronze axe had ceased by his Third Period requires some modification. In the founder's hoard from Hounslow Heath, now in the British Museum, together with representative implements of his Fourth Period, occurs a typical example of a flat bronze celt. It is probable, moreover, from their excessive abundance there, that there was considerable late survival of flat celts in Ireland. Yet no one doubts the general posteriority of the flanged and socketed types.

It is also somewhat surprising to find Dr. Montelius referring to this Third Period (a negative feature of which is the non-existence of socketed spear-heads) certain fine gold torcs which occur on both sides of the Channel. But on the Gaulish side, at any rate, they occur in association with socketed spear-heads: witness the magnificent torc from Falaise in Calvados, from my father's collection.

The approximate chronology of various early phases of primitive European culture must largely rest on an Egyptian basis, and considerable uncertainty still attends Egyptian dates earlier than the eighteenth dynasty. The new system, however, of Egyptian chronology advocated by Dr. Édouard Meyer on the basis of the Sothic cycles has, at any rate, the advantage of offering greater precision than has yet been attained, and may be said at this moment to 'hold the field.' It is interesting, therefore, in view of certain early connexions, that may now be regarded as made out, between Egypt and Minoan Crete, to inquire what light the new chronology throws on early 'Copper Age' culture of the Ægean, and indirectly on that phase of culture to its wider bearings.

The sixth dynasty of Egypt, according to Meyer's chronology, dates from about 2400 to 2300 B.C. The direct relations in which it can be shown to have stood with Crete* serve as a *terminus a quo* for dating a series of primitive ossuaries the contents of which stand in their turn in connexion with

* The full evidence of this will be given in my forthcoming work *Scripta Minoa*, vol. i

those of the early cist graves, such as those of Amorgos and various Egean sites. We have here a basis for the approximate dating of various early forms of copper implements and weapons that appear in these deposits, characteristic among which are the sub-triangular dagger-blades and flat spear-heads with double perforations for the attachment of the shaft.

It does not appear, however, that the British types of this class can be reckoned among its primitive elements, and we must infer that the Copper Age (or, as it might be more accurately described the 'Chalcolithic Period') in this country must start from a somewhat later date, probably not earlier than the beginning of the Second Millennium B.C. It would thus appear that if the new Egyptian chronological system is to be accepted, Dr. Montelius's estimates of between 2500 and 2000 B.C. for his First Period must be put down some 500 years.

These considerations naturally also affect the beginning of Dr. Montelius's Second Period, the first of the pure Bronze Age in this country, the rough chronological limits of which he fixes at between 2000 and 1650 B.C. Moreover with regard to this he seems to have left out of account the evidence afforded by the finds of certain small imported objects which serve as a direct link of connexion between prehistoric Britain and the Mediterranean world.

These are the beads and quoit-like pendants of faience or Egyptian porcelain found chiefly in the South of England, as well as in various parts of Scotland and in Ireland. Among these a particular class of beads of elongated form, consisting of a series of sub-globular beads welded together (fig. 1)* to



Fig. 1. FAIENCE BEADS. SCRATCHBURY, LAKE AND TAN HILL, WILTS

the number of from three to nine, will be found to have a special chronological importance. The colour of the vitreous glaze of these compound beads, as of all the objects of the present category is, when well preserved, of a pale green or blue. They have been found in a series of barrows extending over a large part of the South of England, including Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts., and Sussex. In the North of England they are rare, but specimens occurred in a grave near Driffield in Yorkshire.† In Scotland, on the other hand, the finds are

* See *B. M. Bronze Age Guide*, 96, Fig. 97.

† Mortimer, *Forty Years' Researches*, 169.

fairly numerous, extending over Wigtonshire, Ayrshire, Elgin, Perthshire, and Aberdeenshire.* In Scotland their general connexion with the Bronze Age is well established, and in England they are associated with a class of barrows belonging, in a broad sense of the word, to the early part of the pure Bronze Age. They have been found, for instance, in a barrow at Lake belonging to the group which produced the magnificent digger with the gold-studded hilt. In a barrow at Syrencot, Wilts, beads of this class were found above a cist containing a bronze dagger with three large rivets resembling a specimen attributed by Dr. Montelius to his Second Period. Others, from St. Just, Cornwall, were associated with flint arrowheads.

It is to be noted that in similar early Bronze Age interments these beads are associated with a peculiar class of 'quoit-shaped' pendants of the same glazed material. These have the same range as the compound beads, being found in the south of England, in Scotland, and Ireland. They generally have a small projecting knob, in one case an attached loop:† but an Irish variety consists of a plain ring, exactly resembling a miniature quoit. The specimen reproduced in fig. 2 was found in a barrow at Mount Caburn, Sussex,‡ with beads such as those described. In another interesting find of this class, that from Aldbourn, Wilts,§ similar beads were found, with a quoit-like pendant of the same type as fig. 2, but made of jet, and evidently representing a native imitation of the faience prototype, of which examples occur in other Bronze Age barrows of the same period. With these were the remains of a bronze blade, and a box, or *pyxis*, of dark-faced pottery, presenting incised and punctuated triangles and chevrons, marked out with a white inlaying. Such

* Useful materials relating to these finds and the various forms of these glazed beads and pendants have been collected by Mr. L. Mc. L. Mann in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, ix. 3-7, and p. 396 *seqq.*, and by the Hon. John Abercromby, *Anthropological Journal*, xxxv. (1905) 256 *seqq.* Mr. Abercromby concludes (p. 361) that importation of the beads in question coincides with part of the Hallstatt period of Central Europe, and may be placed approximately between 900 and 600 B.C. The association with these of amber ornaments in the Wiltshire Barrows, as he justly points out, answers rather to the early Iron Age practice on the Continent than to the pure Bronze Age, at any rate in the Central European area. I have touched on these connexions below. It will be seen, however, that the Egyptian evidence tends to carry back the first introduction of these glazed beads and ornaments in Britain to a somewhat earlier date than 800 B.C.

† In the case of a specimen found in a Bronze Age "thrill" at Clayton Hill, Sussex, *Archæological Journal*, xix. 186; *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, viii. 285.

‡ Horsfield, *History of Lewes*, 47. The objects are now in the British Museum.

§ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd. S. viii. 175.

ceramic decoration is rare in Britain, but is characteristic of a wide Mediterranean area, extending from Spain to Troy and pre-historic Egypt.

It will be seen that these glazed beads and pendants are characteristic accompaniments of a whole series of barrow finds belonging to the earlier part of the pure Bronze Age in this country. They belong in the main to Montelius's Period II., but some dagger forms like that of Syrencot approach the borders of his Third Period.

We have now to deal with the remarkable fact that the glazed compound beads, such as that figured above, answer to those of a special Egyptian fabric within approximately-fixed chronological limits. Although this type may well have existed before the eighteenth dynasty, the earliest examples known to me are from a foundation deposit of Queen Hatshepsut* c. 1500 B.C. They are also found at Deir-el-Bahri. In the Palace of Tell el-Amarna (c. 1380-1350 B.C.), they are specially abundant, and they continue awhile under the nineteenth dynasty (1320-1200).†

Although it is somewhat difficult to judge of the original appearance of many of these beads in their present condition, the dull blue tone of some examples may be best paralleled by nineteenth dynasty beads of this class. It may in any case be assumed that they did not at once obtain a vogue as far west as Britain, and we may take the middle of the fourteenth century B.C. as the limit beyond which it is hardly safe to carry back the interments with which this class of bead is associated. But even taking 1350 B.C. as the upward limit, it would mean a considerable lowering of Dr. Montelius's chronology, which places his Second Period between 2000 and 1650 B.C. The eighteenth dynasty did not itself begin before 1580 B.C. and it is certain that beads of this class were not common in Egypt before the New Empire.

It must, however, be remarked that though the 'compound' beads may have been in part at least manufac-

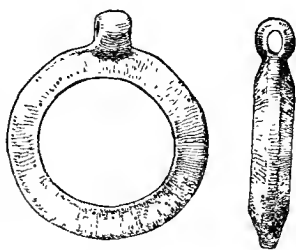


FIG. 2. GLASS-PASTE PENDANT FROM BURIAL MT. CABURN, LEWES. (¼.)



FIG. 3. BARREL-SHAPED BEAD FROM ST. JUST, CORNWALL. (¼.)

* In the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

† Certain small derivative forms still occur under later dynasties.

glazed beads go back to the date of the sixth Egyptian Dynasty, but none of these earliest types corresponds with those with which we are at present concerned. Some faience beads perfectly answering to the Egyptian 'compound' class, though of paler colour, were found in the 'Temple Repositories' at Knossos, belonging to the close of the Middle Minoan Age, and dating at least as early as 1600 B.C.

Moreover in a sarcophagus belonging to a Late Minoan bee-hive tomb of the Phaestos Cemetery* were found, with others, certain elongated beads, with a pale blue glaze (fig. 6), which must certainly be regarded as representing an indigenous out-growth of the Egyptian 'compound' type. These beads obviously belong to the derivative class and offer some analogy with fig. 3 above. The character and associations of this interment show that its contents belonged to a very late Minoan Age corresponding with the latest 'Mycenean' Period of Mainland Greece, and approximately to be referred to the thirteenth century before our era. The fact, thus established, that the Cretan artificers made glazed beads of this class suggests the possibility that the distribution of this and other types derived from the Egyptian may have been due to a colonial expansion of the great Minoan Empire.

Or again, when we realize how much of Phœnician arts and crafts is really Minoan at second hand, it is quite within the limits of probability that the westward diffusion of these derivative types of Egyptian beads may have been due to Phœnician commerce. If, however, these 'compound' and 'star' beads, and quoit-like pendants, reached the Bronze Age inhabitants of Britain through Phœnician agency, it is highly improbable that this could have taken place earlier than 1100 B.C.

There is a further circumstance which greatly tends to bring down the date of the barrow finds with which these imported beads and pendants are associated. In the same Bronze Age deposits to which they belong occur necklaces of jet, amber, or combined bone and amber, consisting of several strings of beads united at intervals by plates having a perforation for each string. But this very well defined class of necklace fits on very closely to a typical 'Hallstatt' form of

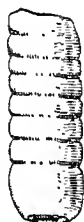


Fig. 6.
ELONGATED
BEAD FROM
PHAESTOS. (2.)

* L. Savignoni, *Scavi e scoperte nella necropoli di Phaestos*. Monumenti Antichi. 1904. 632-33, fig. 102c.

amber and bone necklace which was still in vogue in Central Europe in the eighth and seventh centuries before our era. Admitting that the necklaces of our British barrows may represent a somewhat earlier version of the same type, the discrepancy in date still cannot be very considerable. But Dr. Montelius would separate these kindred types by an interval of about 1000 years.

The greatest exception must also be taken to Dr. Montelius's view that the Bronze Age in Britain ended about 800 B.C. That, under 'Hallstatt' influence, a variety of Continental Iron Age types, such as swords and daggers with horned handles, trumpets, round shields, buckets and cauldrons, and other objects began to find their way to Britain must be freely admitted. In fig. 7, from diagrams prepared by me in 1895 for my 'Rhind Lecture,' a series of such finds is shown. They principally belong to the Late Hallstatt period,* which extends from about 650 to 400 B.C. But they are found in associations which prove the continuous use of bronze implements and weapons in Britain, parts of buckets for instance of this imported style being often found in hoards containing bronze palstaves. Palstaves, it may be noted, according to Dr. Montelius's system, cease with the close of his Fourth Period, c. 1150 B.C.

The real Iron Age in Britain only begins with the Late Celtic settlement, from about 400 B.C. Even then there is evidence of the surviving use of late forms of bronze implements and weapons at least to the close of the second century B.C. The deposit of Hagbourne Hill † alone is sufficient to supply convincing evidence on this head. In this deposit, together with characteristic Late Celtic ornaments of the style in vogue before the Roman invasion of Britain, was found a bronze spear-head and socketed celt of a plain late type. What gives special significance to this find is the discovery, with these other relics, of two coins, one of silver,‡ the other of gold, described as 'rather large and flat,' and evidently answering to one of the early uninscribed series of ancient British coins."

* It does not seem to have been noticed that very valuable evidence for the dating of the central point of the period covered by the great Hallstatt Cemetery is supplied by the class of fibula with a long pointed foot and the bow often set with bone and amber which answers to a class similarly adorned found with proto-Corinthian vases in the early tombs of Syracuse belonging to the period of about 700-650 B.C. (*Scavi nella Necropoli del Fusco (Orsi, Not. d. Scavi, 1895) p. 16, fig. 2, Sec.*) Corinthian trade, or that of her great colonies on the Adriatic shores, seems to have been instrumental in spreading these fibula types through the lands north of the Gulf.

† *Archæologia*, xvi, 541.

‡ If the coin was really of silver and not, as is very probable, of base gold, it could not have belonged to the earliest period of the British coinage.

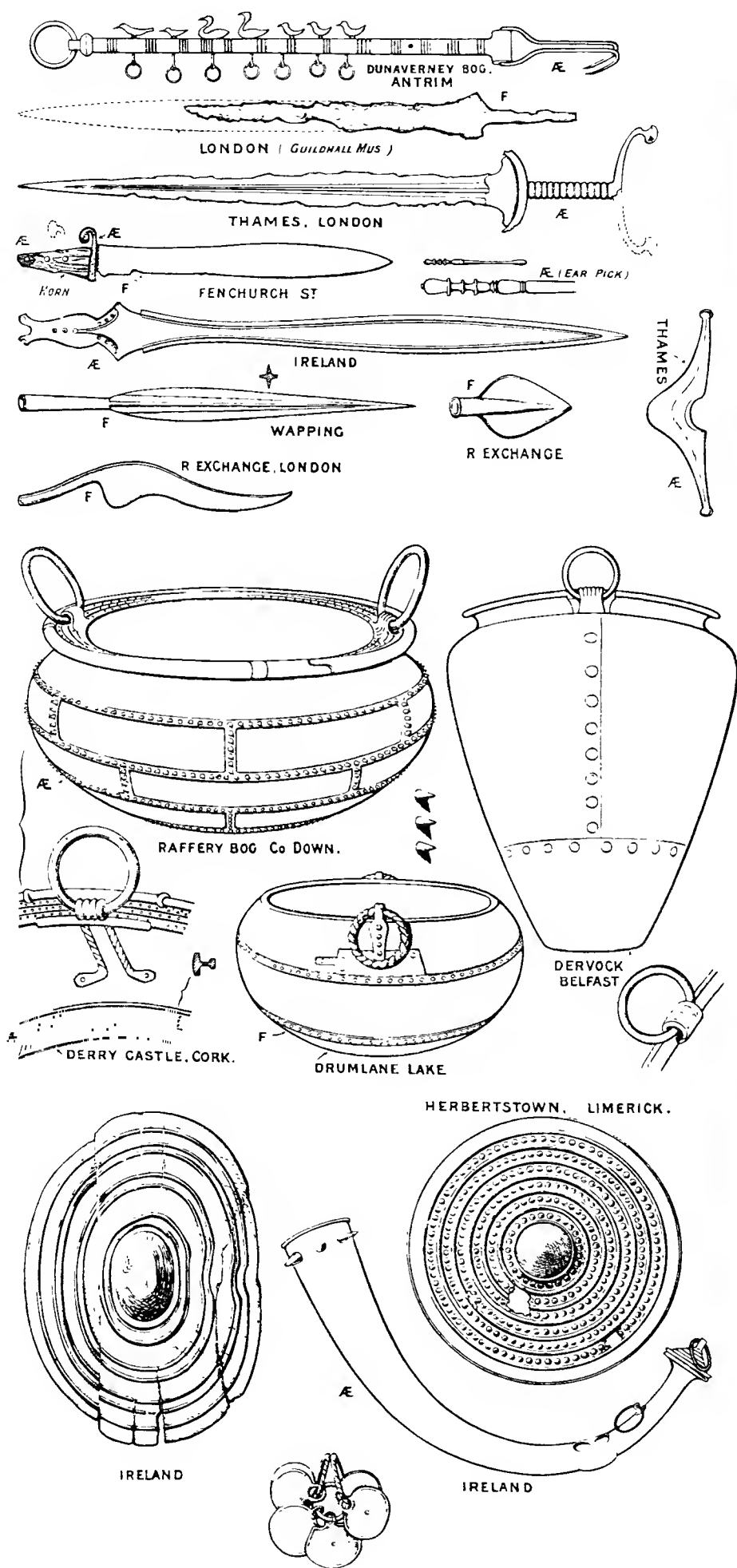


Fig. 7. BRONZE OBJECTS OF THE IRON AGE FOUND IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

Mr. READ agreed as to the difficulty of accepting the absolute dates suggested in the paper, there being gaps in the sequence not filled by the finds. Too much time would be allowed for the development of types, and in the absence of further evidence, this difficulty seemed insurmountable. For the solution of these chronological problems we must look to the south, from which many of the leading types could be traced; and he hoped that the investigations of Dr. Evans and others in the Mediterranean area would eventually throw light on the prehistory of Britain.

Dr. Montelius's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 27th February, 1908.

Sir EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, K.C.B., I.S.O.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Editor:—The Tropenell Cartulary. 2 vols. Edited by Rev. J. S. Davies, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Devizes, 1908.

From the Authors:—Church Book of St. Mary the Virgin, Tenby. By Edward Laws, F.S.A., and Emily Hewlett Edwards. 8vo. Tenby, 1907.

Howard Pease, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

W. STORRS FOX, Esq., M.A., F.Z.S., read the following notes on the excavation of Harborough Cave, near Brassington, Derbyshire:

"The group of rugged magnesian limestone rocks called Harborough Rocks is well known outside its own immediate vicinity, and attracts a considerable number of visitors to this part of Derbyshire. The flattened summit is broken by upright blocks of stone. Three of these have been carved, one to represent a pulpit, another a font, and the third a throne. Just below the summit on the western side is a natural terrace, on which there are indications of a prehistoric

encampment. A few years ago some digging was begun here, and a few sepulchral urns and bones were found, but the work was stopped by order of the landlord.

The cave is in the face of the crag below this terrace. It lies about 1,000 feet above sea-level, and is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Bakewell, 3 miles W.N.W. of Wirksworth, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.E. of Brassington. The chamber is formed by the collapse of beds of rock between two main joints, which run due north and south. The roof is flat towards the east and south, but in the north-western end of the cave a natural chimney is formed, the lower part of which widens out into a fair-sized dome. It follows that below this dome the floor is broken up by fallen blocks of stone. The cave is almost rectangular, the entrance cutting obliquely across the S.W. corner.

The work of excavation began on the 2nd September, 1907, and was continued for seven weeks. During that time the contents of the cave were cleared out, not to a uniform depth, but as far as possible to a definite bed. Roughly speaking, it may be said that, if a diagonal was drawn from the S.W. to the N.E. corner, that part which lay to the west of it was full of obstructions and comparatively unproductive, while the other half presented few difficulties and yielded a harvest of finds. The reason of this has already been suggested: the western half was strewn with blocks of rock, and it was not possible to do more than remove the soil and loose stones from between them, and from the space adjoining the cave-walls.

On some former occasion a trial-hole had been made by an unknown investigator: but he had turned to the left on entering the cave, and so had begun his work in the more barren and obstructed half of it, and very soon relinquished an unfruitful and unpromising undertaking.

Last year's workers started near the mouth of the cave, but on the right hand side of it. Here no great difficulties beset them, and it so happened that they had lighted upon the best place for finding the clue to the history of the cave. First of all, they dug down till they reached the surface of a bed of yellow earth, of a nature similar to that which is so often found in the older cave deposits. This surface they proceeded to follow. The material overlying it varied in depth from 2 feet to 3 feet 6 inches, the surface sloping slightly downwards from the cave-mouth towards the back of the cave. Such was the case as far as the line E B marked on the plan. To the north of this line this surface suddenly disappeared, and for a time all trace of it was lost. For convenience it was named the First Floor.

Only one attempt was made to go below it, when a few

hours were spent in making a trial-hole (2 feet 6 inches deep) into the yellow earth. In it many splints of bones were found, but the only ones perfect enough to be recognisable belonged to Deer and Bat. No implements, pottery, or flints were met with.

Above the First Floor lay a varying thickness of from 1 foot to 18 inches of burnt stone and earth and charcoal. This bed was in fact made up of a succession of old hearths, and it was rich in implements, etc. These were specially plentiful within the semicircular area marked on the plan. This bed of burnt, or partly burnt, material is named the Second Floor. Its surface consisted of a more or less hardened crust, apparently formed by the admixture of vegetable matter trodden down into compactness. Possibly the vegetable matter resulted from leaves and sticks being blown into the cave, and a certain amount of earth carried in on the feet of men and other animals.

At the bottom of the Second Floor a few flints and fragments of rude pottery were found, and in or near the crust iron weapons, an iron brooch and four bronze ones, a few bronze and bone implements, and part of an iron signet ring with the seal perfect.

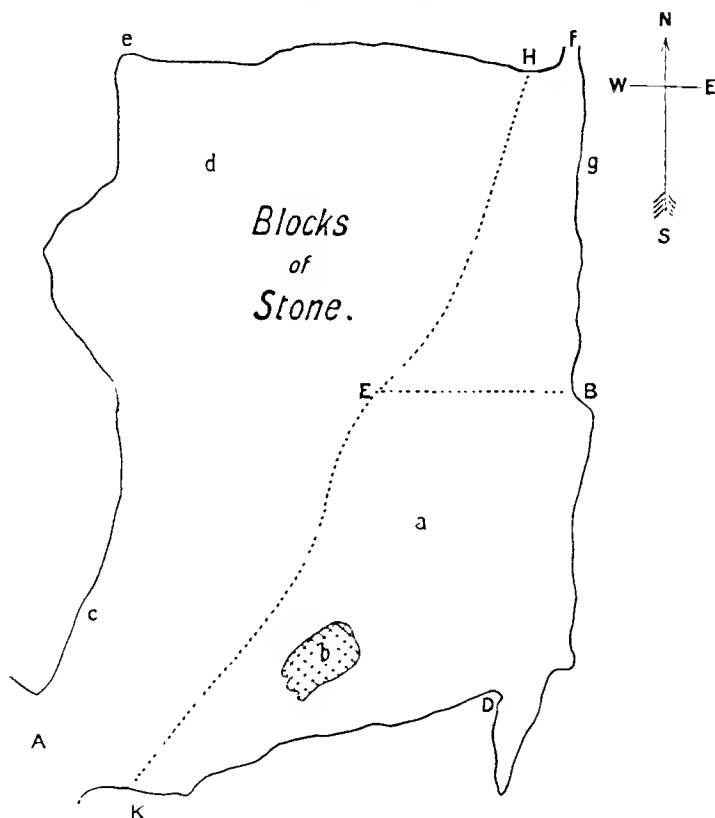
As to the north of the line E B nothing but clay and rubble was met with (and these were quite barren of finds) the excavation towards the N.E. corner was for a time abandoned, and the men turned their attention to clearing the spaces between the fallen rocks and the two sides of the cave on the north and west, and between the rocks themselves.

But before proceeding with any account of this part of the undertaking it ought to be mentioned that in that portion of the cave which was now cleared to the level of the First Floor, a Third Floor had existed overlying the Second one. This Third Floor was made up of clean, small rubble intermixed with pottery and some bones. It was afterwards ascertained that this floor had been laid within the memory of man. Before it was thus laid the mouth of the cave was greatly obstructed by an accumulation of stones, etc. and the then surface of the interior sloped downwards towards the back of the cave. The object of this rubble floor (which was continued throughout the whole cave) was to enlarge the mouth and make the cave more accessible, and at the same time to reverse the slope of the floor and to fill in its inequalities. Seeing, then, that the slope of the Second Floor was downwards from the entrance, it followed that the Third Floor of rubble was much deeper towards the back of the cave than it was near the mouth.

The Second Floor obviously represented a long period of time. And in such excavation as was possible in the

PLAN OF HARBOROUGH CAVE: 1907.

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ In to 1 Foot.



a—Chief area of finds (five brooches, iron implements, etc.).

b—Trial-hole into First Floor.

c—Gold ring and bone needles.

d—Second gold ring.

e—North-western passage (skulls of *Bos longifrons*).

f—North-eastern passage.

g—Rude pottery, heavy bone awls.

A—Mouth of cave.

K E H—Dotted line showing boundary between obstructed and unobstructed halves of the floor.

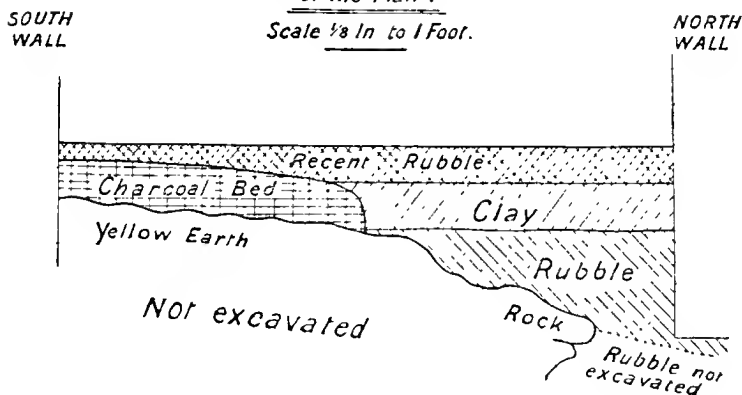
remainder of the cave the object in view was to recover any

traces of this lost floor. In this endeavour measurements were useless. A flint flake or implement, a fragment of pottery, or, best of all, the reappearance of the bed of yellow soil, were the signs to be looked for. In some places the floors were more or less clearly distinguishable. For instance, not far from the entrance, between the fallen blocks of rock and the west wall, the surface of the First Floor was found. Close to the wall a depth of 4 feet of material was overlying it: but at a distance of 6 feet from the wall it abutted on the fallen blocks, and here it was only 6 inches down. It is difficult to understand why there should be such a decided slope in this place. But one thing is clear: the fall from the roof must have taken place before the yellow earth was deposited.

HARBOROUGH CAVE: 1907.

*Imaginary Section of Floor through D-H
of the Plan.*

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ In to 1 Foot.



It was here that the first of the two gold rings was found, in association with four or five bone needles, at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches below the surface of the Third Floor, and 1 foot above the First Floor. The second gold ring was found nearer to the N.W. corner, 1 foot 6 inches lower down, but at a level which in point of time corresponded with the position of the other.

Along the north wall the excavation was carried to a depth of 7 feet, but no trace of floors was found. In the N.W. corner a narrow passage was disclosed. As it was almost impossible to proceed along this, on account of its narrowness, the men tried the N.E. corner where there was known to be another passage. Already material had been removed to a

depth of 3 feet 6 inches, and now by doubling that depth of excavation, it became possible to clear the passage sufficiently to see into a second large chamber to the north of the present cave. But lack of funds and inclement weather rendered it impossible to enlarge the passage further and to investigate this second chamber.

There was indeed another object in view. In a few days the work must of necessity be discontinued, and another important discovery had resulted from the digging of this hole in the N.E. corner. No yellow earth had been reached, but one or two pieces of the rudest pottery had been found in it, as well as a small and well-made flint scraper, and remains of fires. In fact a level had been reached, at a depth of 7 feet from the top, corresponding to the lowest layer of the Second Floor. It seemed probable that by working back in a southerly direction it would be found that this was actually the continuation of the Second Floor, where it was lost at the line E B. Its composition was very different in this corner. Whereas, when first found, it consisted of a continuous succession of hearth upon hearth, here it was formed of loose stones (without earth or connecting material), among which implements (nearly all bone ones) and charcoal were found. Moreover the mass of rock, forming the wall of the cave, suddenly terminated about 6 feet below the surface of the Third Floor, and this Second Floor was carried in an easterly direction beneath it. How far it continued forward is at present unknown, but bone awls and charcoal were found at a distance of at least a foot underneath this wall. Not under it, but also in this floor, were human bones and those of Deer and Pig.

The work of connecting these two regions of the Second Floor was accomplished. To the north of the line E B it had sloped down rapidly. At a later date it was desired to block the passage to the inner chamber and to fill up this deep hole in the N.E. corner. Rubble was piled up, and above that a bed of clay: and this again was covered by the layer of quite recent rubble which had been used throughout the cave. This rubble could be accounted for by the levelling operations already referred to, but the date at which the sloping portion of the floor was removed and its place taken by the large rubble and clay is uncertain. It is possible that there never was any deposit corresponding to the two floors on the slope which extended over a space of 9 feet, and that the first imperfect attempt to level up the back part of the cave was made by the people who trod the Second Floor. It was noticed that there was no indication of a crust to Floor II, as

found in the deepest excavation at the base of the north wall, and its absence might be explained on that supposition.

In this hole a very perfect little bone needle with semi-transparent point was found, with a bone awl, and a highly-polished pointed fragment of bone now jet black. Further finds were three bone awls with broad butts and a smaller specimen already referred to. Just outside the mouth of the cave the workman Bramwell dug down $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet and found a round gritstone 2 feet 7 inches in diameter, and a large fragment of a Toft bowl with the pattern inside, brown and black or yellow."

REGINALD A. SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., submitted the following notes on the finds in the Harborough Cave :

"The most numerous, though not the most important, relics from Harborough Cave are utensils of bone and antler which are of familiar appearance but uncertain date; and it is to be regretted that circumstances prevented a determination of their chronology by means of associated finds. In the absence of such clues we can lay stress only on those finds that are dateable on other grounds, and must be content to group the majority as probably contemporary with the Early Iron Age relics that can be distinguished. There are indeed one or two pieces that might be classed as Roman, and seem to mark the close of a fairly long period during which the cave was occupied. There are no deposits that clearly belong to the succeeding centuries until quite recent times, when a large quantity of potsherds accumulated in the cave, suggesting temporary occupation by shepherds or possibly robbers. In most cases, therefore, the dating can only be approximate and conjectural, but a few of the specimens tell their own story, and may serve to fix the chronology of other finds in Britain.

No definite use can be assigned to many of the bone or horn objects exhibited, but they agree closely in character with several other finds, and are interesting if only as puzzles for the archæologist. Some of the more striking and characteristic are represented on the plate, and something may be said of them before proceeding to enumerate similar discoveries elsewhere. The bone needles (figs. 6, 8, 14, and 16), three perfect and one with the eye broken, explain themselves, and are not unfrequently found on early British sites: but it may be mentioned that their small size and delicate finish suggest that they were intended for stitching cloth and not hides. On the other hand, smaller specimens, excellently

finished, are found on palæolithic sites in France, as at Bruniquel (Tarn-et-Garonne) with small bone piercers that prepared the way for the needle through tough material such as raw hide, cloth being unknown at that early date. Bone prickers (figs. 1, 9, 10, 12) have also been found at Harborough Cave, but larger than would be suitable for use with the needles: but it may be merely an accident that larger needles or bodkins and smaller prickers were not recovered. Spindle-whorls of antler and stone (figs. 15, 17, 18) show that yarn was spun by the occupants of the cave, either for sewing or weaving into cloth. That the latter art was practised is shown by the hand-comb (fig. 13) which was used for beating in the weft on the loom. It is of a somewhat rare pattern, with a circular extension to the handle, the commonest form tapering to a blunt point. Sharp terminals are rare, but a square or oblong extension more common, and all four patterns have been found in the purely British lake-village at Glastonbury.* One with a disc terminal was found in one of the Caithness brochs: it was $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, with eight teeth.†

The large perforated tip of a red deer's antler (fig. 11) closely resembles specimens in the British Museum from the Late Celtic settlements at Hunsbury, Northants, and Glastonbury, but their purpose is not apparent. Smaller specimens, like a pair from Hunsbury, usually with square or oblong perforations, are sometimes regarded as cheek-pieces of a horse's bridle-bit, and in spite of certain drawbacks, this may be the true interpretation. Not only have curved bronze cheek-pieces been found in Switzerland dating from the Bronze Age,‡ but a pair made of goat's horn were attached to an iron bridle-bit which was found in a grave at Cziko, Tolna, Hungary.§ With an extended skeleton was found, in addition to the bridle, the remains of a horse, part of an iron harness-buckle, a pair of iron stirrups, and iron knives and fragments. The horns were decorated with bands of incised lines and ring-and-dot pattern, the hole through the centre being long and narrow as on some British specimens.

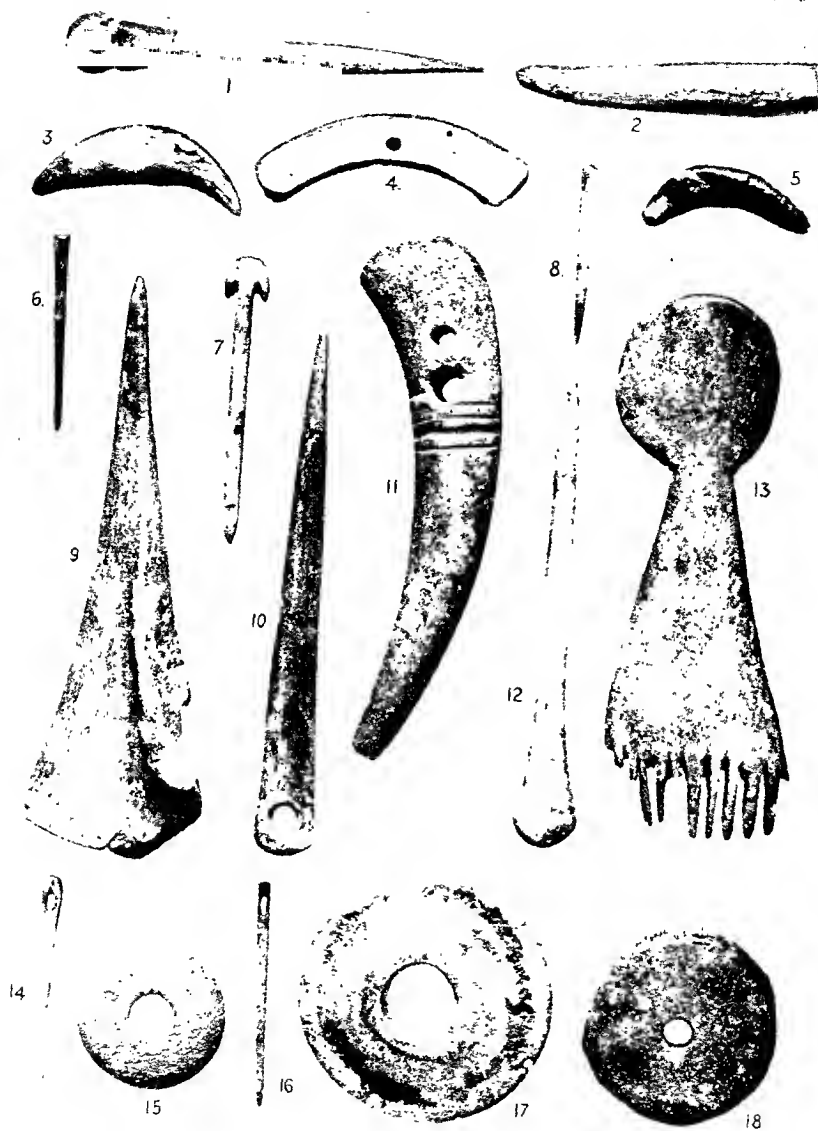
Nondescript fragments of bone and antler (as fig. 2) are of frequent occurrence on early sites, and especially such as date from early Roman times in Britain. Thus specimens

* Examples are cited by Mr. St. George Gray in Glastonbury Report, 1902, p. 11 (*Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*, xlviii).

† *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, ix. (1873), pl. xiii. fig. 3, p. 144.

‡ Explained in *Revue Archéologique*, xi (1888), 52.

§ Haupel, *Alterthümer des frühen Mittelalters in Ungarn*, ii. 273: iii. pl. 208.



OBJECTS FOUND IN HARBOROUGH CAVE, DERBYSHIRE. (4.)

practically identical with those from Harborough Cave are preserved in the British Museum from Hod Hill, Dorset, where a prehistoric earthwork was adapted as a Roman camp. Many of the finds there were purely British, and the Roman series seems to be not later than the second century. Antler-tips roughly pared with a knife are also frequent; some for instance from Ipswich are now in Christchurch Mansion there. They are generally two or three inches long, and were sawn off from the antler, and in some cases the actual point has also been removed; the result being a fragment resembling a drinking-horn in shape but not even perforated longitudinally as it would be if worn on a necklace. A small hole is sometimes bored close to the larger end, perhaps for suspension: but few, if any, can have been used as whistles. They are sometimes engraved with encircling lines and lattice pattern like one from Yorks.*

Bone relics of similar character were found in a basket buried just outside the Roman wall of Leicester. The wicker work was $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the bottom, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the top, the sides being strengthened by stakes, and the whole rendered watertight by the swelling of the woodwork. It had been deposited 2 feet below the original surface evidently to collect water from a bed of gravel; but had become choked by rubbish, such as horns, animals' teeth, boars' tusks, bones of the goat, whetstones, iron fragments, and a whistle, ring and perforated bar, all of bone.† Four feet above the old surface could be traced another in which was a pair of Roman shears, a crucible, and other objects, while 4 feet higher still were fragments of Roman pottery. This stratification hardly supports the view that the filling of the basket was late Roman, and an earlier date is probable.

Various animals are represented by relics from the cave, kindly determined by Mr. E. T. Newton; the roe-deer by part of an antler, the boar by tusks, and the horse and wolf by teeth, but it is obviously impossible to fix their date with precision. The case is perhaps different with the perforated tooth of an hyena, which must belong to a palæolithic stratum and was perforated for use as a pendant, perhaps by a contemporary of the animal in this country. The flint, scrapers, flakes, and arrowheads (some burnt) belong to the Neolithic or Bronze Period, and the quartzite hammerstone probably belongs to the time before metal was known, resembling as it does specimens from known palæolithic sites. An interesting relic of the Bronze

* *Archæologia*, ix. 283, fig. 25.

† Several are figured in *Proceedings*, 2nd ser. i. 246: *Vict. Hist. Leics.* i. 199.

Age is the small knife with two edges and perforated tang, and to the same period may belong the two thin strips of gold bent into rings that may have been worn in the ear. The pottery, apart from modern wares, is not in good condition, but two or three pieces have all the appearance of Late Celtic ware, and some is so thick and coarse and full of grit that an early date seems necessary. One piece of the so-called Samian ware is preserved, the base apparently of a bowl (Dragendorff 31), dating from the early second century. Other Roman specimens are the harp-shaped bronze brooches which illustrate various stages in the evolution of that type, and range in date from about 80—150 A.D. A small penannular brooch has the melon-shaped terminals familiar on specimens of about the second century, as from Dowkerbottom Cave near Settle, Yorks, where Kimmeridge shale rings turned on the lathe were also found of the same character as the armlets from Harborough. A sard intaglio very roughly cut is evidently intended to represent Athene with a Victory in her extended hand, and of three Roman coins two appear to be of Trajan (98-117), the third being hopelessly corroded.

Of the iron-work little can be dated, but an incomplete ring from a horse's bridle is evidently of Late Celtic date, as the ends are provided with knobs like those on bronze bridle-bits from Ireland, and also from charioteers' burials in Yorks.* The limb between the knobs was thinner and has sometimes perished in consequence of hard wear. Some of the knives may be Roman, but the lance-heads and ferrules together with a strike-a-light are indeterminate, and may just as well be British as Roman. Some chisel-like socketed tools resemble one from Lakenheath, Suffolk, in the British Museum.

It remains to consider the most important relic, which is a brooch of bronze in good condition and beautifully patinated; it was originally set with coral, that has for the most part disappeared. The first question that naturally arises is, whence did the early Britons derive their coral? There can be little doubt as to the nature of the material,† for the large boss in the centre of the foot is fractured across the middle where the rivet passes through, and shows pink below the surface, which is rendered paler by decay. The type of the brooch is already known from Britain, and though conceivably of Roman date is certainly of early British character, and

* Arras, E. R. Yorks., in British Museum: Greenwell, *British Barrons*, p. 154, and *Archæologia*, lx. 280, fig. 22; 285, fig. 29.

† Prof. A. H. Church has since examined the material, and independently come to the same conclusion.

probably two or three centuries older than the brooches already mentioned.

Ausonius, a native of Bordeaux, who flourished about 380 A.D., has the following lines that seem to bear on the subject :

Usque sub ingenuis agitatae fontibus herbae
Vibrantes patiuntur aquas lucetque latetque
Calculus, et viridem distinguit glarea muscum.
Tota Caledoniis talis patet ora Britannis,
Cum virides algas et rubra corallia nudat
Aestus et albentes concharum germina baccas,
Delicias hominum, locupletibus atque sub undis
Adsimulant nostros imitata monilia cultus. *

Here the coast of Scotland is referred to as producing red coral and pearls for use on necklaces, but as Dr. Reinach suggests, this must be merely an instance of poetic licence, for the Mediterranean was the only source known to the ancient world.

Dr. Salomon Reinach† maintains that the word coral is of Celtic or Ligurian origin, and has fixed the limits of its use in Central Europe in ancient times. It was practically unknown to the classical Greeks, Etruscans, and Romans, and not worked at all in ancient Egypt, Babylonia, or Persia, though Alexandria later became the chief depôt for coral on its way from the Mediterranean to India. No coral has been found, according to this authority, at Hallstatt itself, but there is evidence to show that it was used for ornamental purposes at the close of the Hallstatt period (sixth to fifth century B.C.): and its vogue lasted from the fifth to the third century in Gaul. The best known examples are from the Marne area, the chariot-burials of Gorge Meillet and Soume Bionne belonging to the period between 420-380, as is shown by the Greek vases included: and there are numerous other specimens, such as brooches, studs, chains, and armour from the same prolific area. Other parts of Gaul were practically destitute of this material, such as Armorica, the Garonne basin, Aquitaine, and even the lower Rhone, though the upper course of that river has produced a few examples. Its absence from Mont Beuvray, Nièvre (Bibracte) and Alise-Ste-Reine, Côte d'Or (Alesia) is important as showing that this material was no longer employed in the first century B.C., and a still more precise chronology is possible, for red enamel evidently imitating coral appears in the period known as La Tène II., and the latter seems to have gone out of use 300-250 B.C.

* Ausonius, *Mosella*, 65-72 (Peiper, p. 121); *Mon. Hist. Brit.* xevi.

† *Revue Celtique*, xx. (1899), 13, 117: see also Olshausen, *Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthrop. Ethnol. und Urgesch.*, 1888, p. (140).

Its place of origin is clear from Pliny, who names the Stocchades or Hyères Islands off Toulon, together with the coast of Campania, as supplying the ancient world: and it is an interesting coincidence that as soon as the Greek trade with India began after the conquests of Alexander in the East, the distribution was restricted in Europe. Pliny expressly states that the Indians were extremely fond of coral on account of its prophylactic virtues, and adds that, before the Indian demand arose the Gauls used to ornament their swords, bucklers, and helmets with coral: but in his own day exportation had rendered this material so rare, that it was seldom seen in the countries that produced it. These Gauls were evidently the Remi, who lived in the Champagne district, and had much to offer in exchange: nor can there be much doubt as to the period during which they made use of coral for ornamental purposes. The chariot-burials of the fifth to fourth century have already been mentioned, and there have been many cemeteries of the same people discovered, containing simpler burials of the unburnt body, with grave furniture, such as constitutes the bulk of the Morel collection at the British Museum. Towards the end of the second La Tène period, these burials cease and cremated burials appear with other changes which are thus tabulated by Dr. Reinach (*op. cit.* p. 119):

Remi of fourth century B.C.

Practise inhumation.
Have war chariots.
Have no coinage.
Use coral as ornament.

Gauls of Cæsar's time.

Practise cremation.
Have no war chariots
Have a coinage.
Do not use coral.

The change to cremation took place about B.C. 200, and it was early in the third century that enamel appears in Central Europe, the application of it resembling that of the earlier material, and the colour being blood-red, like that of the earliest examples in Britain. The diversion of supplies to India *via* Alexandria, followed perhaps by the arrival of a new wave of immigration from beyond the Rhine, sufficiently accounts for the absence of coral in Gaulish finds of the last two centuries before our era; but the conditions in Britain were different, and I may mention a few specimens of coral that must be referred to the period between 200 B.C. and the final subjection of Britain to Rome. The best known is, of course, the Witham shield in the national collection, which seems to belong to the second century B.C.: the coral studs that ornament the semi-classical rib down the middle are in

excellent condition, and no one has ever doubted the material. The grave of a warrior at Grimthorpe, E. R. Yorks., also yielded fragments of well-preserved coral that (to judge from the analogous find at Bugthorpe in the same Riding) were used to decorate studs on the sword-sheath, but may possibly have belonged to the shield found in the grave.* Another undoubted example was exhibited to the Society† by Dr. Laver in 1905, a finely-made bronze bowl having a coral stud on the point of the handle. The associated pottery and mirror suggest the first century B.C. as the date of the interment (if such it was) at Colechester.

Three years ago Canon Greenwell exhibited here a brooch almost identical with that from Harborough Cave, and two views of it are given in his paper on Early Iron Age Burials in Yorkshire.‡ It was found in what is known as the Queen's barrow at Arras, near Market Weighton, E. R. Yorks., the brooch and associated objects being of unusual magnificence. The barrow was about 3 feet high and the grave 1 foot deep, containing a skeleton in a contracted position with the head to the north. Near the head and neck were about 100 round glass heads forming a necklace, of two shades of blue inlaid with white annulets; on the chest was an amber ring 1½ inch in diameter with an opening ½ inch across, and close by were the brooch and a pendent ornament, the last a disc of cast bronze set with a stud of what seems to be glass-paste, surrounded by three rings of coral. Armlets and other objects of bronze and a finger-ring of gold wire completed the grave furniture, evidently that of a lady of high rank: and we may suppose that the coral-inlaid brooch was of considerable value and of the latest fashion, but here and as in other Iron Age graves there is nothing that enables us to fix the date with precision. Another brooch that must not be overlooked in this inquiry is figured by Canon Greenwell and said to be decorated with glass-paste: but in view of recent developments I am not at all sure that the inlay should not be called coral. If I remember rightly, it had the same appearance as the centre of the Arras pendant, somewhat browner and more spongy in texture than the coral before us: but it is quite possible that two kinds were in use, or that the same species varied in quality. The Danes Graves brooch has discs not only on the upturned foot but also flanking the head, and the foot-knob and bow-inlay are carved in the graceful forms that characterise Late Celtic art. It must be roughly contem-

* *Iron Age Guide* (British Museum), 105.

† *Proceedings*, xx, 214-5.

‡ *Archæologia*, lx, 296, fig. 43: see also figs. 46-51.

porary with the Arras brooch, but has the bow curved inwards and the pin parallel to it, whereas the Arras specimen forms almost a semicircle when viewed from the side, with the pin as diameter. Canon Greenwell says that the Arras and Danes Graves burials may extend into the first century of our era, but is rather in favour of an earlier date: and he notices on both sites the complete absence of enamel and of Roman remains. I do not, however, share his view that these unburnt burials are necessarily earlier than cremated burials of the Aylesford type, as cremation and the pedestal urn cannot be traced beyond the south-eastern area of England, of which Northants and Dorset may be regarded as

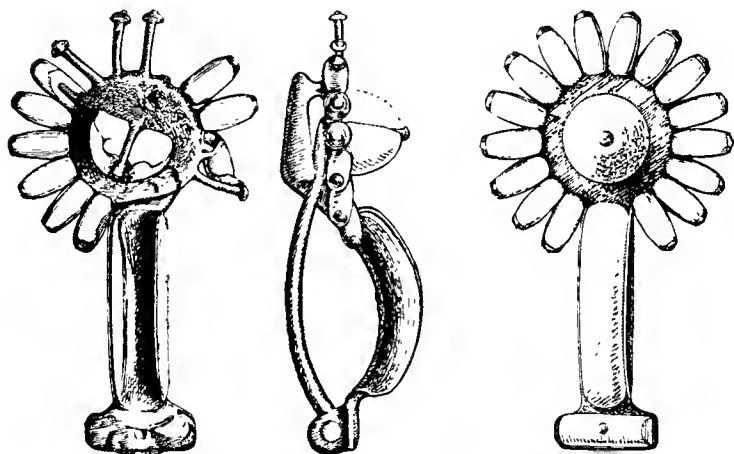


Fig. 19 BRONZE BROOCH SET WITH CORAL, HARBOROUGH CAVE
(TOP AND SIDE VIEWS, WITH RESTORATION). (½.)

the limits. My own opinion is that this was the Belgic area, and that the Yorkshire cemeteries held the remains of earlier immigrants who preserved the traditions of the Champagne, and left that district before the introduction of cremation as a funeral rite. On that hypothesis there would be settlements in Yorkshire (and no doubt other districts still to be determined) extending over two or three centuries, but I admit the difficulty of deciding the exact date of the Harborough and Arras brooches. Their most striking characteristic is plumpness; and it is worthy of remark that the plumpest brooches of the La Tène period are the earliest, the type becoming gradually longer and more slender till fresh elements are incorporated at the beginning of our era.

Brooches of Central Europe (South Germany, &c.) from which the La Tène series is derived, are indeed the plumpest of all* and some are inlaid with coral in a manner highly suggestive of the British specimens, but the latter have features that make so early a date impossible. A coral mounted brooch† from Pleurs, Marne, not later than the third century B.C., appears to have a spiral spring of iron enclosed in a bronze cylinder, from which the stump of the pin alone issues: but the Harborough and Arras brooches had no spiral coils, but a simple hinge working in the cylindrical bar at the head. From all analogy the latter arrangement should be a subsequent development, and the hinged pin was not indeed in common use in the Roman world till the first century A.D., when the Aucissa type appears. Some date has therefore to be found not long after about 200 B.C. for the introduction into Britain of this brooch-type, and of the coral for its decoration, also for the local modification of the spiral spring.

An elaborate pin in Canon Greenwell's collection,‡ from the Thames at Hammersmith, is difficult to classify, but is evidently related to the 'hand pins' more common in Scotland and Ireland than in England. It retains traces of what I take to be coral, but is not so useful for our present purpose as the wheel-headed pin exhibited here in 1898 by Mr. J. R. Mortimer.§ It was found in one of the so-called Danes' Graves at Kilham, E. R. Yorks., in the largest mound of a group, which contained the contracted skeleton of a woman, head to the south-west: and the original position of the hair-pin was clear from a green stain on the occipital and right temporal bones. The peculiar elbow below the wheel-shaped head of this pin marks it as belonging to a class from which the 'hand-pins' already referred to can be traced with some degree of certainty; and in a paper read to the Society in 1905 I have tried to trace the stages of development and assign a date to each stage.|| It so happens that this particular form in plain bronze can be referred to the beginnings of our Early Iron Age and a more developed form embodying a decided improvement seems to have been introduced before the close of the second century B.C. An ornate specimen like that from Danes' Graves may or may not be a late example of its type, but I am not inclined to regard it as a pioneer

* These belong to the period called by Dr. Reinecke La Tène A (fifth century B.C.).

† *Iron Age Guide* (British Museum), fig. 56: *Archæologia*, lx. 298, fig. 45.

‡ *Archæologia*, lx. 271, fig. 18.

§ *Proceedings*, xvii. 120: *Archæologia*, lx. 269, fig. 17.

|| *Proceedings*, xx. 344: for type see fig. 1c.

specimen, and on grounds quite independent of the brooches from Harborough Cave I should place it in the third century B.C.

One last observation on the Harborough Cave brooch with coral may throw some light on the course of events in Britain in the Early Iron Age. The illustration (fig. 19) makes clear the arrangement of the coral on the upturned foot of the brooch: a large hemispherical stud in the centre, surrounded by cylindrical rays, all being fixed by bronze rivets through

the centre. A very similar arrangement occurs on the disc (fig. 20) found with a finely-engraved bronze sword-sheath of this period at Bugthorpe, Yorks., and recently presented to the British Museum by Lord Halifax. The material used in this case was red enamel, but moulded to imitate coral studs, and the red colour was no doubt in favour as a substitute for the imported material that was becoming scarce. The sword is typologically a little later than that from the warrior's grave at Grimthorpe, where coral studs were found: and if we can regard both as characteristic deposits, we can imagine the shortage of coral to have been felt in the interval between the manufacture of the two swords,* which cannot well be more than

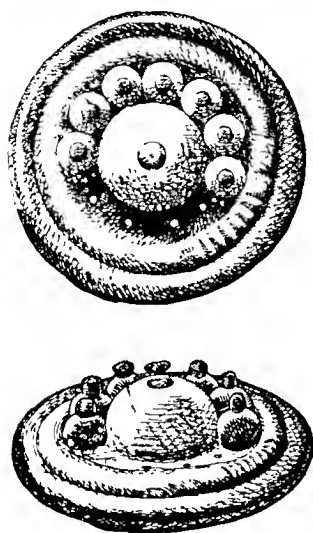


FIG. 20. BRONZE DISC WITH ENAMEL BOSSES. BUGTHORPE, E. B. YORKS. (2).

half a century. In any case we are justified in considering the studs of the Bugthorpe disc as the earliest form of the red enamel that plays so prominent a rôle in Late Celtic art, and its earliest appearance in Britain can thus be approximately dated.

In conclusion, it may be said that Harborough Cave must now be added to the series representing a certain phase of life in Britain well described by J. R. Green, and more recently by Professor Haverfield.† It was used in the first and second centuries of our era, and perhaps two or three

* *Iron Age Guide* (British Museum), figs. 85, 86.

† For quotation and references see *Victoria History of Derbyshire*, i. 241.

hundred years earlier by people who were in touch with the pre-Roman civilisation of Yorks." *

Sir HENRY HOWORTH thought that an inquiry of this kind should start with the postulate that development in Britain was a century or two later than in Gaul. Thus Cæsar says there were no chariots in Gaul, though the burials show that such had existed before his time: on crossing into Britain he found chariots in use, the Britons being apparently centuries behind their continental neighbours. We had much evidence as to the eviction of the chariot-using Gauls by so-called Germans who were in reality fresh Gauls from beyond the Rhine. In Britain the Early Iron Age was divided into two by the Roman domination. Derbyshire contained much lead and mineral waters, and in consequence yielded a large number of early imperial coins, having been one of the first districts occupied by the Romans. A second class of antiquities in Derbyshire was deposited by invaders from the north, who succeeded the early Roman occupants of the district. Loose blocks of stone on the cave floor should not be described as boulders unless there was clear proof that their presence was due to glacial action.

Sir J. CHARLES ROBINSON, C.B., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a series of Mediæval Horse-trappings which he likewise exhibited:

"Horse-trappings is a term for want of a better one, now usually applied by collectors and dealers in antiquities to miscellaneous assortments of mediæval 'objects,' mostly disjointed fragments of knightly accoutrements of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

But little attention has hitherto been given to this class of things by persons of adequate understanding of mediæval antiquities, and it is perhaps not too much to say that the category in general is, so to speak, yet an unexplored mine to the student of arms and armour, and of heraldic matters.

For some years past I have endeavoured to collect 'objects' in this category, and I have now to lay before our Society my gatherings of these things, in the hope of gleanings explanatory information from those of our members who are interested in the subject of ancient arms and of heraldic research.

* A fuller description of the finds, with further illustrations, will be published in the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*.

Some at least of these things, perhaps the greater part of them, have apparently at some time or other, been under ground for long periods: mother earth having enshrined them, as in the case of classical antiquities of earlier origin. I regret, however, to say that I am unable to give any reliable account of the discovery of any of these specimens. They have in fact, for the most part, been gleaned from foreign (mostly French) dealers, who do not seem to have cared to ascertain or to have kept any record of their 'provenance.'

The things, as will be seen, are of varied classes of 'objects' and presumably of different countries of origin. As works of art they are all of the 'Gothic' cycle, and some of them obviously masterpieces of the armourers' and goldsmiths' arts.

Nos. 1, 2, 3. Perhaps the most important of them are the three pieces numbered 1, 2, and 3, two of which bear the arms of the English family of Ingham, of the county of Norfolk, and I would fain believe, although they appear to have come to light in France, that these most beautiful artistic fragments are the work of English craftsmen.

In regard to these Ingham relics, the enamelled boss and string of diamond-shaped plaques are obviously portions of horse-trappings, properly so called, being one of their head-stall ornaments and a part of the bridle rein of the knight whose arms are on them. The buckle with its beautiful appended ornament in niellowork, on the other hand, was, I think, the central ornamental portion of the 'guige' or strap, which, passing diagonally over the right shoulder and across the body of the knight, supported his shield. Many effigies and brasses of the period to which these Ingham fragments must I think be assigned (c. 1280-1300) show the 'guige' buckle in position.

In regard to the portion of bridle rein, I append a photograph of another fragment of enamelled metal bridle rein bearing shields with the leopards of England, which it is not unreasonable to suppose was part of the horse trappings of an English prince of the Plantagenet dynasty. The original of this, lately in the possession of a Paris dealer, and which had for some time been a desideratum with me, has however been sold to an American collector.

No. 4. The circular buckle No. 4 is also I think the ornament of a 'guige' strap, and judging from most beautiful scroll foliage ornamentation of the purest thirteenth century style, I should date it about 1250-70. It comes from France, and I should think that there is little doubt that it is French work. The fleur-de-lys termination of the scroll foliage lends itself to this supposition. Especially noteworthy in this piece is the

speckled blue and white enamel ground-work of the scroll ornamentation, apparently intended to imitate lapis-lazuli.

No. 5. This buckle, inlaid with blue and red champlevé enamel, was also I think for a guige strap, and the date apparently of about the same period as that of the previous piece.

No. 6 is another guige buckle, entirely gilt, the ornamentation consisting of involuted scrolls in soldered filigree work; apparently it belongs to the same period as the two previous examples.

No. 7. This fragment is obviously of somewhat more recent date than the guige buckles and its original use is not so evident. The beautiful relief and engraved ornamentation show it to belong to the first half of the fourteenth century. Like the other pieces it was an adjunct to a strap, but whether of a guige, a waistbelt, or a sword strap, must be left in doubt. I may note that the open filigree work rosette is the earliest example of this favourite kind of metal-work ornamentation as applied to arms which has come under my notice.

No. 8. This piece, perhaps the most ancient of the series, offers a wide field for speculation as to its original destination and place in the knightly outfit. I think its origin should be referred to an early period in the thirteenth century. It is apparently an 'object' complete in itself, and is of a style as unusual as it is beautiful. It is a kind of hanging hook, apparently intended to pass over a waistbelt with a large ring pendant from a conical enamelled central boss. I throw out as a suggestion, for what it is worth, that this strong hook was suspended from the knightly waistbelt at the left side, and that it served for the suspension of the great helm when removed from the head and not in use.

No. 9. We next come to a more familiar detail of mediæval knightly equipment. This is the broad metal baldric or waistbelt of the fourteenth century, formed of quadrangular compartments linked together by slots and pins. Everybody is familiar with the scores, perhaps hundreds, of English fourteenth century brasses and sculptured effigies of knights wearing this favourite article of military costume, and yet of the hundreds and thousands of such belts, which were once extant, until now scarcely a fragment has come to light. I have now, however, to exhibit some such fragments: one of them moreover bears evidence of its original ownership in the shape of armorial bearings, which may possibly be shown to denote the identical personage whose loins the belt once encircled. Our Fellow, Mr. Albert Hartshorne, informs me that he believes there is only one complete belt of this kind known

to be in existence, that it is in the royal museum at Munich, and that he has never heard of any fragment other than the present specimens. I have no knowledge of the 'provenance' of this piece, which came to me from a French dealer, but fortunately it bears internal evidence of its original ownership in the shape of heraldic bearings on a conspicuous circular medallion in the centre of the square compartment. These appear to be the arms of *Nassau*, and I find that a German count of Nassau was slain at the battle of Poitiers, whilst fighting on the French side in 1356, a date which is doubtless approximately that of the piece in question. That it should have belonged to that unlucky knight is of course a mere conjecture, but it is at least a probable one. A large ring is suspended from a loop at the bottom of the square compartment, evidently, as in the case of No. 8, intended to carry some object, and I think that this compartment, clearly the principal or middle one of the belt, was not placed in front but on the left side of the wearer, as was sometimes the case, and the ring may have served to carry a mace or battle axe or for the suspension of the great helm when not in use.

No. 10 is another portion of a knight's baldric, probably of rather more recent date than the one previously described. It consists of a square compartment, doubtless the middle or principal one of the belt, with rude loops for the attachment of the adjoining compartments. Two other similar square compartments hang down beneath it, decreasing in size, the lowest of them terminating in a hook obviously intended, as in the previous example, for the suspension of some weapon or piece of armour. The middle of each of these compartments is filled in with a circular wheel-shaped rosette of filigree worked tracery open work in the style more frequently seen at a rather later period in the hilts of swords and daggers.

No. 11. I have next to take note of a specimen of horse-trapping proper, in the shape of a beautifully enamelled circular rosette, which doubtless originally served as the middle ornament of the poitrail or chest strap of a horse harness. This elaborate and finely designed piece is inlaid with champlevé enamels of brilliant and rather unusual colours. This piece came to me from Spain and it had obviously lain long underground. I think it dates about the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century.

No. 12. A fine shield-shaped armorial plaque with a loop for suspension. This may have been one of a series suspended from the bridle of a horse or otherwise a retainer's badge. The arms are PROVENCE, *gold 4 palets gules*, and NAPLES, *France ancient with a label of 4 points gules*.

No. 13 is an armorial plaque. The shield is surmounted by a finely-designed coroneted great helm without crest, with elaborate mantling. This, I think, dates from the early part of the fifteenth century, and was probably a retainer's badge. The arms are *gules six silver annulets*.

No. 14. A beautiful circular medallion plaque originally inlaid with enamel which has now perished. It represents a chained hound standing in front of a large black-letter Y, and holding in his mouth a label scroll with the inscription



PENDANT WITH BADGE AND MOTTO. ONCE ENAMELLED. (3.)

por su amor (see illustration). I suggest that this beautiful badge may perhaps have been a prize in a coursing match.

No. 15, a circular enamelled plaque, has a man on horseback with a hawk on his fist. It is a finely-designed figure, the horse especially being beautifully drawn; unfortunately it has suffered much from corrosion. This piece is probably of late fourteenth century work."

Dr. READ remarked that objects belonging to the same school had been exhibited on a previous occasion by Sir Charles Robinson, and he agreed that these were of French manufacture and admirable craftsmanship. It was curious that the vendors had not been able to indicate the provenance of this remarkable series; and the decay, which was similar in all the specimens, seemed to be due to the action of acid. There was also a strong family resemblance between them, which rendered a whole-hearted acceptance of them impossible.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 5th March, 1908.

Viscount DILLON, Hon. M.A. Oxon, Vice-President, in the Chair.

This being an evening appointed for the Election of Fellows no papers were read.

CHARLES E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a fine series of large photographs of Norman doorways in the county of Norfolk.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

William Martin, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
Harold Owen Bodvel-Roberts, Esq.
Bernard Roth, Esq., F.R.C.S.
John Humphreys, Esq., M.D.S.
David Dippie Dixon, Esq.
Edward Neil Baynes, Esq.
Vernon James Watney, Esq.
Mervyn Edmund Macartney, Esq.

Thursday, 12th March, 1908.

Sir RICHARD RIVINGTON HOLMES, K.C.V.O., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Professor Haverfield, F.S.A. : Greek Coins at Exeter. By F. Haverfield, M.A., and G. Macdonald, LL.D. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

- (1) Catalogue of drawings by British artists, vol. iv. 8vo. London, 1907.
- (2) Catalogue of finger-rings, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. 8vo. London, 1907.
- (3) Catalogue of the Thomason tracts. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1908.
- (4) Catalogue of additions to the MSS. in the British Museum in 1900-1905. 8vo. London, 1907.

From Somers Clarke, Esq., F.S.A. :

Description de l'Égypt. Publié par C. L. F. Panckoucke : Antiquités (10 vols. text and 5 vols. plates) : État moderne (10 vols. text and 2 vols. plates) : Histoire naturelle (3 vols. plates) : Atlas géographique (1 vol.) 8vo and fol. Paris, 1820-1826.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Somers Clarke for his gift to the Library.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Bernard Roth, Esq., F.R.C.S.
 Edward Neil Baynes, Esq.
 Alfred William Newsom Burder, Esq.

L. F. SALZMANN, Esq., communicated the following Report on recent excavations on the site of the Roman Fort at Pevensey, Sussex :

"Work was begun in the third week of October. The area selected for exploration was that portion of the enclosure lying between the west gate and the portion explored last season.

Examination of the north wall from the outside had revealed a blocked drain constructed in the plinth. Upon removal of the material with which the external aperture was blocked, the drain was found to be clear for almost the whole of its course through the wall. A shaft was sunk against the inner

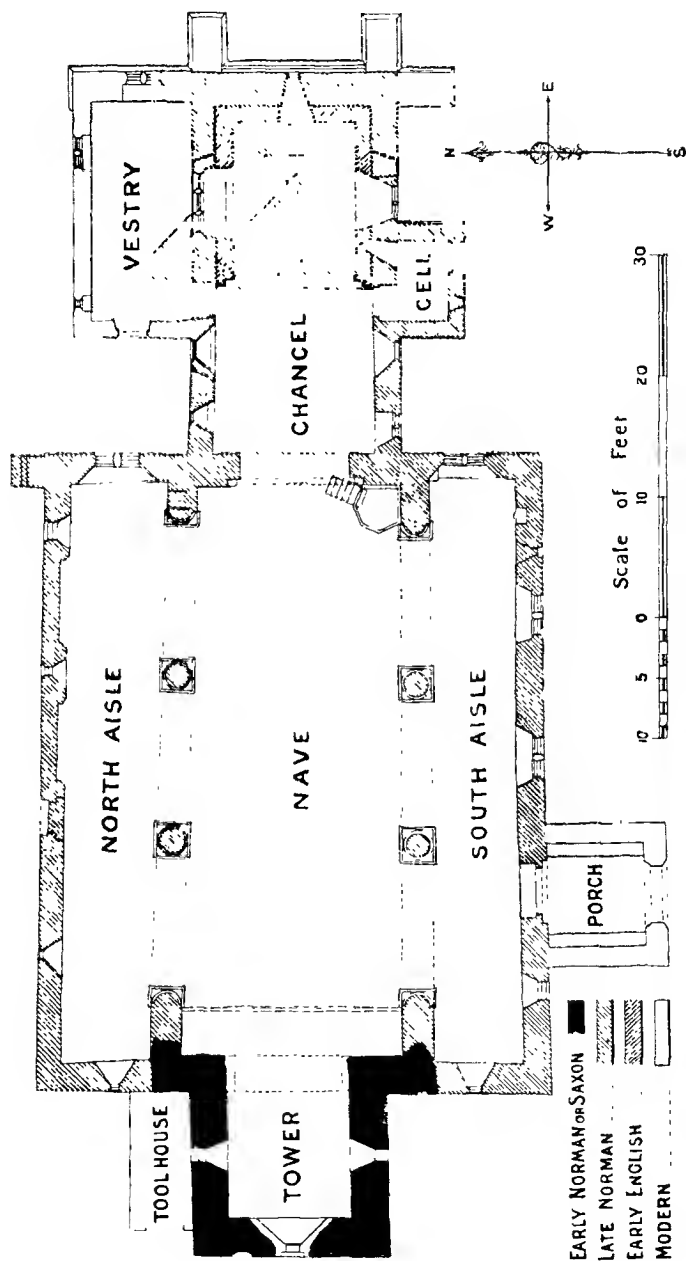
face of the wall, and the internal aperture of the drain was found to be roughly closed with blocks of greensand and flint. No trace of any channel or watercourse could be found, and it appears probable that the drain was constructed for some intended purpose for which it was not eventually required.

A trench was driven southwards in the line of the drain, and at 45 feet from the wall a sudden dip in the natural clay occurred, and a second trench driven eastwards at this point revealed timbering which proved to be the outside of a well.

In construction the well was very similar to some found at Silchester. It was 4 feet square internally, and 10 feet 6 inches deep, the sides being composed of massive timbers which averaged 10 inches in thickness. The timbers were notched into one another, their ends overlapping about 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet, and with the exception of the top layer were in excellent condition. The depth was determined by the fact that at about 10 feet down the clay gave place to sand: consequently the bottom of the well (which was for surface water) had been lined with puddled clay. No remains of post-Roman times were found in the well, with the possible exception of a small iron knife-blade which might be Saxon. A few small fragments of Roman pottery and numerous pieces of leather shoes occurred; there were also found what appeared to be the remains of a wooden bucket, with which was a considerable length of rope composed of some fibre which we have not yet identified. The well appears to have been used as a rubbish pit before it was filled up, as quantities of bones, including the skulls of horse, Celtic ox, goat, and cat, were found, as well as great quantities of vegetable matter, including lumps of what was clearly thatch. Mr. Clement Reid is at present examining the vegetable remains, and Mr. Newton has kindly undertaken to go through the bones.

A short distance south of the well was found a deep shaft, of which the bottom proved to be some 18 feet below the present surface. In this were found the remains of a wooden ladder, two wooden shovels, an oval bucket of oak, two small turned bowls of beech, a wattled hurdle, and some cloth or sacking. From the pottery found with these objects they must be mediæval, and probably thirteenth century. The shaft seems to have been sunk to obtain sand, of which an excellent vein lies below the clay at this point, and no doubt the sides fell in and covered up the workmen's tools.

The continuation of the first trench north and south right across the area of operations, and a second trench driven diagonally from the well to the west gate, proved dis-



COMPTON CHURCH SURREY. GROUND PLAN.

appointing, as did a series of shafts and short trenches in different parts of the area. No trace of any permanent buildings was found in any place, while the discovery of numerous patches where mortar had been mixed for building the wall showed that the original surface of the ground in these places had not been disturbed since the erection of the wall.

Lack of funds has prevented the committee from uncovering the west gate this season, and has also rendered it impossible to explore the area attacked as completely as might otherwise have been done, but the results obtained are not unimportant.

A portion of a 'CLassiarū BRitannici' tile was the only inscribed object found, and the coins and pottery, as was the case last season, belong almost entirely to the fourth or late third century."

H. THACKERAY TURNER, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on Compton Church, Surrey :

"There are no less than thirty-two Comptons given in Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, seven of which have no other qualifying name. The church which we have under consideration is dedicated in honour of St. Nicholas. The Compton church near Wantage, in Berkshire, has the same dedication.

The parish contains only two acres short of two thousand, and is situated $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west by west of Guildford, and is about the same distance from Godalming.

The accompanying plan shows that the church has a nave with north and south aisles, western tower, and a somewhat long chancel, the eastern portion being vaulted and having a chanaber over it. There is a projection on the south side of the chancel containing stairs giving access to this chamber. A modern vestry on the north side of the chancel, a modern tool-house on the north side of the tower, and a modern porch on the south side of the south nave aisle complete the plan.

The building stands on rising ground in a secluded and beautiful churchyard, and although it was restored in 1869, the weather and vegetation have to a great extent covered the scars.

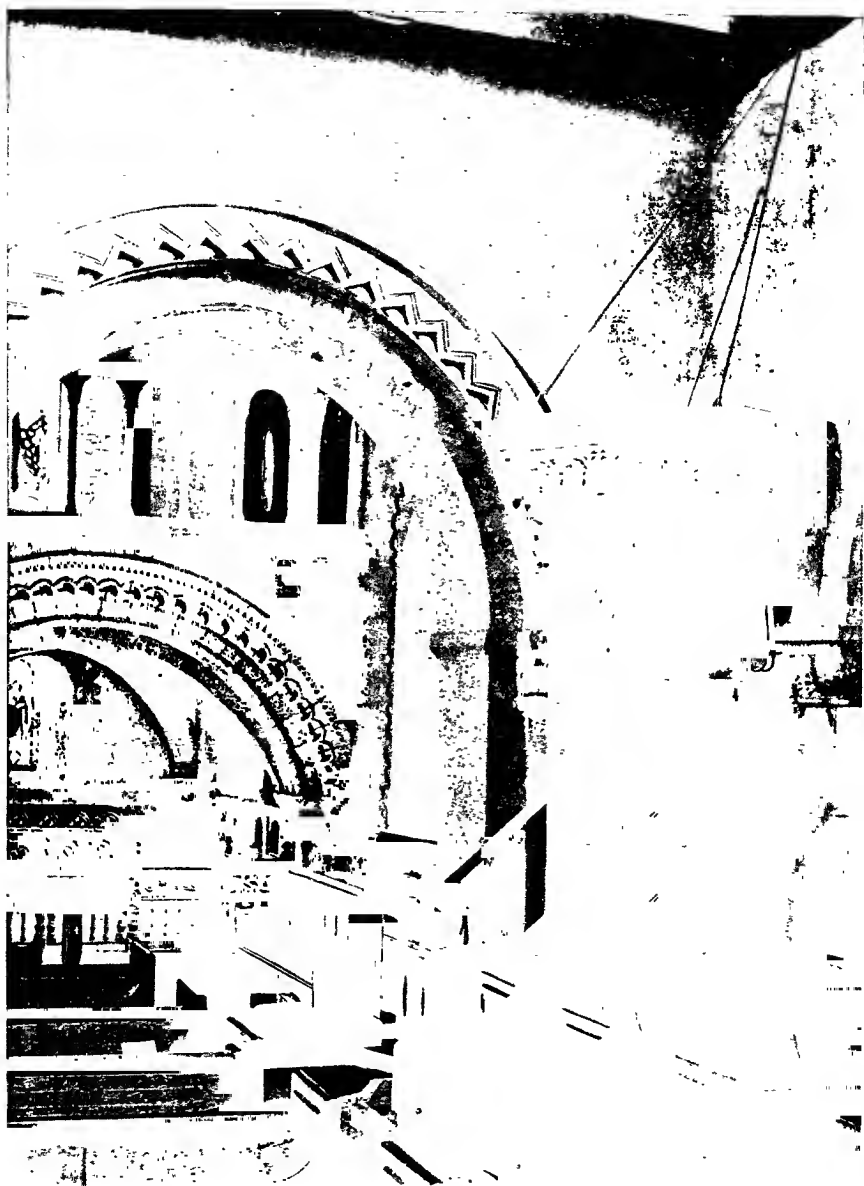
It will be seen from the plan of the church that it is considerably out of the parallel. More than this, strange to say, the arcades themselves are reduced in thickness as they work eastward, and each base as we proceed eastward is smaller

than the one before. It is thought by some that irregularities of this sort were due to the incompetence of the builders. I feel certain that this is a presumptuous misunderstanding. Those who have studied mediæval building feel that the knowledge and skill of their builders was wonderful, and in some respects surpassed our own. The nave is 18 feet 3 inches wide at the west end, and reduces in width to 16 feet 8 inches at the east end. This affects the perspective of the building, and makes it look longest when seen from the west. Men who could build such a beautiful building could never make a difference of nearly two feet in its width by an oversight. I think they knew beforehand that they would add to the beauty of their work by breaking away from mathematical accuracy. Doubtless the arcades stand on the lines of the walls of the original nave walls, and indeed may be the original walls, pierced by arches. The great length of the chancel makes me think that it is not of the same date as the original nave, but was rebuilt and lengthened when the arcades were formed.

The tower is without doubt the earliest part of the church. I question whether it may not even be Saxon work. On the south side there is a straight joint in the masonry which shows the width of the original nave before the aisles were added and the arcades were built. I give a view of the tower, and the straight joint I refer to is easily seen. The dormer windows and the porch are modern. There are no buttresses to the tower, the masonry is unlike Norman work, and the arches over the window openings are not built with voussoirs. However, Professor Baldwin Brown does not give it in his list of Saxon churches, and I think it would be safest to call it early Norman work.

The tower contains three old bells and a well-painted royal arms.

The next view shows the most interesting work in the church, viz. the vaulting over the altar, but before speaking about this part of the building attention must be called to the chancel arch. It will be seen that the inner order is two-centred but very slightly pointed. So slight, indeed, that the architect at the restoration did not find it out, and he added an outer order and made it semicircular. The five voussoirs behind the pulpit are original. The respond of the south arcade just shows in the view. All the arches of the arcades are slightly pointed like the chancel arch, and are taken right through the full thickness of the wall, so that they have only one order with a label. The soffit of each arch has a pretty feature in the plaster being finished on the stone-



COMPTON CHURCH, SURREY. VIEW LOOKING EAST, SHOWING CHANCEL ARCH AND OAK SCREEN, ETC. BEYOND.

work with an ornamental edge. This can be seen on the



COMPTON CHURCH, SURREY. VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

underside of the chancel arch. Four or five different patterns

are used. The plaster in the chancel shows the way this was imitated by the restorers, it having been made about three times as thick as the old plaster, so that it looks coarse and vulgar.

The arcade of Puttenham church is almost identical with the Compton arcades, and has the plaster finished in the same way. I have never seen this treatment out of Surrey.



COMPTON CHURCH, SURREY.
EXTERIOR OF CELL AND SOUTH-WEST WALL OF CHANCEL.

The nave arcade with its slightly pointed arches must be looked upon as Norman, foreshadowing the work which followed it, but the north and south doorways are straightforward Norman, and so are all the remaining Norman windows. The vaulting which carries the chapel over the altar looks like rather early Norman work, but the arch in

front of it, which is semicircular, has the dog-tooth ornament on the label. The western doorway of Ketton church, Rutland, also has the dog-tooth ornament alongside of the zigzag ornament.

A considerable time must have elapsed between the building of the arcade and the sanctuary vaulting.

The ground plan shows that the chancel is over two squares long, which is unusual for a Norman one, but it is quite certain that the existing chancel has never been lengthened. It is also almost certain that the cell on its south side was built at the same time. The external view shows its little Norman window. The outer doorway is a fourteenth-century insertion. While looking at this view it is well to note the two-light square-headed low-side window, and also the blocked-up Norman window east of the cell.

There is a low-side window, a thirteenth-century lancet, on the north side of the chancel. A careful examination of the south low-side window shows that it was originally like the northern, but its sill has been raised, the jambs widened, and a mullion inserted, the head of the arch being blocked up.

In the spring of 1907, some considerable works of repair were undertaken at the church under the direction of Mr. William Weir in consultation with the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

There were bad cracks in the north, south, and east walls of the chancel, and the vaulting was slowly settling down. It was at first thought that some recent graves at the east end were causing the settlement, but on digging down on the outside it was found that the wall went down to the bottom of the graves and as deep as the two new buttresses. Later on it was found that this was a pure deception, for the restorers had added a new plinth and taken its foundations down without underpinning the wall behind, thus causing an unexpected extra cost in the recent work, for the whole east wall had to be underpinned for its full thickness from the inside down to the depth of the modern plinth.

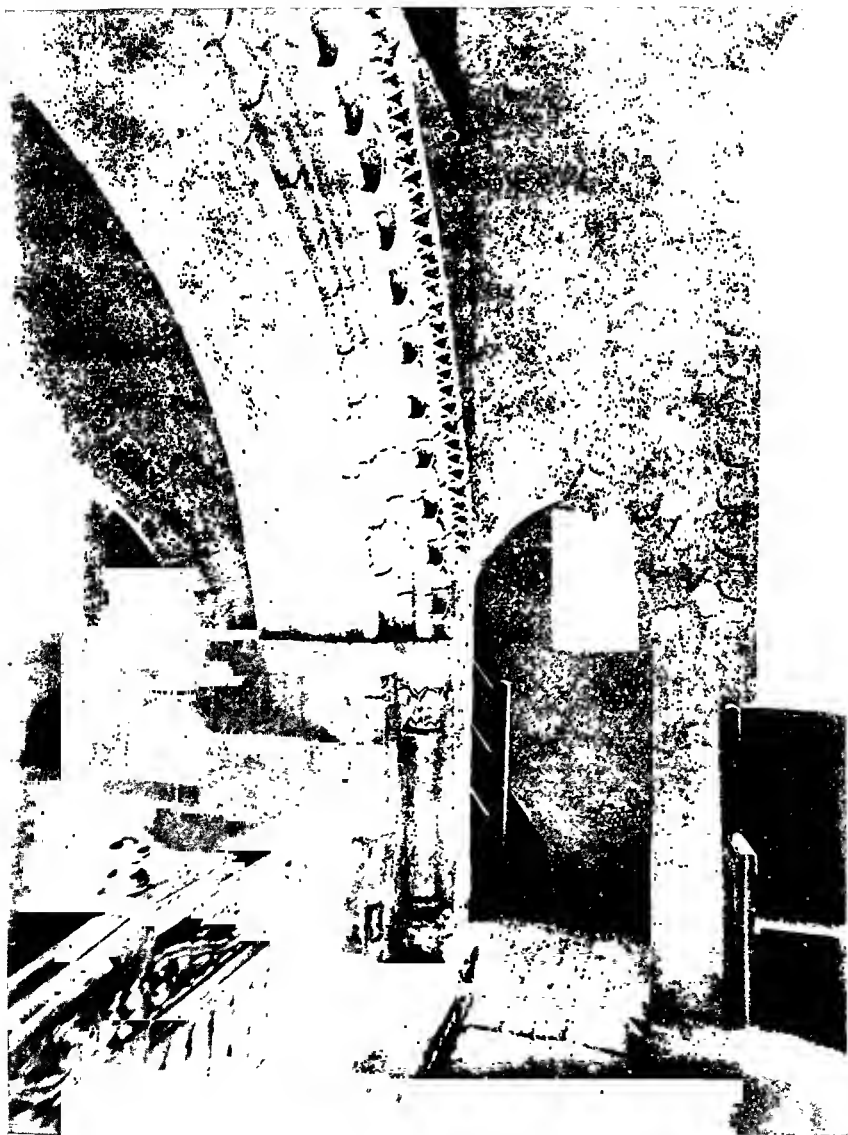
During the progress of the work it was necessary to remove the deal stairs to the first-floor chapel, and upon opening out the squint between the chancel and cell an oak sill board was found with a sinking worn away in it. This sinking looked as if it had been made by the left elbow of a human being, and of course the squint could only have been provided for the user of this cell, for when the stairs were introduced it could no longer be used. The projection must therefore have been built before the first-floor chamber was added. We should like to know how the cell was used;

whether it only had a doorway into the church, or only a doorway where the outside fourteenth-century doorway now is, or whether it was an anchorite's dwelling. But there really is nothing to throw light on this. It is worth noting that the squint looks straight for the cross of the vaulting, and that there is a hole in the middle stone which could hardly have been made for any other purpose than the chain of a lamp. The original plastering of the vault was found under modern plaster and again exposed.

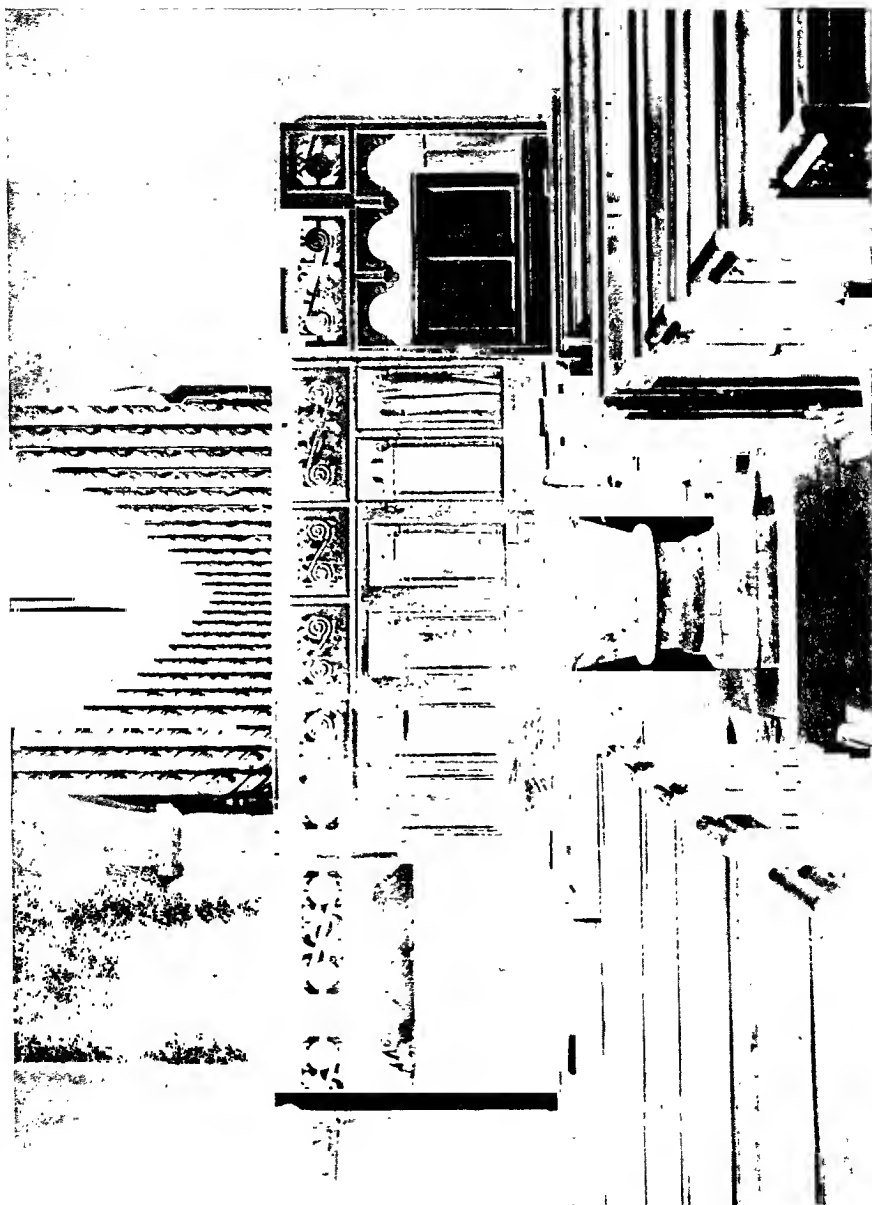
The accompanying view shows the doorway into the cell from the church, and this was built when the vaulting was added, for the stone of the eastern jamb is all one with the capital of the main arch. It will be noticed that the right-hand or west jamb of the doorway has a Norman base built in for the bottom stone. The view also shows the piscina and the squint over the credence. The restorers have introduced a fortification window into the squint, and have thoroughly scraped the credence and piscina, but they seem to be the original ones nevertheless.

The vaulting has just been spoken of as being added. The conclusive proof for this was discovered when the walls were being underpinned, for first it was found that the inner wall which carries the vaulting, and which is about 1 foot 6 inches in thickness, had its foundations at a considerably higher level than the outer thickness of wall, and later on a finished face of plaster was found between the two walls. On examining the outside of the building a line can clearly be seen showing that the chancel walls were raised in height when the vaulting was put in. When doing the works of repair all the walls were carried down about 6 feet, to a hard bed of sand which was found at that depth below the floor level. It is not at all probable that this Norman church was the first built on this site, and conclusive proof of this was found, for some five skeletons were found actually under the walls of the chancel. About ten skulls were dug up in the space below the vaulting. Under the fifteenth-century tomb on the north side of the chancel, a tomb which must have been used for the Easter Sepulchre, two very perfect skeletons were found, each retaining hair on the skull, red in colour and in good preservation. It is hardly necessary to say that all the human remains were reburied in as nearly the same position as possible.

In the chapel over the altar there is a piscina of which I give a view. It is of Norman work, and was originally a detached pillar piscina like the Saxon one at North Stoke, which Mr William Weir exhibited to the Society some year



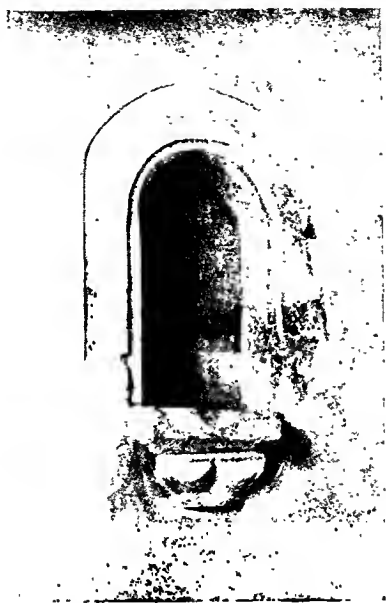
COMPTON CHURCH, SURREY. INTERNAL DOORWAY OF CELL. ALTAR RAIL AND
DETAIL OF ARCH OVER.



COMPTON CHURCH SURREY. SCREEN NOW AT WEST END OF NAVE.

or so ago.* The existence of this piscina is valuable as showing that the chamber was originally intended for a chapel. The oak railing which divides the chapel from the church is valuable as an exceptionally early example of woodwork in good preservation.

The church is also fortunate in retaining some fine Jacobean woodwork, for besides the altar railing and pulpit which show in the view of the chancel arch there is a fine chancel screen of the same date, now placed at the west end of the nave in front of the organ. The Norman window at the west end of



COMPTON CHURCH, SURREY. PISCINA IN CHAPEL OVER ALTAR.

the south aisle has stained glass in it representing St. John the Baptist baptizing Christ, which I believe was originally in the east window. Would it were there now instead of some offensively crude modern glass.

There is much other modern glass in the church, but in the southernmost window of the chancel there remains a fine piece of ancient glass representing the Virgin and Child.

There is a blocked-up rood-loft staircase in the eastern

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xix. 224, 225.

respond of the north arcade which has an oak arch and sill, and on one of the blocking-up stones are scratched lines for the game of nine-mens-morris. Tradition says that the floor of the nave used to be higher than that of the chancel, and I think this must be true, for two steps at the south door make the nave floor 1 foot 2 inches below the ground outside, and if this height be measured off against the piers of the nave it will be found that below that height all the bases have been refaced. The bases also look unreasonably high. It seems probable that there were, before the restoration, two steps down into the chancel, an old arrangement which I have found in unrestored churches.

There are many other points of interest about the church. For example, there are two good tomb recesses in the north wall of the north aisle, a nice piscina and figure bracket for the altar of the south chapel, and a squint through the south respond of the chancel arch. There is a 'shepherd's sundial' on the south wall of the south aisle, and on the chancel some of the original ornamental ridge tiles remain.

To the archaeologist the most interesting questions are when and why was the first-floor chapel built? We have seen that without doubt it was an addition to the Norman chancel.

It has been suggested that the chapel was put on the first floor because there was not room for it on the ground floor owing to the fall of the ground. It is true that the ground does fall away sharply from the east end of the chancel and somewhat from the south side of the chancel, but not enough, I think, to hinder a chapel being erected. But on the north side, where the modern vestry stands, there was plenty of room, and it would be the most natural place for the builders to have chosen for their addition.

From the situation of the church, as already described, it will be seen that the village lies under the Hog's Back. The way of the pilgrims to Canterbury in winter was along the top of the Hog's Back, a good and straight road from Farnham to Guildford. But the summer route was along what is now called Sandy Lane, which leads not many hundred yards past the north of this church straight down to St. Catherine's Chapel. The whole track has been made out and followed all the way from Guildford to Canterbury by Mr. P. G. Palmer, and an interesting paper upon it by him was published in a book called *Three Surrey Churches*. We may consider that the track was in use long before the pilgrimages began, and that when Henry II. made his pilgrimage, had he been going to London instead of to Canterbury, he would still have come

from Southampton, through Winchester and Farnham, and along the Hog's Back as far as Guildford.

It seems to me probable that in the proximity of Compton Church to the Pilgrim's Way is to be found the true explanation of how this chapel came to be built. I wrote a paper some years ago for another Society in which I think I proved conclusively that St. Catherine's Chapel, near Guildford, which overshadows the river Wey, had an upstairs place which could only have been erected to accommodate the pilgrims. From the way the doors of this chapel opened it is clear that the pilgrims passed in at the south side and out at the north, and that after a time the crowds were so great that they could not be accommodated, and then they inserted doorways in the window openings above the ground-floor doorway so that a gallery could be put in. They thus were able to have pilgrims passing through the chapel on both the ground and first floor, and consequently accommodate double the number.

The shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury was the richest shrine in England, and it is quite natural that the custodians of any chapel on the way to it should wish to partake of the wealth of those going thither. Clearly at St. Catherine's the authorities spent money to accommodate the Pilgrims, and if so why should not Compton before them have tempted the pilgrims to pay their church a visit by having a special chapel?

I think we may take for granted that the church would possess some holy relic, which of course would be kept at the altar. Now it may be that they obtained some fresh relic which they wished to display, or that they considered that the safest way to keep and display what they already had was to form this chapel with its protecting screen, and to show the relic or relics through the screen. Clearly they did not use the chapel in the same way as the gallery at St. Catherine's, as there is only one approach to the chapel. The doorway at the top of the stairs is very narrow and inconvenient for a large number of people to pass through, and those who went up would have to come down the same way. At the same time it is not unreasonable to suppose that this first-floor chapel suggested the first-floor gallery at St. Catherine's. Archbishop Thomas was murdered 29th December, 1170, and early in 1174 King Henry II. went on pilgrimage to his tomb. As the king landed at Southampton it is reasonable to suppose that he would come by the Pilgrims' Way and past Compton church, and that this route was already the recognized way to Canterbury. This period,

from 1170 to 1180, is the period of transition from the Norman to the pointed styles, and there can be but little doubt when we look at the added vaulting that it was built just about this time, and that it owes its origin to the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury."

Mr. PHILIP JOHNSTON had recently visited the church when it was under repair. His attention had been drawn to one or two points of special interest, such as the construction (about 1180) of the inner chamber within the original walls of the chancel. The early window unblocked in the eastern part of the south wall of the chancel had an unusually large rebate for the glass. He thought the upper chamber was more likely for an anchorite than for a watcher in charge of pilgrims, and was disappointed to find the date of the screen (or rather balustrade) was uncertain. Though not Norman, it seemed to be a survival, of transition Norman date. After a study of the little capitals, he was inclined to date them about 1180. The earlier work had been adapted from time to time and was probably of Saxon date, as the rubble was inconsistent with Norman construction. The twists and contractions in the plan must have been intended by the mediæval builders, but the reason was not obvious.

Mr. LELAND DUNCAN suggested that references to visits of pilgrims to this church should be searched for in early wills. If it could be proved that there ever existed an altar dedicated in honour of St. Thomas in the upper chamber, the hypothesis put forward would be rendered more probable.

Mr. TURNER replied that he had so far failed to find any proof of the pilgrim theory. The oak screen, though it resembled Norman work, was not made in Norman times: for the chapel was built after the Norman chancel, and had dog-tooth moulding on the arch, which had never been moved. It was not necessary to suppose that the arcade was not Norman because the capitals were later, as the carving might have been added.

W. PALEY BAILDON, Esq., F.S.A., communicated a paper on three Inventories: (1) of the Earl of Huntingdon, 1377; (2) Brother John Randolph, 1419: and (3) Sir John le Boys, 1426.

Mr. HOPE observed that "cloth of leer" was really cloth of Lyre or Lire, a town in Brabant, from which (*pace* the *New*

English Dictionary) pieces were exported duty free for the King of Portugal and the Countess of Holland in 1428. An eagle appears as a badge on the left shoulder of the fine alabaster effigy (figured by Stothard) of Sir Edmund Thorpe at Ashwellthorpe, and similar eagles occur on his lady's effigy as ornaments to the loops through which her mantle cord passes, and in the middle point of her headdress. The eagle was probably the badge of some order of which nothing at present is known. Sir Edmund Thorpe's effigy further illustrated the *toret*, which was a trefoil ring forming the termination of collars, such as those formed of S-links. The mention of a coronet as such (not as a mere circlet) in such an early inventory was worthy of notice.

Mr. READ remarked on the difficulty of visualizing the items of these inventories without some acquaintance with mediaeval collections such as that at the British Museum. The gold cup was a typical example of the objects included in inventories and dated from this period (about 1380). The word *terret* was now used for the rings that guided the reins over the horse's back.

Mr. W. H. FOX inquired whether Austin Friars mentioned as being in Bread Street was not really in what is now known as Broad Street. Could this be merely a clerical error?

Mr. SIEVEKING pointed out that the two-handed sword mentioned was one that could be used either with one or both hands, and went out of use later than is generally supposed.

Mr. Baildon's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 19th March, 1908.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Some recent di-coveries of Palæolithic Implements. By Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

From E. Alloway Pankhurst, Esq. :—Report and Record of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Club for the year ending October 31-st, 1907. 8vo. Brighton, 1907.

From the Author :—Two Cheshire Soldiers of Fortune of the Fourteenth Century: Sir Hugh Calveley and Sir Robert Knolles. By Joseph C. Bridge, F.S.A. 8vo. Chester, 1907.

William Martin, Esq., M.A., LL.D., was admitted Fellow.

FRANCIS W. READER, Esq., on behalf of the Red Hills Exploration Committee, read the following report on the excavations carried out during the years 1906-7 :

“INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY HORACE WILMER, Esq., HON. SEC.

Scattered along the margins of the estuaries and tidal rivers of Essex (and, probably, of other counties on the East Coast of England) are many curious deposits of red burnt clay, intermingled with fragments of rude pottery, to which the name of ‘Red Hills’ has been given.

These Red Hills, of which there are probably several hundreds on the coast of Essex alone, vary in size from a few rods to several acres. They are now given over, in many cases, to cultivation, as the soil of which they are composed appears to be singularly productive. That they date from a remote period, and that some at least are Pre-historic, is proved by the nature of the pottery contained in them.

The origin of the Red Hills and the purpose or purposes which they served have been for long a matter of speculation. The number of theories advanced to account for their existence well shows the mystery surrounding them. By some, they have been regarded as salt-works: by others, as cattle shelters, human habitations, potteries, or glass factories.

With a view of settling, if possible, the mystery which surrounds these Red Hills, a committee was appointed in the spring of 1906, by the Essex Archaeological Society and supported by the Essex Field Club, under the Chairmanship of

Mr. I. Chalkley Gould, F.S.A., for the purpose of their exploration.

The accompanying report of the excavations which were carried out during the years 1906-1907, has been prepared by Mr. Francis W. Reader, under whose superintendence the work was placed. An accurate map of the portions of the Red Hills is being prepared by Mr. W. H. Dalton, F.G.S., and the committee are much indebted both to him and Mr. Reader for the deep interest which they have taken in the work.

REPORT OF THE RED HILLS EXPLORATION COMMITTEE, 1906-7.

Before proceeding to describe the exploration work undertaken by the Red Hills Committee, it will be well to give a brief general description of the appearance and characteristics of Red Hills, particularly as the name is apt to convey a false impression to those who are unacquainted with these remains.

Red Hills are low flat mounds of variable outline, standing only a few feet above the level of the marshes on which they are found, and in external appearance they have little to distinguish them from other marsh mounds of a flat description. They are not found of the conical form and bold relief of some of the marsh mounds which are formed of stiff clay, but one or more mounds of this character are often found in the proximity of Red Hills.

The distinguishing feature of Red Hills is the material of which they are formed, this being a compact mass of burnt earth of varying shades, red in colour, of a fine loose texture, and containing many pieces of burnt clay, which have been definitely shaped, though always in a fragmentary condition, but showing great variety of form and intention. The majority of these are flat and curved pieces, some exceeding a foot in size, though most of them are much smaller. In thickness they vary usually from half an inch to an inch. In addition to these, though in smaller proportion, there are many special forms. In nearly all cases the clay of which these objects are made has been largely mixed with grass which having disappeared in the firing leaves the clay in a very porous and friable condition.

No objects of which these fragments formed part are known. It has been customary to speak of these pieces of burnt clay, which are all shaped by hand, as 'pottery,' but as very few of the fragments are of a character which would admit of their having formed portions of pots in an ordinary

sense of the term, and as a large proportion of them clearly indicate widely different and special uses, it has been thought better to refer to all the objects in this material by some term which will distinguish them from pottery, as definite pottery is also found in small quantities mixed in the red earth of the mounds.

As a general collective title, the word 'briquetage' has been borrowed, and is applied in a similar sense as it has been used in the description of the 'briquetage of the Marsal'.*

For the various special forms names have been given which are suggested by the shape of the object. These are merely arbitrary, used purely for convenience of sub-division, and are not intended in any way to convey an indication of the use they may have served. Thus we have firebars, wedges, T-pieces, pedestals, etc. while for the more plentiful flat and curved pieces of indefinite form the term 'luting' has been given. All these terms are, of course, tentative, and will be discontinued as soon as some evidence is produced throwing more light on the subject.

A considerable amount of slag also occurs sometimes in large masses, while quantities of wood ash are found mixed throughout the red earth.

A large number of Red Hills at present exist dotted along the edges of the estuaries and tidal rivers of Essex. Many have also been destroyed or partly removed, as the material has long been known to be valuable for top-dressing the heavy clay land of the district, for forming a hard flooring to farm buildings, and other purposes. Some again have become involved in cultivated land and are obliterated through constant ploughing, while others in positions which have been left outside the protection of the sea wall have been washed away by the encroaching tide. All of them seem to be situated on or near the belt of land known as the edge of the alluvium, which marks the old line between high and low water. In extent they vary from a few rods to several acres, and their distribution is also very unequal; in some districts numbers of them are found close together, while in other parts of similar natural character isolated examples only appear or they are altogether non-existent.

From time to time attention has been drawn to these curious remains by various observers, notably by Messrs. Atkinson, Stopes, Dalton, Laver, and Gould. Some digging in the mounds was undertaken by Messrs. Cole and Fitch, and a

* De la Sauvagère, *Recherches sur la nature et l'étendue du Briquetage de Marsal*. Paris, 1740.

report of this examination recently appeared in the *Essex Naturalist*.*

Although the phenomena recorded by these investigators are generally of the same nature, the evidence is very slight and inconclusive, and has led to much vague speculation. Each fresh theory which has been advanced has served only to add to the mystery surrounding Red Hills, rather than to assist in the elucidation of their origin and purpose.

Foremost among the many and interesting questions involved in the consideration of Red Hills are those relating to an industry which produced so vast an amount of material as is to be found in these mounds. What was the industry? Do the mounds represent the sites of the industry, or was the material transported? What purposes have been served by the objects which are more or less common to all the mounds? At what period had the industry flourished? As a secondary consideration come the uses to which the mounds subsequently appear to have been put, besides the many involved problems relating to the physical and geological changes which have come about, such as the alteration of the coast line. These and other points all combined to make the question one of great difficulty, and from the diversity of opinion that existed as the result of limited individual effort, it was felt that the successful solution of the mystery was more likely to result from an extended and systematic exploration, not only by the archæologist, but with the co-operation of the chemist, the geologist, the botanist, etc. It was this view which led to the formation of the Committee for the exploration of Red Hills, and the work of the past two seasons which has been carried out will now be described.

What has so far been accomplished has been mostly confined to two limited areas, the districts of Langenhoe and Goldhanger. Several mounds have been examined with great care and varying degrees of thoroughness. A vast quantity of the material has been excavated and a large collection of the objects has been accumulated, but it may here be said that although many interesting facts have been revealed and some light thrown on the objects by the comparison of a large number of specimens, the principal questions still remain unanswered, and little evidence has been gained to support any of the various surmises in which others have indulged.

* Vol. xiv. 170-183.

The Red Hills on Langenhoe Marsh.

The Red Hills examined during the season 1906 are in the district of Langenhoe. Three mounds were extensively explored, while several others received more cursory attention.

Langenhoe Marsh is situated on the west side of the mouth of the river Colne, and directly north of Mersea Island, from which it is separated by the Pyefleet Channel. It can be reached from Colchester which lies five miles to the north-west. Having been long enclosed within the sea-wall it forms a low-lying tract of land, grown with rough grass, but has never been cultivated, and still retains the irregular surface it acquired when ages ago it formed a portion of the saltings.

The saltings, it might be explained, are the low-lying stretches of mud which are covered by the sea at high tide, and the surface of which is worn into numberless channels by the action of the water, these being known as rills. To a great extent they are overgrown with a variety of plants peculiar to this position.

The present surface of the marsh is still intersected with rills, though most of them are now dry under ordinary conditions, and these have become shallower and rounded off by reason of the rain-wash which has covered the surface of the marsh with a deposit of heavy brown clay. The flooding of the marsh by exceptional tides also has no doubt contributed in forming the deposit from one to two feet deep overlying the whiter weathered clay, which represents the earlier surface.

At the present time the whole of the marsh is thoroughly drained by numerous dykes and fleets. During the winter of 1905 an exceptionally high tide breached the wall and the marsh was covered with salt water, but such an event had not previously occurred in the memory of the people of the locality.

The level of Langenhoe Marsh is little above that reached by ordinary high tides, and most of it extends eastwards, where it runs as a long tapering tongue of land between the Pyefleet Channel and Geeton Creek. To the west of this is the slightly more elevated ground which rises to the 50 feet level, and forms the cultivated land of the farms of Langenhoe Hall and Langenhoe Lodge. The western portion of the marsh extends as a narrow fringe along the south of this higher land as far as Peldon. It is along the edge of this gently rising ground that all the Red Hills are to be found.

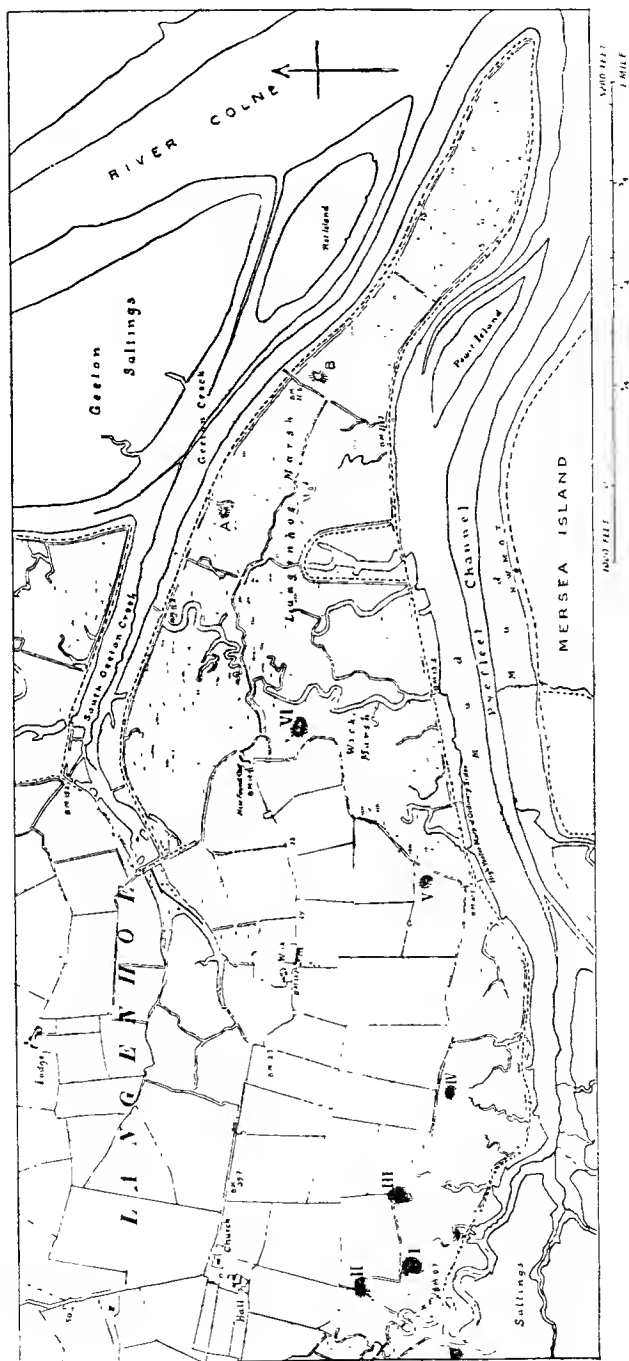


Fig 1. PLAN SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RED HILLS IN THE LANGENICE DISTRICT.

Some of them are on land which has been reclaimed from the marsh and is connected with the cultivated fields, though such fields still go by the name of marshes. Others are just beyond the cultivated land and lie on the open grass-grown marsh, but none of these is far from the rising ground.

Red Hill I. Langenhoe.

The first Red Hill explored here belongs to this latter class, its northern end being about 50 feet south of the ploughed field known as Fourteen Acre Marsh. It is roughly four-sided and rounded at the corners, with the exception of the north-west, where there is a protuberance or extension of about 48 feet by 36 feet. The whole is surrounded by a well-marked bank and ditch, while there is a slight irregular outer bank, which appears to have come about by the cleansing of the ditch at some remote time. The ditch at the south side also seems to have been modified and to have been opened out on either side and in the middle, in order to drain the water away down the marsh: but this may be some alteration in the original plan, in which probably the ditch was carried regularly round the mound.

The greater length of the enclosed space, from bank to bank, is about 230 feet, and its width in the main portion is about 175 feet: but at the northern end, including the extended corner, it is 210 feet wide. Its longer axis is nearly north and south, and the south end of the enclosure is more rounded and somewhat narrower than the north.

The whole has the appearance of a small camp raised a few feet above the marsh level, and at some earlier time the interior has been cultivated, narrow stetches showing clearly on the grass-grown surface. These are about 5 feet or less in width, and such narrow stetches are said to date from not later than Saxon times. At the present time they are made 7 or 8 feet and even wider, according to the nature of the soil.

It was decided to open a section beginning about the centre of the enclosure and working towards the west. The summer having been unusually dry and hot, the surface was found to be very hard, and, although red in appearance, was of a tenacious clayey nature, possibly the result of flooding for many centuries. After the turf and about six inches of the top had been removed, the soil consisted mostly of finely disintegrated red burnt earth, containing many pieces of the roughly-shaped burnt clay usually associated with Red Hills,

as well as some fragments of pottery, some slag, and a few pieces of bone.

The red earth was found to extend only to an average depth of about 2 feet 6 inches, and to rest on the irregular weathered clay of the earlier salting surface. The top of this was marked by a thin dark layer, apparently the carbonaceous remains of the plants which were growing at the time the burnt earth was deposited.

The briquetage was found not only scattered throughout the red soil, but occurred in occasional patches, as did also some unburnt clay and wood ashes. These in the sections mostly showed in curved seams, and the whole had the appearance of soil that had been 'tipped,' being in a successive series of hummocks.

Detached sections were then carried out on a north and south line centrally through the mound. From the centre southwards it was found that the red earth increased in depth owing to the slope of the marsh towards the water, while the south end of the mound had been raised so as to be about on the same level as its northern end. At the extreme south end near the bank the depth of the red earth ran from 4 feet to 5 feet 4 inches, where an inequality in the old surface occurred. The red earth of the southern portion was of a finer description than that revealed by the east and west section, where it was shallower, and it contained a larger proportion of fine wood ash mixed evenly throughout the mass. There was, however, a smaller proportion of briquetage and pottery. In a northern direction the red earth was found to thin out gradually, and the upper portion of the enclosure, together with the extension of the north-west corner and the northern bank, was found to consist of stiff clayey earth similar to that in the ordinary marsh surface, and in it were only very slight traces of burnt earth.

The first trench was next carried to the west through the bank and ditch, the total length of this trench being 124 feet and 3 feet in width. The red earth was here found to extend beyond the bank, and in forming the ditch it had first been removed and placed over the red earth under the crest of the bank, a line of dark stain between the two marking the old surface line. The ditch had been cut down into the marsh clay and the material used to form the upper part of the bank. Beyond the outer bank the burnt earth was found to trail out rapidly. (Fig. 3 [1].)

The ground about the south ditch appeared to have had some subsequent disturbance, and the ditch was here found to be filled to a depth of 2 feet 3 inches with clay mud containing

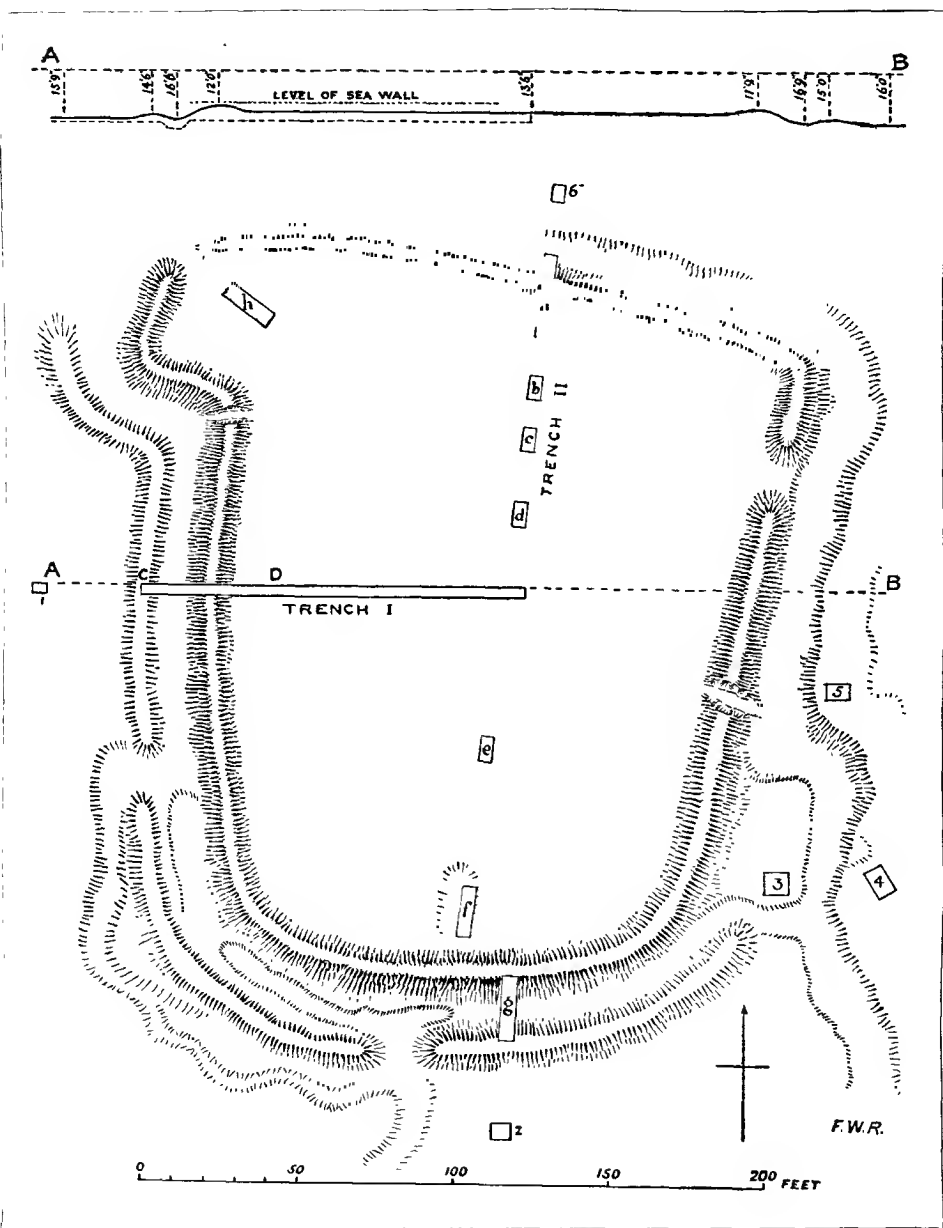


Fig. 2. PLAN AND SECTION OF RED HILL I, LANGENHOE, ESSEX.

little burnt earth. Below this, however, the red earth was found, and it had not been entirely cut through in forming the ditch. The section on the south bank, like that on the west, showed a double layer of red earth, but the upper one forming the top of the bank was much mixed with marsh mud.

Holes were dug on the marsh to the west and south outside the enclosure, at about 50 feet from the crest of the bank. On the west a distinct trace of the red earth with many small pieces of burnt clay, to a thickness of 3 to 4 inches, overlaid the surface of the old salting, and above it had accumulated 1 foot 6 inches of the stiff brown marsh mud.

On the south the traces of red earth were less well marked. Some digging was also done on the east and south-east beyond the enclosure, as the broken ground had an artificial appearance. Only a few pieces of what appeared to be Roman tile were found however, and these occurred near the surface. No trace of red earth was found in this direction.

The digging revealed no definite character in the mound. Although the red soil varied in parts as regards its texture, it had everywhere the same appearance of a rubbish tip. Nothing in the nature of construction, even of the most primitive description, was anywhere met with, neither was there the slightest indication of a 'working floor.'

Where patches of the briquetage occurred it was clear that the fragments were not in any structural position, but had all been broken up and mixed indiscriminately before they were deposited. So also with the wood ash when it occurred in masses; there was no indication that this was the remains of a fire in position, but appeared to be merely rubbish brought from elsewhere.

There was nothing that pointed to the site having been occupied to any extent, for the ordinary domestic relics were very seldom met with. A small quantity of pottery was found, but this consisted entirely of fragments most of them quite small. The few pieces having a definite character are Late-Celtic, and it seems probable that the pottery is all of the same period. (See fig 7 [1-9].)

Bones were extremely scarce, and oyster and other shells were not common. The domestic relics occurred at all levels, and in a manner not inconsistent with their having been brought with the burnt soil.

Red Hill III. Langenhoe.

The second Red Hill explored was about 250 yards north-east of that just described. (Fig. 1.)

This mound, together with another more to the west (No. II.), has been taken into the field locally known as 'Fourteen Acre Marsh,' although according to the ordnance map this field contains as many as 21 acres. Having been under cultivation for many years, all external character of this second Red Hill has been totally obliterated, and a fleet carried round its western and southern sides. From the large quantity of briquetage and pottery which the plough had brought to the surface, it was thought that it might prove to be a favourable site to explore.

As far as could be seen by the colour of the soil when it was freshly turned up by the plough, the extent of this mound would seem to be very nearly the same as the first explored.

A trench was begun in an east and west direction about the centre of the mound, and from this a second trench running to the north.

A somewhat greater depth of red earth was here found than in the former mound, and in it was a larger quantity of briquetage, but otherwise no further feature was met with. The red earth presented the same sort of appearance, nothing in the nature of construction or a working floor being apparent. The weathered clay of the earlier surface was found to run very irregularly, rising in one part to within 1 foot 6 inches of the present surface, but it lay mostly at a depth of about 4 or 5 feet.

At the middle of the north and south trench the bottom was found to run down to a depth of 6 feet. The lower part of the filling, however, was not red earth but dark clay mud, and in this was a far larger proportion of pottery and animal bones. Some briquetage also occurred in this mud which differed in character from that found in the red earth. On this account this deep portion was followed further, and was found to be a hole about 15 feet by 10 feet, such as commonly occurs on the saltings. (X on fig 3, section 2.) About 1 foot of dark mud covered the bottom, and the objects found in it are of a different character from those in the red earth. The briquetage can mostly be classified in a similar manner to that from the higher horizon, and the objects appear to have served the same functional purposes. They vary, however, in material, colour, and form, from any objects so far met with elsewhere.

A remarkable and almost complete bowl of black ware with indented base, and ornamented on the upper portion with interlacing semi-circles and dots, was found near the bottom, and close to it the large part of a small pedestalled vase of rude workmanship. (Figs. 8 and 8*.)

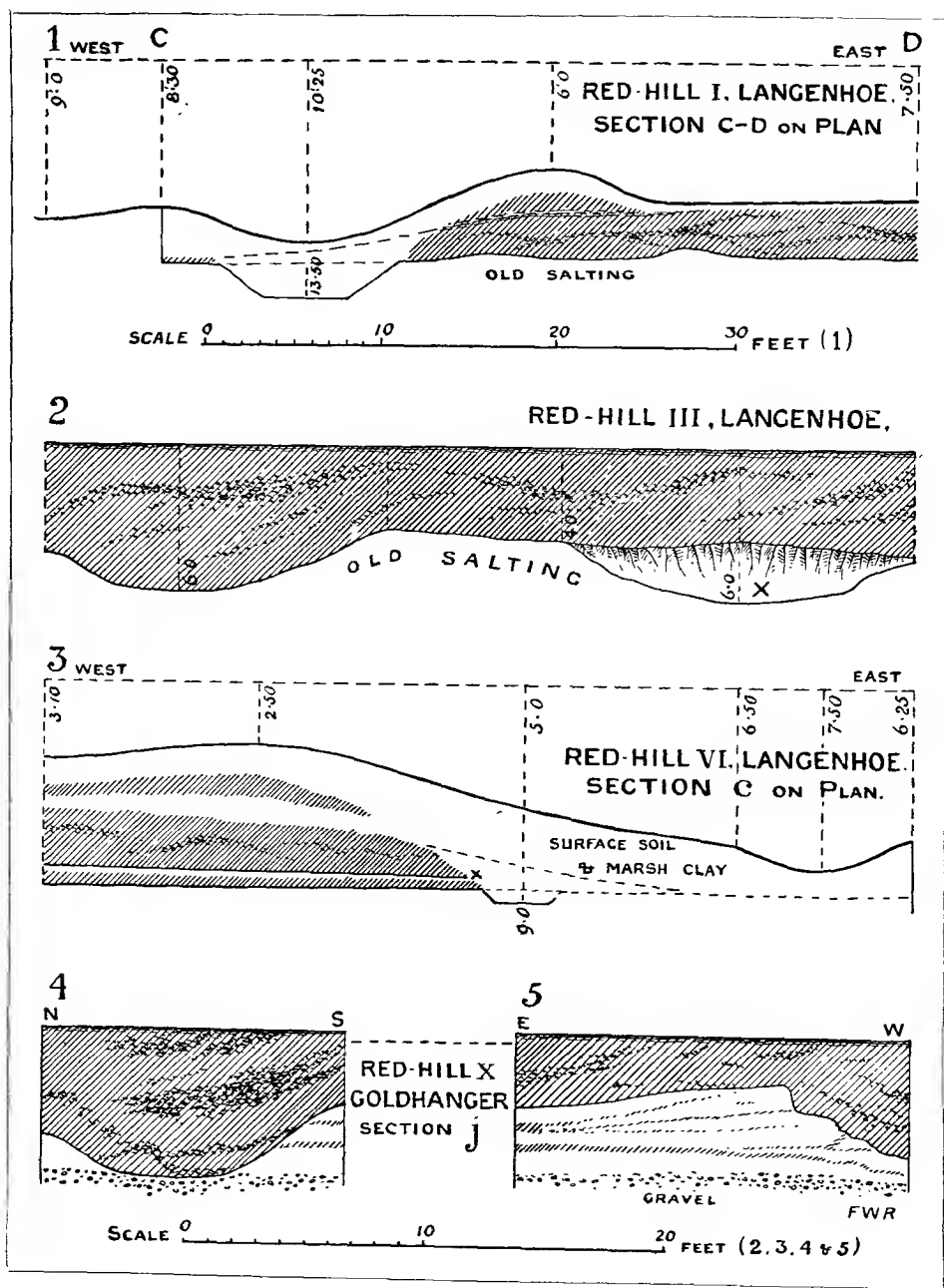


Fig. 3. SECTIONS OF RED HILLS, LANGENHOE AND GOLDHANGER ESSEX.

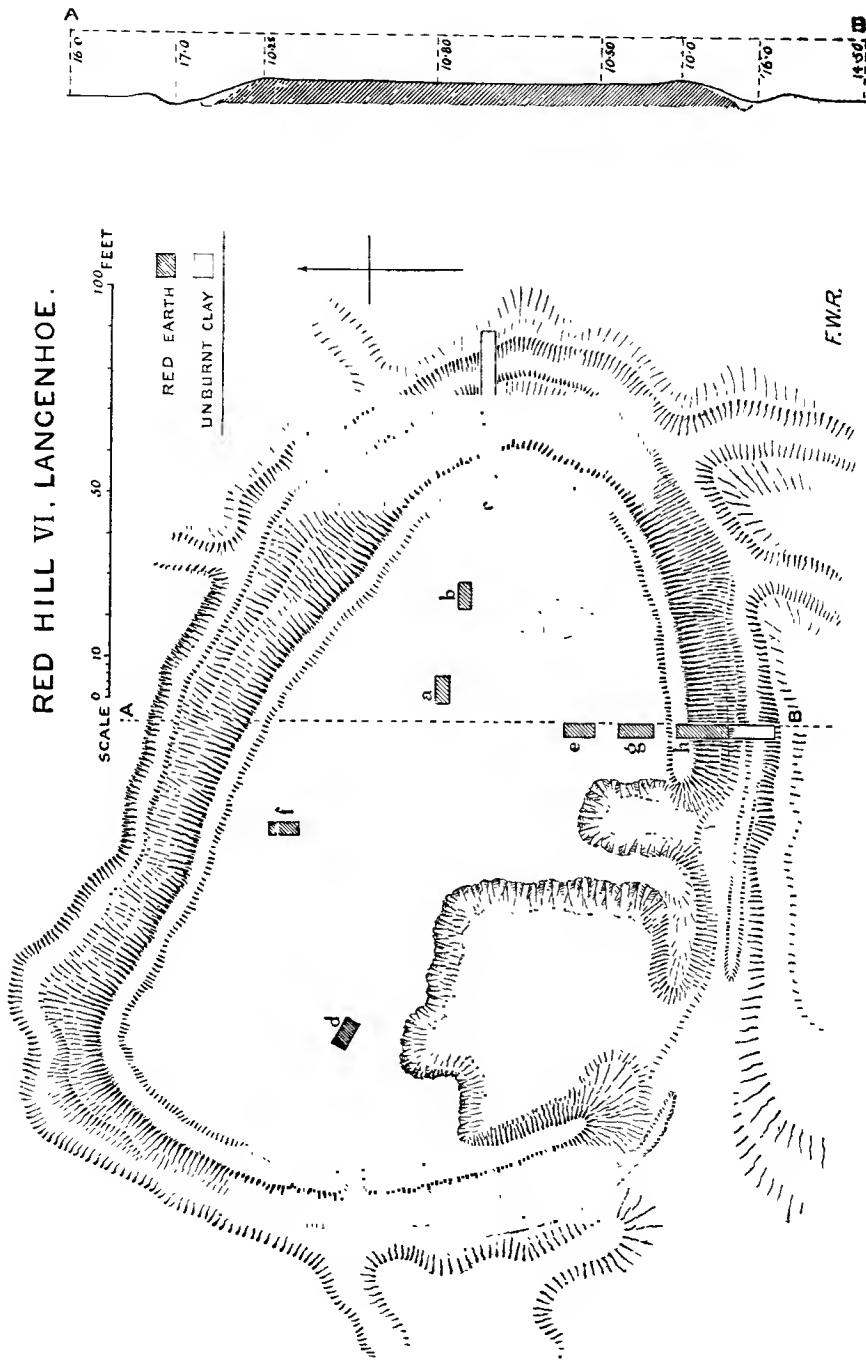


Fig. 4. PLAN AND SECTION OF RED HILL VI., LANCENHOE, ESSEX.

These, like the pottery found in the red earth, are of the Late-Celtic period, but appear to be earlier types. Two red deer antlers, skulls of *Bos taurus* and *longifrons*, and many bones were also associated with these relics.

Red Hill VI. Langenhoe.

The third Red Hill explored was the most easterly of those on Langenhoe Marsh, this being close to a small isolated cottage known as the New Found Out, which has given the name to the part of the open marsh just beyond the cultivated land on which the mound is situated.

Much of the south-western portion had been carted away, but the greater proportion of the mound remained undisturbed, as well as the ditch with which it was protected. In plan it may be said to be pear-shaped, being 180 feet long by about 110 feet wide at the middle, and having an elevation of about 4 feet above the present surface of the marsh.

A series of cuttings were opened on lines from the centre running to the south and to the east, passing through the bank and ditch in both directions. The north-west portion was also dug into in two places. In all eight sections were opened, and in each much the same conditions were found as in the previous diggings.

The proportion of fine red earth was greater than in the other two mounds, there being considerably less briquetage, which seems to be a general rule when fine red earth is found, briquetage occurring mostly in patches with coarser and more mixed material. Nearly all the cuttings disclosed a deposit of iron oxide about half an inch in thickness, covering the surface of the weathered clay at the base of the red earth. This appears to have been washed out of the soil by the water easily percolating the loose burnt earth until reaching the clay. Patches of iron oxide are found here and there in most Red Hills, but the way the entire base of this one seemed to be covered with it was quite exceptional.

The ditch on the east side was found to have been cut on the edge of the red earth and a few inches below it. The inner side of the ditch only remained, it having been gradually worked outwards during the process of cleansing, so that the centre on the surface is now 10 feet to the east of the original centre.

In the lower portion of the red earth under the bank was a thin seam of white clay, apparently washed there by some high tide during the formation of the mound. A layer of

iron deposit rested on this clay seam and another was on the old marsh surface below.

Between this Red Hill and the first two noticed are two others, one on a ploughed field, the surface of which exhibits a considerable quantity of the same pottery and briquetage as that in the mounds explored. (No. V. on plan.)

The other is a little lower on the marsh, and the material from the centre has been removed for agricultural purposes, leaving a hollow which has been transformed into a pond. (No. IV.). A complete section of the edge remains, which exhibits no special features.

To the west nearer Peldon are several mounds, one of which near the road has the same camp-like character as two of those already described. A large portion of the material has been removed, leaving extensive sections, but there was no trace of anything more definite than in the mounds that had been explored. Rabbits have burrowed freely in this mound and have thrown out a quantity of briquetage of the same description as that in the other mounds of the district.

Although Langenhoe Marsh extends for nearly two miles to the east no Red Hills are known in this lower part, but there are two large conical mounds of clay, the larger of which is close to the sea-wall. (A and B on plan.)

Season 1907.

Red Hill X. Goldhanger.

The work of the second season began with the superficial examination of the Red Hills to be found on the north side of the Blackwater estuary, between Maldon and Tollesbury. They are most numerous on the south-west of Goldhanger, where the sea-wall passes close to most of them, and in several cases much of the material has been removed for capping the wall.

In one that had been cut into in this way we found at a depth of 14 inches some red Samian, forming part of a straight-sided bowl. Close to this mound was a mass of oyster and mussel shells with many winkles and cockles.

To the west of Goldhanger we came on a large mound of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, standing in the grass-grown marsh and completely surrounded with a ditch, which is only broken by the causeway to the gate on the northern end. It is now cultivated, although not joined to the tilled land, and the crops which it yields are said to be considerably heavier than those of any other land on the farm to which it belongs.

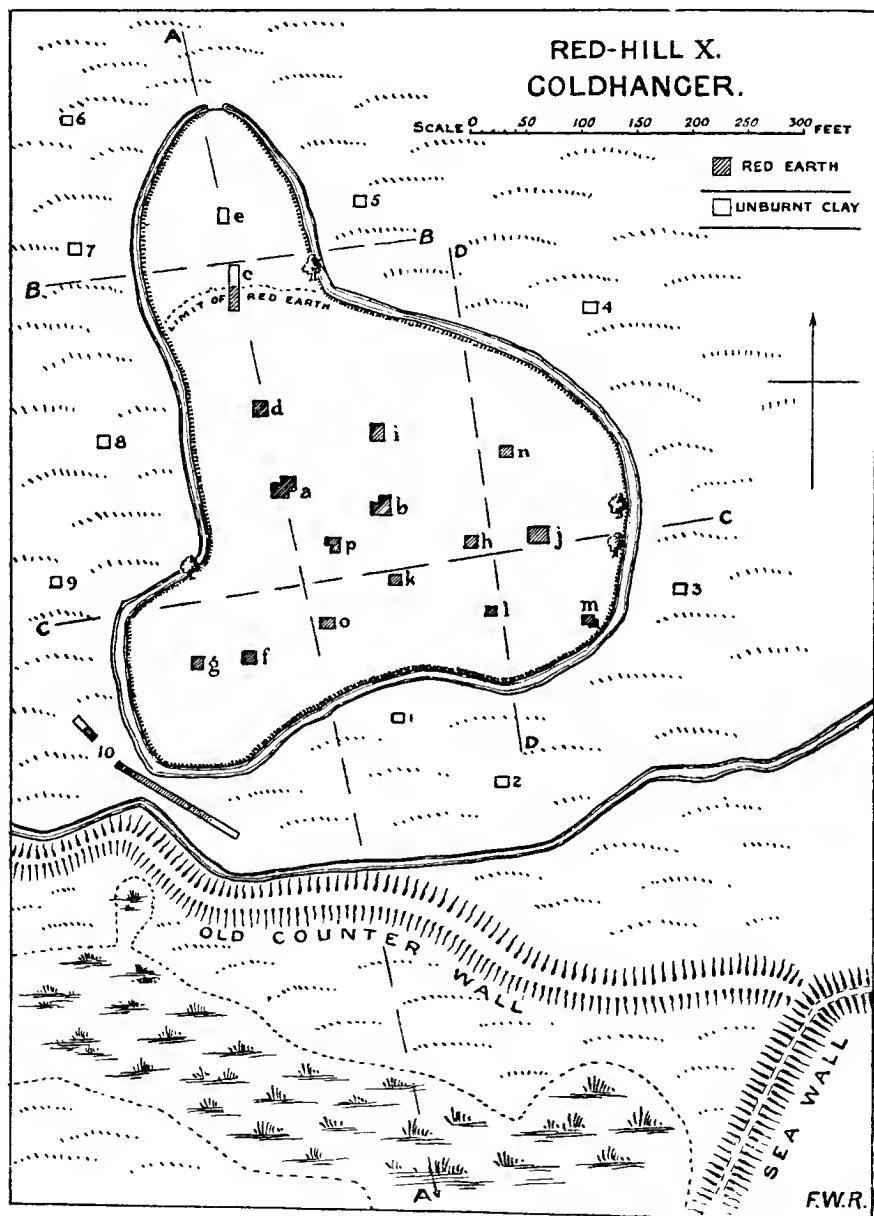


Fig. 5. PLAN OF RED HILL X., GOLDHANGER, ESSEX

It was decided to excavate here, as beyond the ploughing of its surface it appeared to have been wholly undisturbed in any way, and from its vast proportions it was thought that remains of a definite character might more probably be met with.

To explore a mound of this extent it was necessary to carry out operations on a larger scale; eight men were accordingly engaged, and were digging for nearly five weeks, during which sixteen large cuttings were made, and 8,436 cubic feet of soil were excavated.

From all this digging no other feature was revealed than that the soil was an accumulation of shot material. Its nature was similar in most respects to that of the mounds previously explored, the sections showing a series of conical heaps such as would result from material having been brought from elsewhere and tipped.

Interspersed at various levels in the red soil were in several places thin bands of white clay, and in one part was an accumulation of bedded clay, which rose to a height of three feet above the old surface. At the base of it, and overlying the old marsh level, was a layer of red earth from 2 to 3 inches thick, while several thinner veins of red earth and occasional pieces of briquetage occurred throughout the mass. The whole appeared to be water laid. (Fig. 3 [4 and 5].)

The shape of the mound is very irregular, but with the exception of a spur that is formed on the northern portion it consists entirely of red burnt earth, which varies from 3 to upwards of 6 feet, the elevation of the mound above the surrounding marsh level being from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.

Large quantities of briquetage were found, and of the special forms pedestals, which have been so rarely found in other sites, were here most plentiful, as were also the T-pieces and firebars. These objects were of a more friable nature than those found at Langenhoe, and this seems to have resulted from a larger admixture of sand and small flints in the clay of which they were formed. It is noteworthy that the alluvium of the district is largely composed of gravel, while at Langenhoe it is almost wholly of clay.

Other relics were extremely scarce; the pottery was of a superior description to that found at Langenhoe, though also of Late-Celtic character. (Fig. 10.)

The ground all round the enclosure was searched for traces of the red earth, but not the slightest sign of it was found except at the south-west corner, where an old counter wall forms an angle close to the mound. Here a distinct layer of red earth was found at a depth of 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches.

which extended for a width of about 130 feet. What remained consisted mostly of granular pieces, water-worn and laid down with a gravelly deposit, over which the marsh mud had accumulated and in which no gravel or burnt earth occurred.

A little distance from the Red Hill is a fresh water stream known as Bowstead Brook, and in former times before the sea-wall was constructed this must have been a tidal creek extending for a considerable way inland. In the bed of this stream, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the Red Hill, there is a series of rectangular depressions or tanks, and a bank which extends across the flat of the old creek.

With the hopes that this might have been a working site connected with the Red Hill some digging was done here. A layer of wood ashes and burnt earth was found, but it was of an entirely different description from the burnt earth of the Red Hills.

Some pottery which appears to be mediaeval together with a quantity of pieces of thick tile similar to Roman tile were found. The digging was not very productive, and there was no evidence to show that these works were in any way connected with the Red Hills.

A trial digging was also made during the last two days in the remains of a Red Hill near Goldhanger Creek. Much of the material of this mound has at some former time been removed in order to repair the sea-wall, and in the exposed portion of what remains there were indications that pointed more to a working floor than anything previously noticed in a Red Hill.

A trench was accordingly dug here which disclosed two flues placed side by side. Their tops had fallen in, but the bottoms and sides were lined with a coating of clay, while the lower part retained masses of wood ash and burnt earth.

These occurred quite at the edge of the mound, in the red earth of which the flues were constructed. The clay coating of the sides of the flues did not at all resemble the usual luting found in Red Hills, and it was not clear that the flues were co-eval with the formation of the mound. In the alluvial mud below the red earth was a layer of kitchen midden stuff, in which were large quantities of animal bones, oyster, mussel, and other shells, together with other pottery which differs from that generally found in the Red Hills, being of the Romano-British period. The limited amount of digging at this spot was insufficient to show in what relation these different phenomena stood to one another, it being possible that the flues are of later construction than the Red Hills. Further digging will be necessary to show what the conditions really are.

GOLDHANGER. SECTIONS OF RED-HILL X.

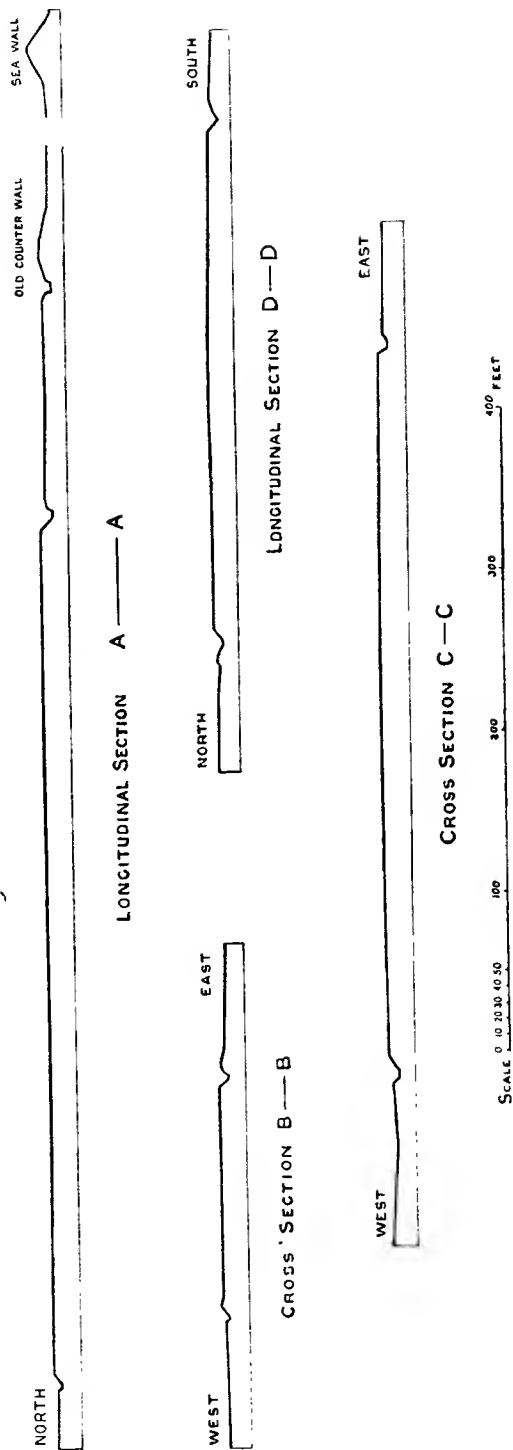


Fig. 6. SECTION OF RED HILL X. GOLDHANGER, ESSEX.

With regard to the objects of briquetage, whenever large quantities have been found, much care has been taken to ascertain if the fragments might possibly be in position, and the men were offered generous rewards in the event of their finding such objects without damaging them, but quite without result.

Many groups of pieces were also kept together, and much time has been spent in the attempt to join these, but only in rare instances has this been met with success.

Some suggestion as to the shape of a vessel or chamber is afforded by some pieces which were found together at Goldhanger, forming portion of a flat base with part of the side, which appears to be curving over to form a roof, that seems to have been arched. It was open at one end, and the corners at the back were rounded. What remains of the floor is only about 12 inches in width, but one end is missing, and it may have been originally about 1 foot 6 inches or more wide. In depth it is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside. The height is uncertain, but it was probably about 12 or 15 inches, while the thickness of the sides varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Fragments of similar chambers are fairly abundant, many of the rounded corners having been found, some of them pierced with a circular hole. (Fig. 16 [1, 2, 3].)

All the fragments of such chambers show that they were formed by hand, and have been finally shaped up with a knife after the clay had partially dried and become what the potter calls 'green.'

From fragments previously found at Langenhoe the shape of this chamber had already been conjectured before the discovery of the large portion at Goldhanger.

In general form they may be compared with the fireclay ovens made in comparatively recent times at Bideford, which were used for bread-baking. These are described and illustrated in Jewitt's *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*.*

Some pieces of these or similar chambers have marks of wattles, as if the clay had been built on a frame of basket-work, but these are rather exceptional. (Figs. 15 [4] and 16 [3 and 8].) There are some pieces, flat or very slightly curved, which have evidently formed covers of some kind, and may well have been used to close the openings of such chambers as these just referred to. These covers are usually thinner than most of the luting, and their edges have been trimmed with a knife.

The 'fire-bar' is one of the most distinctive and characteristic forms met with in all Red Hills. (Figs. 11 and 12.)

* p. 205.

In the large mound at Goldhanger upwards of 350 portions of these objects were found. Although so numerous and widely distributed, no perfect specimen has yet been met with, neither have the pieces forming a complete one yet been got together. From the portions found, however, there is no doubt as to its shape, which resembles very closely the modern furnace bar, being thicker in the centre, where it forms a shoulder, and tapering to a point at either end. They vary considerably in size, but seem mostly to have been from about 10 to 15 inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness.

'Wedges' are short triangular pieces about 3 inches long by 1 inch thick. These are very rarely found, but two or three perfect specimens have been obtained. (Fig. 12 [1, 2, 3, 4].)

'T' pieces are roughly circular bars, having at one end a small cross bar, which only exceeds the width of the stem in two directions. The opposite end is always imperfect. (Fig. 14.)

'Pedestals' are also circular bars, but they spread out all round, forming a solid and substantial base, and occasionally this is squared; the stem end is always broken. In size, like all varieties of the briquetage, they vary considerably, but they are generally larger than 'T' pieces, though both these forms approach one another so nearly that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between them. In most sites both these objects are uncommon, but the large mound at Goldhanger yielded a great number of examples, about fifty 'T' pieces and thirty pedestals being found, besides sixty or seventy pieces of such objects which could not be classified (Fig. 13).

'Handles' are pieces roughly formed in the hand and having the ends bent and flattened. These were found at Goldhanger, but have not been noticed elsewhere. One or two were found perfect. (Fig. 15 [1, 2, 3].)

There are many other pieces having special character, showing adoption to varied circumstances, but owing to their incomplete condition and obscure intention, it would serve no good purpose to attempt further description. As far as possible these have been classified and recorded.

Very few similar objects seem to have been found elsewhere but on the Essex coast.

In Rochester Museum there are some from the Upchurch Marshes (Fig. 24). They consist of straight flat bars, one of which is 15 inches in length and perfect, which seem to correspond to the firebars of the Essex mounds with the exception of the tapering ends. There are also small pedestals all of which are cupped underneath, the Essex specimens being solid. These differences may be purely local, and in other respects they closely resemble the objects from the Red Hills

It is also said that extensive stretches of red earth are found on the Upchurch marshes.

At Peterborough, in an ancient ditch near the cathedral church, several pieces similar to firebars were found, and these are preserved in the local museum.

The pieces we have called 'handles' somewhat resemble the better known and more widely distributed 'hand-bricks,' but no instance exactly corresponding to the 'hand-bricks' has yet been met with in a Red Hill.

Some idea of the relative proportions of the burnt earth and the briquetage found in Red Hills may be interesting. Taking as an instance, without going into detail, the large mound at Goldhanger, the following calculations have been made in round numbers. The total amount of red earth excavated was 6,600 cubic feet, or 245 cartloads of a cubic yard each. In this was found 88 cubic feet or a little more than three cartloads of briquetage. Large as this quantity may seem it forms only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the bulk of the red earth. Slag is in comparatively small proportions, being only about 5 per cent. of the briquetage. All other relics are in quite insignificant quantities. Of the total amount of red earth, which constitutes at least three acres of the mound, it is estimated that it contains 20,000 cubic yards of red earth.

About 150 to 200 Red Hills are recorded in Essex.

The Committee is of opinion that the evidence so far produced does not warrant any definite conclusions as to how such vast quantities of burnt material came about, neither is there at present any satisfactory explanation of the purposes served by the objects it contains.

The evidence is as yet imperfect and may appear somewhat contradictory, but a summary of the results of the exploration at this stage may perhaps now be given.

The materials and objects of the mounds in the two districts examined partake of the natural character of the alluvium of the district: thus at Langenhoe both show a marked absence of gravel and small flints, while at Goldhanger the conditions are reversed.

The objects more or less common to all Red Hills display special character and varied uses, implying an industry of no very simple or primitive nature, and the site where it was carried on would therefore be expected to bear some definite traces of its operations.

With the exception already referred to, which has not yet been investigated, no indication of structural character or appearance of a working floor has been found in a Red Hill.

The red earth in all cases is confined to a restricted and definite area in a compact mass, and very rarely is even a trace of it found far beyond the limits of the mound.

The surface of the alluvium on which the mound rests is the early natural surface, and this has not been previously removed, as has often been stated, and an accumulation of mud to a depth of a foot or more has taken place on the top of the surrounding marsh since the mounds were made.

The mounds were deposited on or near the line of the old high-water mark before the formation of the sea-walls, and the land on which most of them stand was liable to be washed by the high tides, and some of them were covered by the sea during the construction of the mounds, as is shown by the bands of bedded clay at different levels in the red earth.

Domestic relics are found in such insignificant quantities, and these are in positions as to indicate that the mounds were not occupied sites.

Most Red Hills which have not been interfered with by agriculture or other causes are surrounded by a bank and ditch. The ditch has been found in some cases where the superficial character has been lost by continual ploughing. Nothing has yet been found to show at what period the ditch was added. Other mounds exist side by side with Red Hills of similar shape and extent, and differing only in not being formed of burnt earth.

There are indications in one mound that the industry lasted over a considerable period, during which it underwent some modification, the earlier objects of briquetage not being associated with red earth.

The pottery found in the mounds indicates a date not later than the first century A.D.

As regards the industry itself, there is as yet no evidence that has been recognised.

Pottery and salt-making are the two most general suggestions. The fact that Red Hills appear to be found on the Upchurch Marshes gives support to the pottery theory, as does also the saggar and flue-like nature of the briquetage. On the other hand there are no remains of spoilt ware as would be expected from pottery refuse, and many of the pieces of pottery that have been found were those in domestic use, having been riveted.

Salt-making perhaps is the simplest suggestion to meet some of the conditions, but this in no way explains the vast quantities of burnt earth nor the shape and nature of the mounds. The objects of briquetage also seem unsuited to this

industry, there being a great absence of pieces which might have formed circular pans or vessels for holding liquids.

The Red Hills, as shown by the relics, are limited to an early and definite period, while salt-making has continued on the Essex coast even to the present time. If, therefore, the Red Hills are refuse from this industry, it would be natural to expect refuse indicating different periods. The excavations have been frequently visited by Messrs. Miller Christy, Dalton, Henry Laver, Philip Laver, Col. Ruck, and the Hon. Secretary and other members of the Committee.

APPENDIX.

THE GEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE RED HILLS PROBLEM.

By W. H. DALTON, Esq., F.G.S., F.C.S.

The distribution of the known Red Hills suggests other considerations than those based on their structure and composition. They are limited to Essex and (it is said) North Kent. All that are known and have been mapped have the following elements of situation in common:

1. They occur at or near the foot of gentle slopes of London Clay, sometimes capped with Glacial or Post-glacial gravel, sometimes devoid of such, or showing mere traces thereof in occasional pebbles scattered over the slope, the lower margin of which is fringed with a belt of marine alluvium of varying width.

2. A few are patches rather than mounds, lying on the slopes; the vast majority are mounds rising through the later part of the alluvium, but in all cases, apparently, resting on the earlier beds, no certain instance being known of their extending down through the alluvium to the London Clay.

3. They predominate on the lateral branches of estuaries and tidal backwaters, rarely affected by storms or heavy seas, very few being on alluvium facing the open sea, if that term can be applied to the complex admixture of sandbank, shoal, and channel off our Essex coast.

These geological and topographical peculiarities at once explain the limitation to Essex and Kent. The London Clay of Suffolk, whilst extending all along the seaboard of that county, is for most of its length below sea-level, whilst the southern end, from Felixstowe to Hollesley, forms a line of

cliff, broken only by the narrow and rather steep-sided estuary of the Deben. Here, as on the cliff-edged portions of the Essex coast at Harwich, Walton, Clacton, Mersea, Southend, etc. the essential conditions for Red Hills are missing, though their recurrence from Benfleet to Tilbury is an argument for anticipating that some Red Hills, as yet unrecorded, may be found in that region.

The alleged Red Hills in Fowlness and others of the group of alluvial islands between the Crouch and the Thames seem to offer exceptions to the first of the conditions set forth above, in that they are separated by deep channels from any rising land. But until they have been examined and found to be true Red Hills, as distinguished from mounds of other nature, it is premature to discuss them.

Conclusive evidence has not yet been secured that the present tidal range obtained at the period of the formation of the Red Hills. Arguments for the subsidence of the region since the Roman occupation, and within the last century, do not absolutely prove that the Red Hills were above tidal reach in Late-Celtic times. On the other hand, whilst the marine origin of the entire thickness of the alluvium is *à priori* a legitimate presumption, and marine fauna occupy the marsh ditches, the occurrence of shells of other than edible forms has not been detected in the excavated material, and the precise nature of the clay intercalated in this material has not been demonstrated. Terrestrial fauna do not disprove marine deposition of the enclosing strata.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF SOME SUBSTANCES FROM THE RED HILLS OF ESSEX.

By J. H. B. JENKINS, Esq., F.C.S.

The Red Hills of Essex are almost entirely made up of red earth, which extends from the somewhat raised surface to a depth of 3 to 6 feet, where the unaltered clay is met. Distributed throughout this red earth are considerable quantities of the débris of objects, very crude in character, but yet obviously artificially fashioned and fired. At present there seems no consensus of opinion as to what this débris represents, and, provisionally, the non-committal word *briquetage* is used to cover such débris generally. It will be understood that in this paper this word includes the fragments which in previously published papers were referred to as 'crude pottery,' but does

not include the rare fragments of the more highly finished 'domestic pottery.'

It was thought that chemical examination might assist in answering the question whether the clay found underneath and about a Red Hill is the same as that represented in the briquetage and red earth of which the Red Hill is composed. If the chemical analyses showed any radical differences, it would be evidence that the red earth, etc. had been transported to its present site from other places of origin sufficiently remote for the clay to have a different character.

Except where otherwise stated, the samples examined, as enumerated below, were taken from the Red Hills of the Langenhoe district.

The following samples were analyzed :

(1) *Red earth*.—A shovelful was received. It was of a loose and friable character and of a purplish-brown colour, with every appearance of having been burnt. It was in the condition of fine powder, with small soft lumps which could be readily crushed between the fingers. If the lumps were broken across without crushing they were seen to be very porous, being riddled through with minute passages, often about one-hundredth of an inch in diameter, and apparently made by rootlets.

Everyone who has examined the Red Hills seems to have remarked upon the presence in them of particles of charcoal; but if we may judge from the present sample of red earth, a superficial examination gives no idea of the intimate way in which the charcoal exists. This is due to the fact that much of the charcoal is present in very small particles which have been entirely coated over with the red dust so as to have acquired the same appearance as the red earth itself. Many of the small red lumps, on being broken, thus proved unexpectedly to be of charcoal, and, further, on rubbing out under the spatula any pinch of the red earth powder, black streaks, due to the previously invisible particles of charcoal, were invariably seen.

(2) A fragment of briquetage, about half an inch thick and a square inch or so in superficies. It was red in colour, with less of the purplish tint than is present in the red earth.

(3) and (4). Samples of stiff clay, of light yellowish brown colour, taken respectively from (3) *beside* a Red Hill, and (4) *underneath* a Red Hill ('Side' Clay and 'Lower' Clay of the table of analyses).

(5) *Fused portion*.—It is doubtful if any of the fragments of briquetage were intentionally glazed, but, very rarely, portions of the surface are found which bear a coarse, thick,

and generally cracked glaze, and, apart from the briquetage, small lumps of material, in a more or less vitrified condition, are come across. One of these little lumps, semi-vitrified by fusion, was analyzed. It had generally a light green colour.

(6 and 7) *Fused portions from Goldhanger*.—For comparison with No. 5 sample, two other pieces of fused material were examined. They were obtained from a Red Hill at Goldhanger, and consisted of lumps of clay, the one surface of which had been vitrified by heat, in one case to such an extent that the fused surface had flowed down so as to collect into glassy tears. The more vitrified portions of these two lumps were examined. Their colour was light greenish.

(8) Some doubt exists as to whether the unaltered clay, lying underneath and about the Red Hills, can be identified with London clay. A sample of London Clay was therefore analyzed: it was of the usual stiff character and of a grey colour, quite different from the light yellowish brown of samples 3 and 4. The London clay was obtained from a well-boring at East Ham, and I am indebted for it to Messrs. Isler and Company.

To get the clays, etc. into a uniform condition for comparative analysis, they were, as a preliminary step, dried at 120° C., and then ignited; the loss would represent mainly moisture and chemically combined water. Any small quantity of organic matter present would also be destroyed, and, undoubtedly in the case of sample 1, red earth, an appreciable proportion of the loss on ignition would be due to the presence of charcoal, etc. The following were the losses suffered:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Water Free (Loss at 120° C.)	Red Earth. 2.19 _o	Briquetage.	Side Clay. 3.63 _o	Lower Clay. 5.31 _o	Fused Substance. 0.62 _o	London Clay. 20.1 _o
Water, Combined, etc.	<div> </div>	<div> 3.7_o </div>	<div> </div>	<div> </div>	<div> </div>	<div> </div>
(Further loss on ignition.)						
	3.18 _o		4.61 _o	6.18 _o	1.16 _o	6.3

No significance attaches to the figures for free water, which only indicate the degree of dampness of the samples when the analyses were commenced.

When the clays 3 and 4 were moulded, and then fired in a muffle, the objects were very similar in appearance and colour to the briquetage.

The following table gives the results of the analyses:

ANALYSES OF MATERIALS FROM RED HILLS.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Red Earth.	Briquetage.	Side Clay.	Lower Clay.	Fused Substance.	Fused Substance from Gohlanger.	Fused Substance from Gohlanger.	London Clay from East Ham.
Silica	SiO ₂	75.8	71.0	74.7	62.8	66.1	—	—	67.9
Alumina	Al ₂ O ₃	12.5	14.7	13.2	18.8	14.7	—	—	18.3
Oxide of Iron	Fe ₂ O ₃	5.7	9.4	6.7	11.4	6.7	—	—	8.7
Lime	CaO	0.6	0.5	Nil	1.3	1.1	—	—	1.3
Magnesia	MgO	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.7	—	—	1.2
Potash	K ₂ O	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.4	1.6
Soda	Na ₂ O	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	6.7	5.2	6.0	1.4
		99.5	100.5	99.8	100.4	100.2			100.4

In comparing the analytical results, it is necessary to point out that, though the briquetage, red earth, and clays (3 and 4) are all taken from the Langenhoe district, they are not all associated with the same Red Hill; some variations in composition were therefore to be expected. The essential similarity in chemical nature of the briquetage, red earth, and clays is, however, evident, and we may conclude that, if the material constituting the Red Hill has been transported to its present position from some other place of origin, at any rate the clay used in its production was of the same character as that found in the place to which the material has been transported.

The composition of the clays (3 and 4) is seen to be similar to that of the London clay. There seems some evidence, however, that the clay about the Red Hills has continued accumulating since the time when the Red Hills were formed, and that would appear to discomit the identity with the London clay: it is, at any rate, a question for geologists to answer.

Attention may be drawn to the analysis of the fused or vitrified substance (5). In its general composition it is similar

to the clays, but there has been a significant increase in the amount of alkalis, and this increase is almost exclusively found in the soda. Instead of the potash and soda being present in nearly equal proportion, the potash being slightly in excess of the soda and the joint alkalis amounting to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., we find, in the case of the fused portion, the joint alkalis amount to nearly 9 per cent., and there is nearly three times as much soda as potash. This seemed interesting, and led to the two other pieces of vitrified substance being obtained, this time from Goldhanger (samples 6 and 7), and examined for alkalis. The same peculiarity occurs here, that is, a large excess of soda over potash, and a great increase over that usually found in a clay. There is no doubt that the fusion is due to this accession of soda, apart from which the heat to which the clay had been exposed could hardly have been sufficient to produce such an effect.

REMARKS ON THE OSTEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FOUND IN RED HILLS.

By E. T. NEWTON, Esq., F.R.S.

As any information regarding the contents of the Red Hills is of value, it may not be without interest to record the mammalian remains which have been unearthed at Langenhoe and Goldhanger, and lists are given below.

Two series were submitted to me from Red Hill III. Langenhoe: the one obtained in a natural hollow below the red earth contained the greater number of specimens. The grey clay still adhering to these bones looks very like what is generally found at the bottom of a pool and it is probable that these bones had accumulated in such a place. By far the larger number of these remains are referable to the long-faced ox (*Bos taurus*, var. *longifrons*), but some of them may be parts of a larger kind of ox. Besides these there are a few remains of red deer, sheep, and horse.

The bones obtained from the burnt earth of Red Hill III. are comparatively few in number, and are parts of small oxen and sheep: there are, however, two bones which almost certainly belong to a fox. Several of the specimens have been burnt.

LISTS OF BONES.

RED HILL I.—LANGENHOE.

OX (*Bos taurus*).—Lower jaw and teeth. Upper jaw and teeth. Scapula, Metacarpal. These seem to be too large for *Bos longifrons*.

HORSE (*Equus caballus*).—Scapula. Metacarpal and phalange.

RED HILL III. (IN RED EARTH).—LANGENHOE.

OX (*Bos taurus*, var. *longifrons*) } Various fragments, some burnt.
 SHEEP (*Ovis aries*) }

RED HILL X.—GOLDHANGER.

HORSE (*Equus caballus*).—Scapula. Metacarpal and phalange.
 OX (*Bos taurus*).—Lower jaw and teeth. Maxilla and teeth. Scapula.
 Metacarpals, etc. These are too large for *Bos longifrons*.
 SHEEP (*Ovis aries*).—Lower jaw of lamb. Lower jaw of adult. Five Metacarpals of at least two races. One metatarsal. Three humeri (one very young).
 HARE (*Lepus timidus*).—(*Europæus*) Tibia.

NOTES ON CHARCOAL FROM THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE
 RED HILLS.

By ARTHUR H. LYELL, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

Mr. Francis W. Reader handed to me several boxes of charcoal from the Red Hills of Essex, and I have been able to distinguish the following plants:

RED HILL. GOLDHANGER.

<i>Ulex europæus</i> . (?)	Erube.
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> .	Broom.
<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i> . (?)	Mountain Ash.
<i>Cratægus Oxyacantha</i> .	Hawthorn.
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> .	Elder.
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> .	Ash.
<i>Ulmus campestris</i> .	Elm.
<i>Corylus Avellana</i> .	Hazel.
<i>Quercus Robur</i> .	Oak.
<i>Castanea vesca</i> .	Sweet Chestnut.
<i>Salix alba</i> .	Willow.

RED HILL III. LANGENHOE.

<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i> . (?)	Mountain Ash.
<i>Quercus Robur</i> .	Oak.
<i>Salix alba</i> .	Willow.

TANKS AND MOUND, BOWSTEAD BROOK, TOLLESHUNT
 D'ARCY, ESSEX.

<i>Sambucus nigra</i> .	Elder.
<i>Morus nigra</i> .	Mulberry.
<i>Corylus Avellana</i> .	Hazel.
<i>Quercus Robur</i> .	Oak.
<i>Salix alba</i> .	Willow.

The pieces of charcoal vary in size from an inch to half an inch in diameter or less.

With regard to the oak, I was led at first to believe that several different species were represented, but I have been for the present prevailed upon to discard this idea as most unlikely, since it is improbable that South European or American oaks could have been in existence in England in pre-Roman times. I have not yet been able to arrive at any definite reason to account for the variety of forms of structure as shown in cross sections. Many of these specimens exhibit a wide annular ring of growth, which means that there was a continual formation of wood from spring to autumn. This may indicate that the weather was fine, the soil favourable, and that there was a vigorous growth in an open situation. Might this mean that the plants grew in a low copse? The more or less uniform size of the pieces of charcoal may thus be accounted for, and possibly also the presence of the other small sticks of rather a great variety. There is the other question as to what possible purpose such a gathering together of all these woods could have served. But I can throw no light on this point.

Of the woods other than oak, there are only a few fragments, but sufficient to be able to identify them.

The sweet chestnut is not so rare, and it is satisfactory to meet with it, as hitherto there has been little evidence of its being found in England at so early a date as the Roman or pre-Roman periods. General Pitt-Rivers is said to have found some specimens at Woodcuts, in Dorset; and a small piece has been identified by Mr. James A. Weale among some charcoal which Mr. Reader obtained from excavations conducted on the site of Christ's Hospital last year, and which may be of the Roman period.

I do not know of any record of mountain ash wood having been found from early remains elsewhere, but Mr. Clement Reid, in *The Origin of the British Flora*, mentions a find of the leaves of this tree in a deposit of calcareous tufa, probably of Neolithic age, at Caerwys in Flintshire. If the identification in the present instance be correct, the specimens form an interesting find."

Mr. WILMER said the Committee were disappointed not to have attained decisive results after two years' active work; but they had collected as many facts as possible, for conclusions to be drawn later. The sites of many Red Hills had been indicated and others remained to be found, but the majority were on the sea-side of the alluvium line. The ques-

tion was whether these mounds represented ancient industries on the spot or were the accumulations of débris from larger industries, that had been formed into mounds for a definite purpose. The mounds appeared to be ancillary to marshes, and some are found of clay only, without red earth. In ancient times dry spots were wanted as refuges for the sheep from high tides, and the mounds were possibly constructed of débris after the Roman period. At Mersea he was informed that it was necessary at times to take the sheep to higher ground or put them on mounds of this kind. It was in any case certain that when the mounds were first constructed the tide flowed all round them. He took the opportunity of thanking the Society for the assistance it had given towards the exploration of the Red Hills.

Mr. READ thought everything supported the view that the objects exhibited were made and used at some distance from the places where they were found. Such objects were always associated with pottery works, and one of the Roman sites represented in the British Museum by similar specimens was Upchurch; but the rods resembling a tree-trunk had not hitherto been found in England, though he knew of specimens from an ancient pottery in Siam. The latter differed in being hollow and of stone ware, while they were much later (eleventh and twelfth century) and more elegant than those exhibited. The pots were perched on the top of these columns in the kiln, and many of them toppled over in the process of firing. The pottery found in the mounds was not necessarily connected with the kiln-rests and other implements used in the manufacture.

Mr. HOPE remarked on the scarcity of pottery fragments in comparison with the briquetage and other implements of pottery manufacture, and suggested that wherever the material of the mounds came from, it consisted of the débris resulting from the manufacture of the very muffles, pedestals, etc. of which specimens were on the table, that is to say, of the implements used in connexion with the making of pottery rather than of pottery itself. These were so plentiful because thousands of pieces were made in the simplest fashion and only the best selected for use. The red earth was probably the resultant of the material heaped up over the fire-bars, etc. during the firing. It was evident that brushwood, not logs, furnished the fuel for firing the kilns.

Dr. LAVER remarked on the vast amount of material in

the Red Hills, and asked the meeting to realize the content of 26 acres 6 feet deep. There were 240 Red Hills round the coast, but they occurred only on the clay shores, not on sandy shores. He could not believe they were intended for refuges, for one was 10 to 15 feet above high-water mark, and one or two were altogether above the reach of the tide. Many were surrounded by a ditch and resembled camps. He had been familiar with them from his childhood, but still found them a mystery.

Mr. READER added that, to judge from the composition of the mounds, a local industry must have existed not far off, and it was unlikely that refuges would have been constructed in the neighbourhood of elevated ground. In one case, at least, evidence of transport by water was very clear.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

APPENDIX.*

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE POTTERY AND BRIQUETAGE FOUND IN THE RED HILLS OF ESSEX, AND SIMILAR OBJECTS FROM OTHER LOCALITIES.

By FRANCIS W. READER, Esq.

"The pottery found in the mounds excavated at Langenhoe, although clearly to be recognised as that known as Late-Celtic, is generally of a very rude description and displays little of the skill usually associated with the fictile ware of this period, while the number of fragments of coarse vessels having rivet holes, indicates a comparative scarcity of pottery among the makers of these mounds of burnt earth.

The most characteristic features general in Late-Celtic pottery represented in the Red Hill finds are the beaded base and the raised horizontal bands (cordons).

Red Hill I., Langenhoe, produced very little pottery of distinctive character, but there is one piece of a crudely-formed beaded base (fig. 7, [5]), and one of a vessel with a slightly angular shoulder (sub-carinated)† and ornamented with bands in low relief (shallow-cordons)† (fig. 7 [7]).

* These notes have come to hand since the reading of the Report, but are here added so as to complete the evidence as far as possible.

† These terms have been applied to these characters by Mr. A. G. Wright, of the Colchester Museum, and I think it best, in view of clearness and uniformity, to adopt the terms used by him, particularly as local pottery of this description is so well represented in the collection at Colchester.

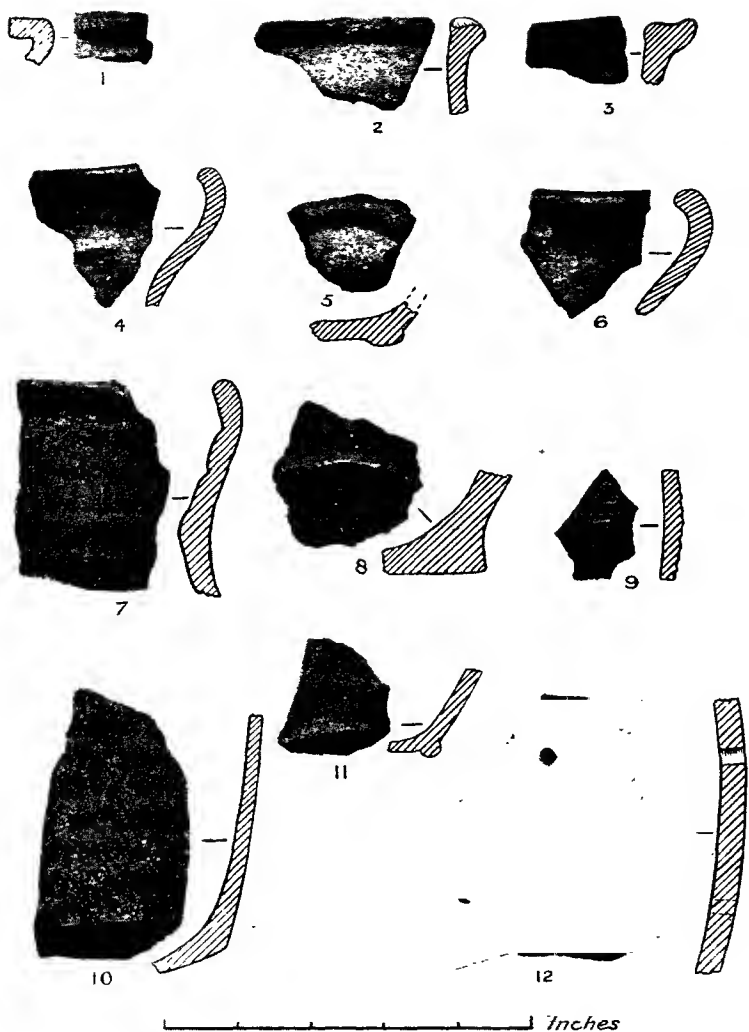


Fig. 7. POTTERY FROM RED HILL 1, LANGENHOE, ESSEX.

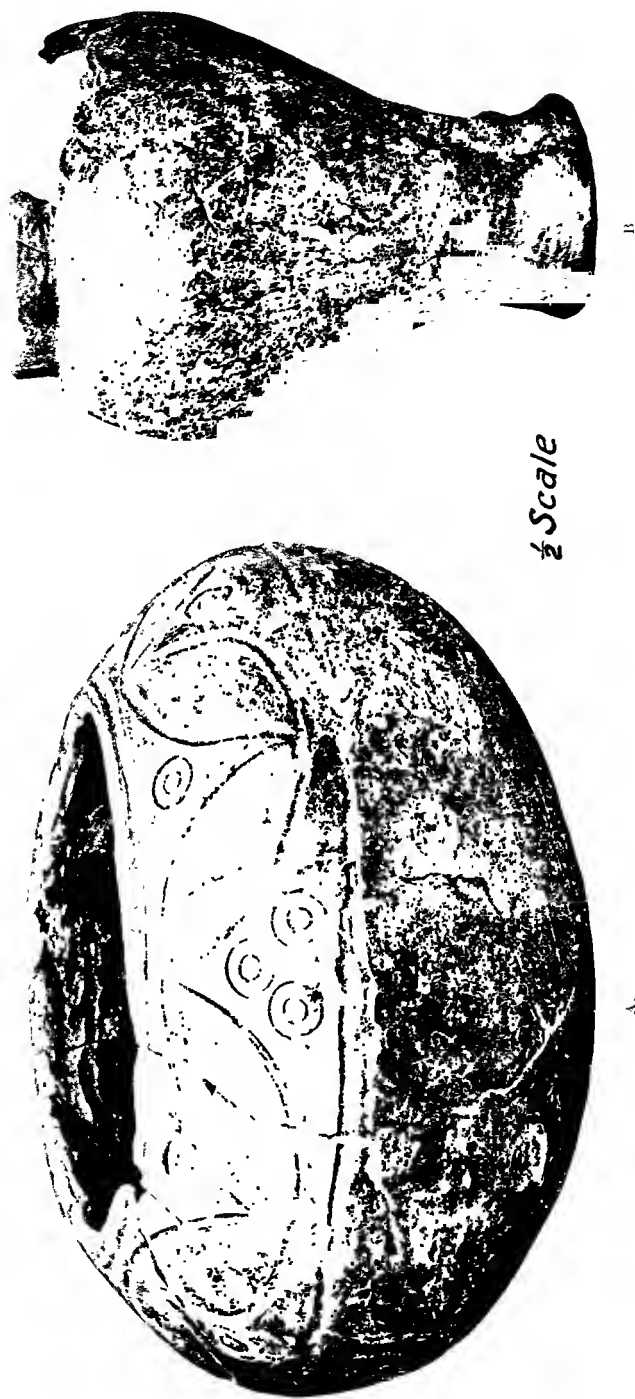


Fig. 8. POTTERY FROM RED HILL III., LANGENHOE, ESSEX.

Red Hill III., Langenhoe, was more productive of pottery, and this possessed much distinctive character, the greater part being of a cruder nature than that of any other mound yet explored. A large proportion of this pottery came from the natural hollow of the original salting surface over which the burnt earth had been raised. The almost complete bowl and the small pedestal vase were both found in the mud of this hollow, and these having been skilfully restored by Mr. A. G. Wright, now appear as shown in the illustrations* Figs. 8 and 8*. The bowl is very remarkable and has been strikingly modelled on the form of the bronze vessels of this period. Its shape is one that is not produced naturally by 'throwing,' although it has undoubtedly been made on the potter's wheel, but has received elaborate after-manipulation

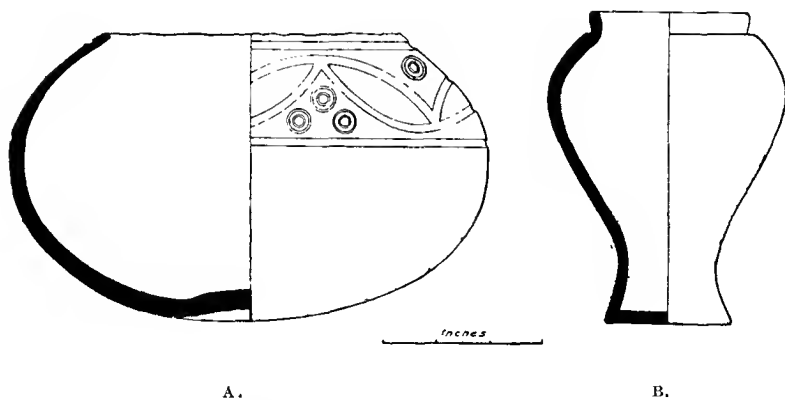


Fig. 8* POTTERY FROM RED HILL III. LANGENHOE, ESSEX.

by hand, having its base indented and its surface smoothed and burnished, this latter having been performed without the aid of the lathe though probably worked on some primitive turn-table.

The same lack of mechanical aid is also apparent in the decoration as far as the horizontal grooves bounding the ornamented upper portion are concerned, these having been executed with some difficulty, though the semi-circles are more regular and have been struck with the compass. The small double circles have been neatly impressed with a tool formed from a hollow stick or bone. Pottery of this character has been discovered in the Lake Dwelling at Glastonbury, and similar

* Mr. Wright has also kindly supplied the photographs of these objects and the sectional drawings

ornament appears on some urns discovered in Northamptonshire.* Rosettes formed of three impressed circles have occurred on a fragment of pottery found at Yarnton, Oxon.† The mouth of this bowl is abraded all round, and it is probable that it originally had a small everted rim.

The pedestalled urn is of much inferior manufacture both in material and potting, the paste being of a very poor mixture, containing lumps of flint, one large piece of which is accountable for the protuberance near the base, showing on the right-hand side of the photograph. It appeared to have been thrown with other rubbish into the hole, it being imperfect and in fragments. Its condition when found was so bad and the edges thickly encrusted with the deposit of iron washed from the red earth above, that its restoration has been no easy task.

The fragment of cordoned ware (fig. 9 [11]) came from the same region as these pots, while the similar piece (fig. 9 [14]) was just above in the red earth and forms a connecting link between the two horizons. As stated above many pieces of briquetage of a different character from that in the red earth (fig. 18) were found in the mud containing these pots, and give reason for supposing that some little period of time separated the filling of the hole and the deposition of the burnt earth. The cordons on the lower fragment have been produced partly by the pressure of the finger from the inside during 'throwing,' and the grooves thus formed on the exterior surface have been accentuated by subsequent burnishing, while in the case of the fragment from the higher horizon the cordons have been formed after the vessel had become 'green hard' by lathing the outside surface, the whole of which has been carefully tooled.

The cruder class of pottery, however, is not confined to the lowest portion of the mound as many pieces such as fig. 9 (3, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 12) occurred at various depths throughout the red earth, and there was nothing to indicate that the mass was not fairly homogeneous, and that no great time elapsed while it was deposited.

Although no doubt made on the wheel, some of these fragments, as well as the small pedestalled vase, are of so rough a description as to appear little better than the hand-made pottery of an earlier age. No instance of the beaded base occurred in No. III., and this feature is essentially one that is produced by means of the lathe, it can however be simulated

* Victoria History of Northamptonshire, i. 152.

† British Museum *Guide to Early Iron Age*, p. 10, fig. 137.

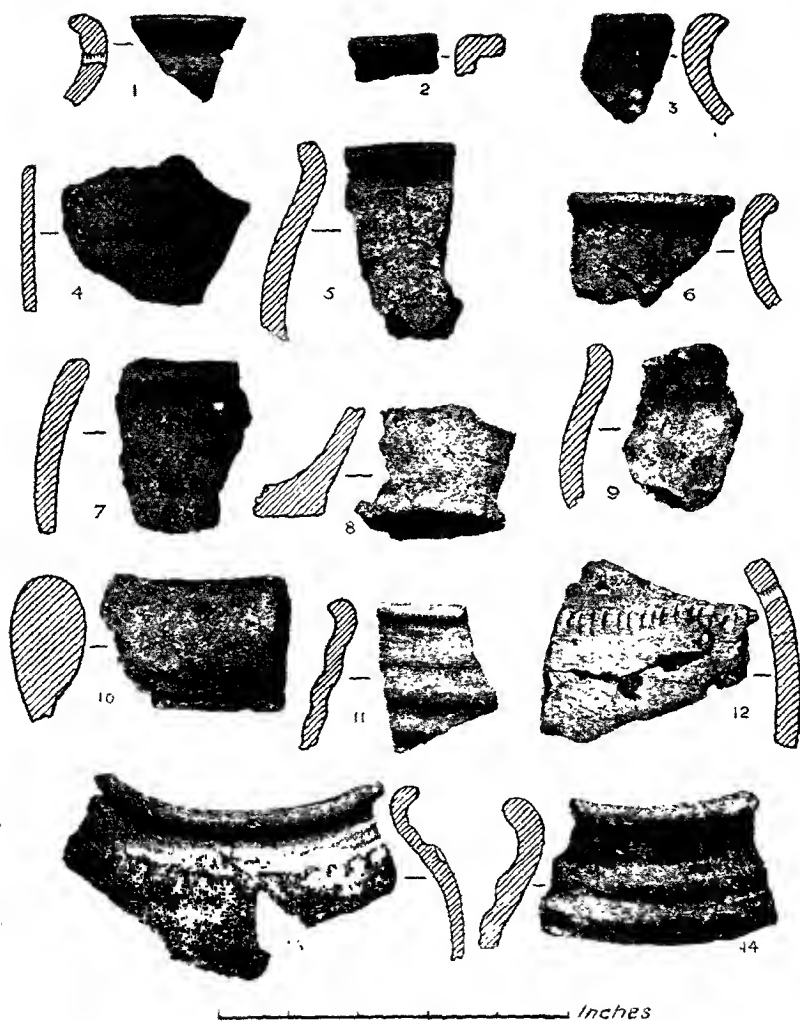
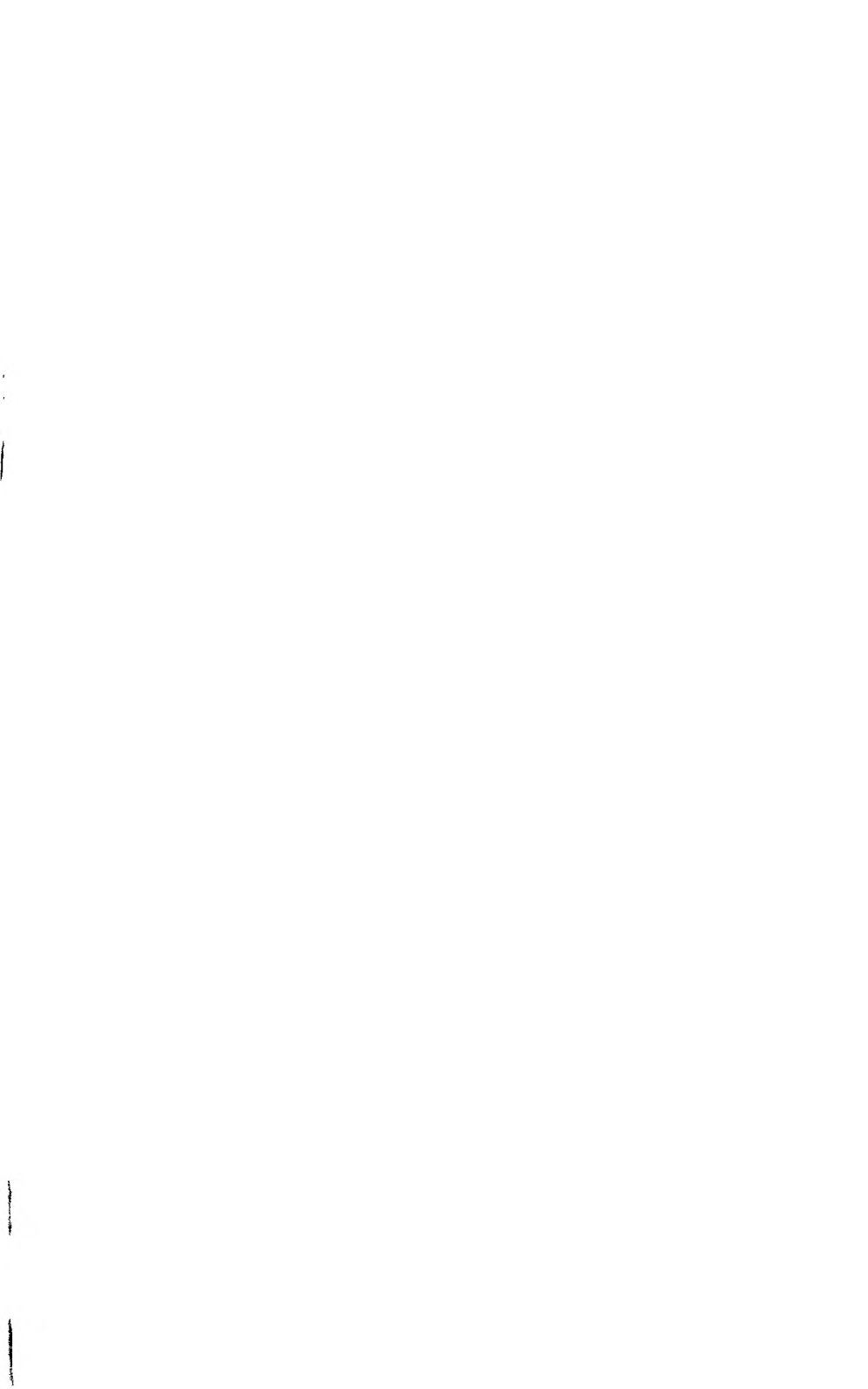


Fig. 9 POTTERY FROM RED HILL III (FANGSHAN, ESSEX).



by laborious hand tooling as on that found in No. I. (fig. 7 [5]).

From both these sites (Nos. I. and III.) the higher class of wares is singularly absent and with the exception of the cordoned fragment (fig. 9 [14]) and possibly the small piece of everted rim (fig. 9 [1]), the lathe seems not to have been employed.

A characteristic form (fig. 9 [13]) is represented which has the everted rim and the double curve in the neck, while the shoulder is ornamented with finger-nail marks. Another well-known class of pot is evidenced by the fragment (fig. 9 [4]) which has the burnished diagonal lines forming the 'trellis' or 'lattice' pattern.

The heavy roll rim (fig. 9 [10]) is generally assigned to the first century A.D., but this was found by me on the surface before excavations had commenced, and its much weathered condition shows that it had long lain in this position, and can hardly therefore invalidate the evidence of all the pottery found in the mound itself, which suggests a somewhat earlier date.

Mound VI., Langenhoe, was singularly devoid of pottery; but among the few fragments that occurred was one with a well turned beaded base (fig. 7 [11]), and a piece of large pot having two rivet holes, the surface of which has been skillfully smoothed and burnished by lathing (fig. 7 [12]). A piece of mediæval pottery of hard gritty paste and with the sagging base (fig. 7 [10]), was found in the filling of the ditch, but this in no way affects the age of the mound, as the ditch has been repeatedly cleansed, and its formation may have been long subsequent to the deposition of the red earth.

At Red Hill X., Goldhanger, a good selection of pottery was obtained, although, considering the large amount of soil excavated, it only occurred in very small proportions. Some very interesting examples were found which show generally a much greater skill in manufacture, a higher development of form and a larger size of vessel than was the case at Langenhoe.

A very high degree of excellence had been obtained in the graceful curves and regular polished surface of the vessel to which the large fragment represented in fig. 10 [5] belonged. It is only a portion of the upper part, the neck having the characteristic double curve. It measured $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth and it was probably a bowl or tazza, supported on a pedestalled foot, similar in form to one of a group found at Little Hallingbury, most of which have been destroyed.*

Fig. 10 [8], also is one of several fragments of a large

* *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society*, 2nd Series, ix. 348, No. 3 in plate.

vase which measured 8 inches across the mouth. Its rim and neck have been shaped and polished by lathing, but the shoulder has been combed with horizontal lines on the surface simply produced by throwing on the wheel. The tool used appears to have been about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, with irregular teeth, while intervals of the surface have been left between the comb-marks. The lower portion of the pot remaining is the ordinary surface uncombed.

A pot of unusual shape is shown by the portion represented in fig. 10 [6], of which sufficient was found to give the entire form. It is cup-shaped, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The upper portion is divided into two broad bands by narrow beaded cordons, the lower band being ornamented with diagonal burnished lines. It is drawn in at the foot, the base having a slightly marked bead on the edge.

The small grey pot (fig. 10 [7]), has less of the Late-Celtic character, being of a continuous flowing outline, while the base is flat and solid.

Several instances of the beaded base occurred (fig. 10 [4 and 10]), and one fragment of a sub-carinated form is shown (fig. 10 [1]), the lip and shoulder having been turned, while the lower part has been subsequently roughened with applied grass and clay.

A connecting link with the Langenhoe pottery is provided by the piece of cordoned pot (fig. 10 [3]), which compares very closely with that represented in fig. 9 [4].

It might be straining the evidence too far to claim that the character of the pottery from these various sites represents difference in time, as of course this may be due merely to local variation.

It is, however, noteworthy that a fragment of the red-glazed ware, usually known as Samian, was among the finds at Goldhanger, and this was well down in the red earth. It is of an exceptionally brilliant glaze, and in the opinion of Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., of the British Museum, is Arretine ware, and may date from about 50 B.C. to 50 A.D. It is sufficient perhaps to point out the characteristic features denoting the various sites and leave the question of chronology until more is definitely known of this subject. A great advance has been made in this direction during the last few years, and further study of the associated groups from Essex in the Colchester Museum and elsewhere, in conjunction with other discoveries that may occur in the future, will probably do much to throw light on this matter. Such variations as I have endeavoured to point out may then be shown to have more significance.



Fig. 10. POTTERY FROM RED HILL, X. GOLDHANGER, ESSEX.



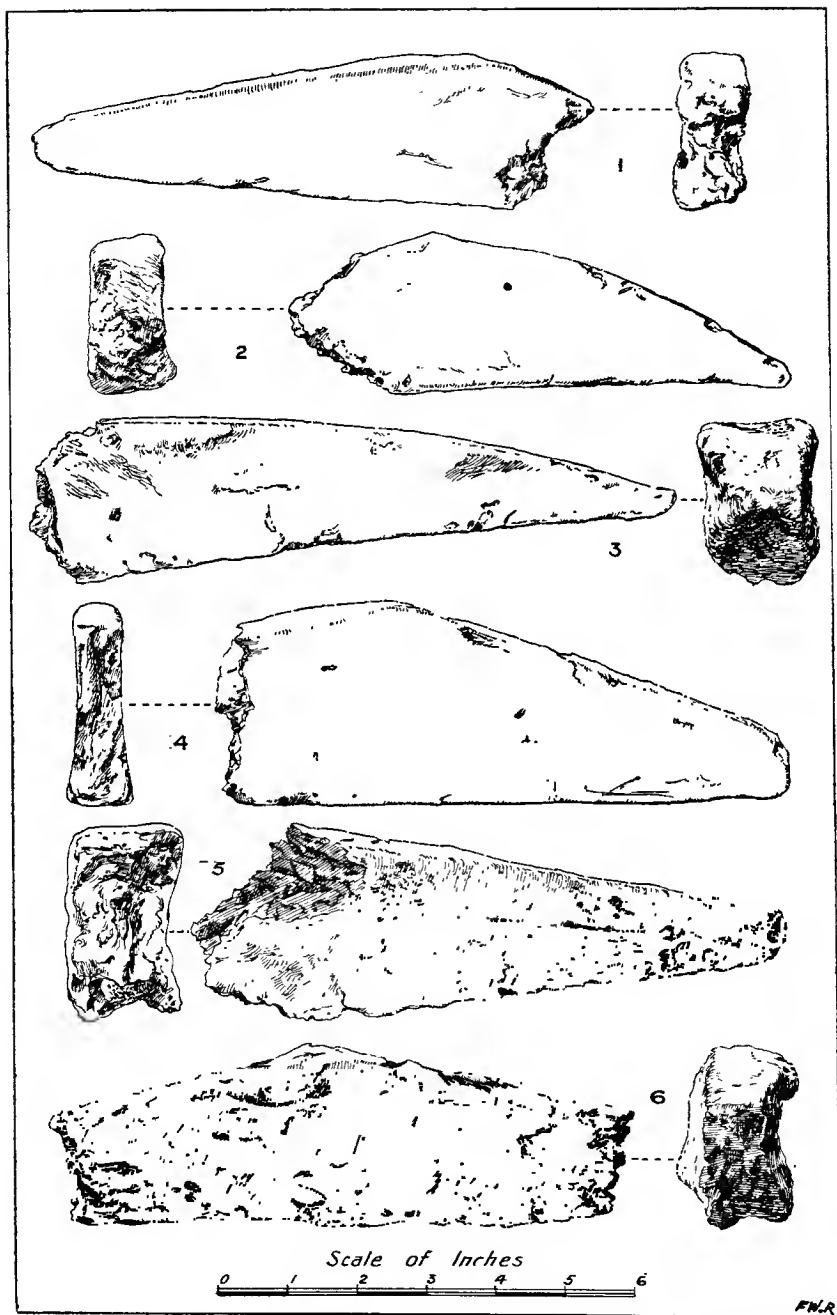


Fig. 11. FIRE-BARS FROM ESSEX RED HILLS.

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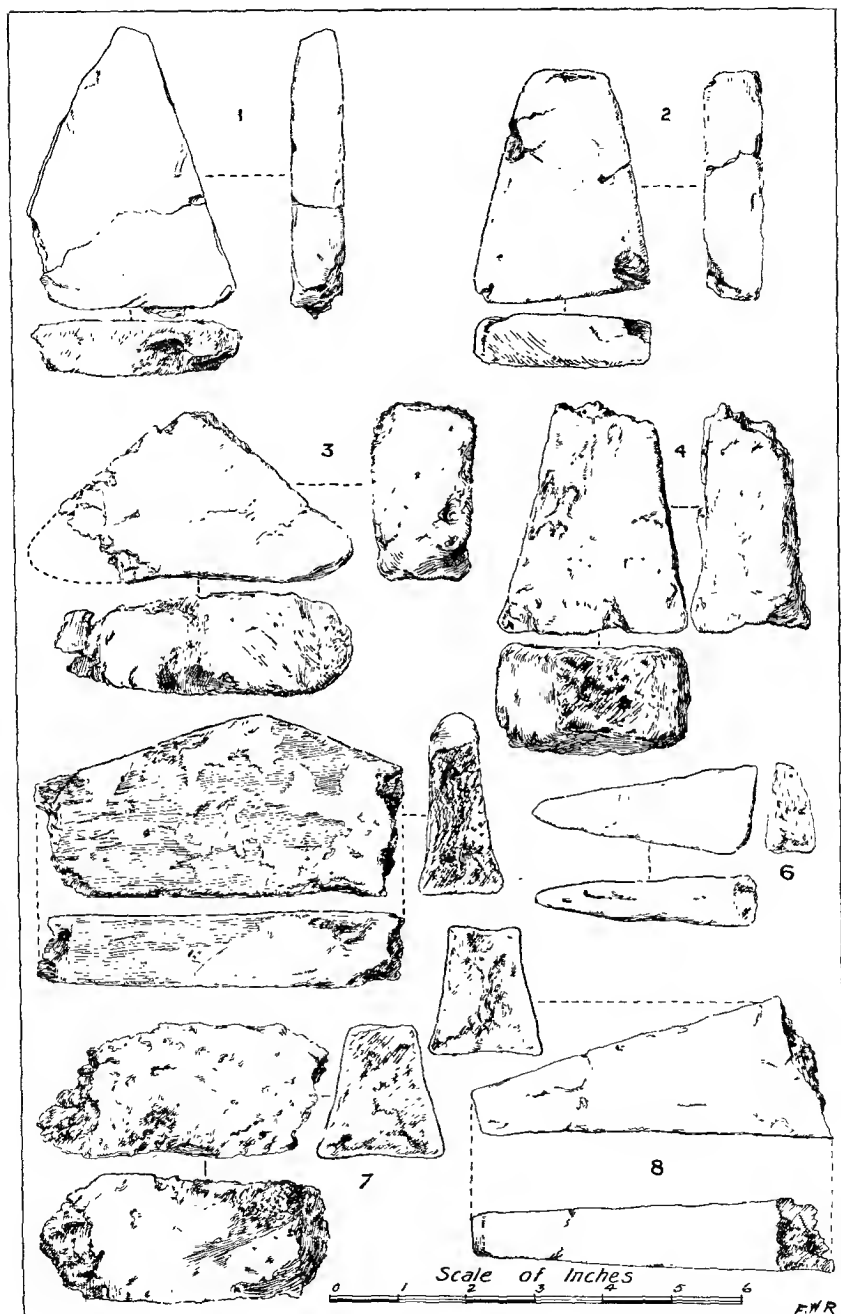


Fig. 12. WEDGYS AND FIRE-BARS FROM ESSEX RED HILLS.

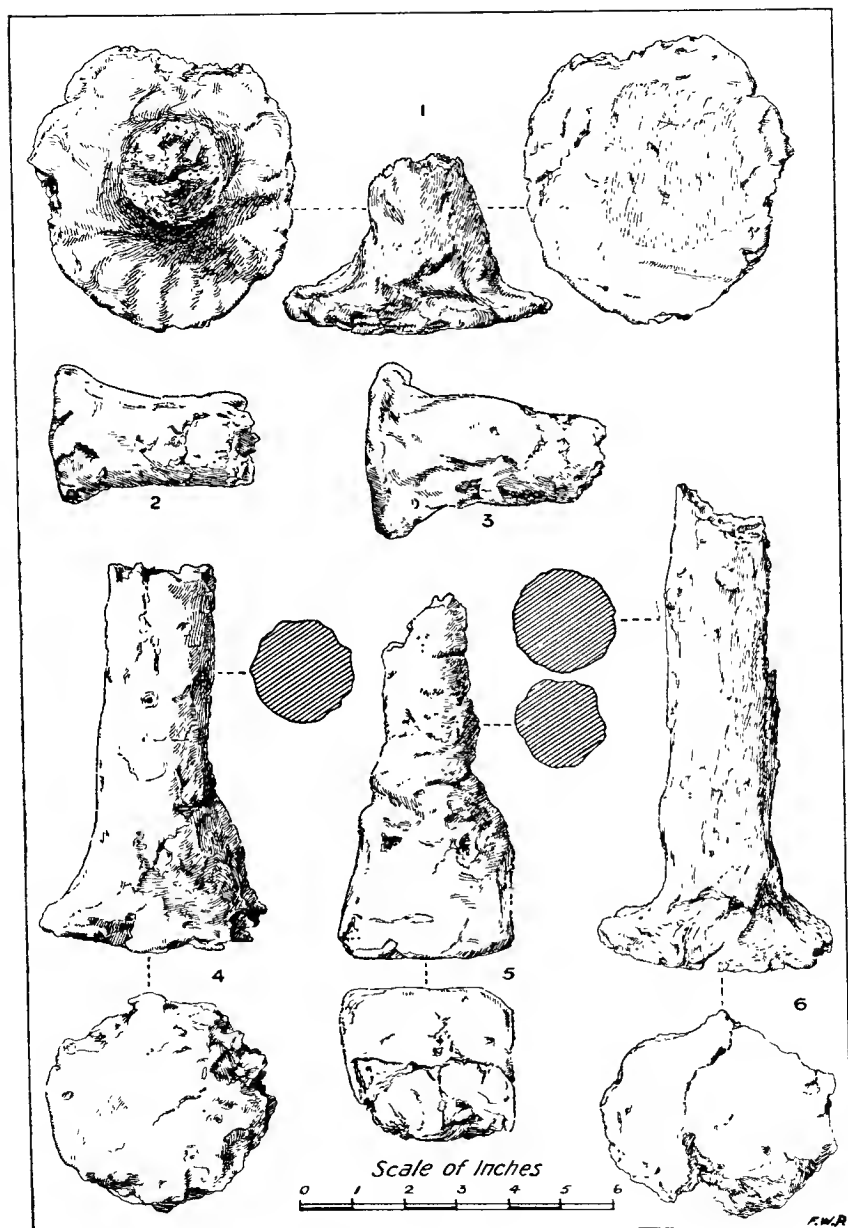


Fig. 13. FRAGMENTS OF PIEDESTALS FROM RED HILL N., GOLDHANGER, ESSEX.

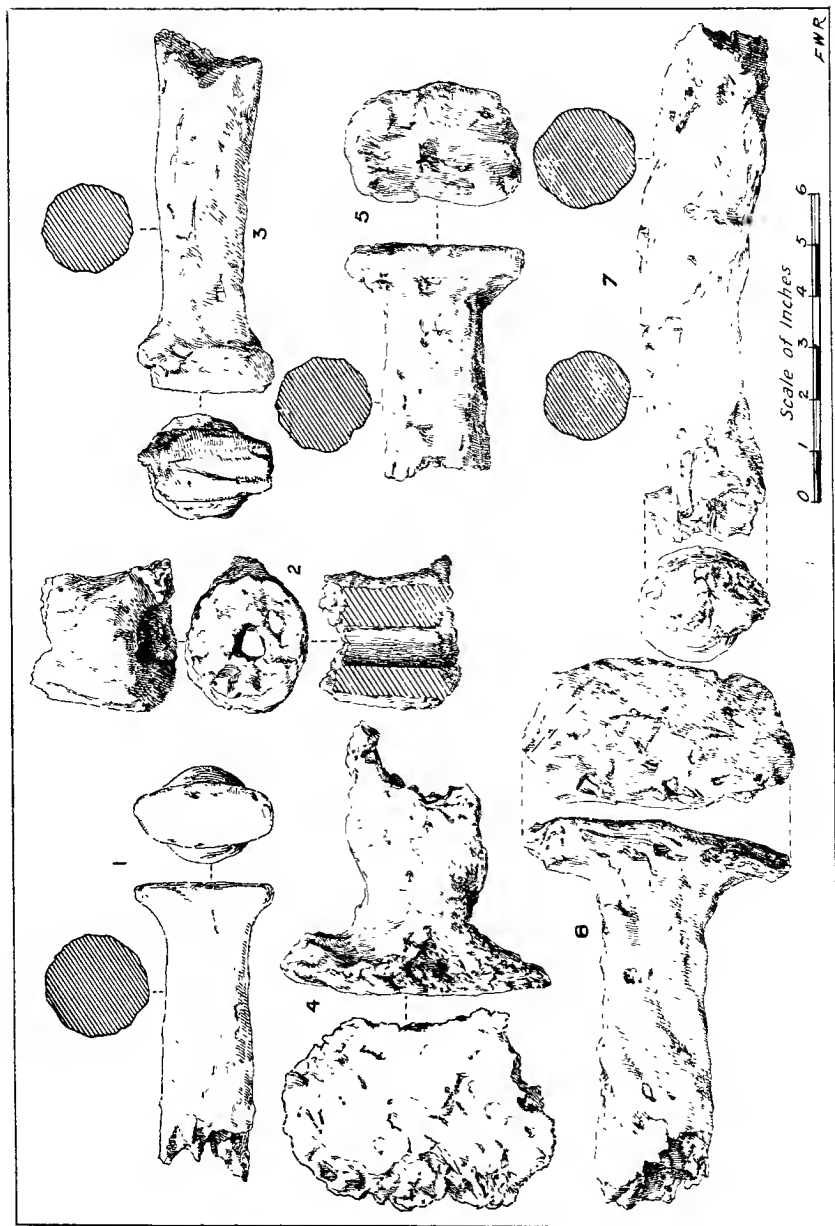


Fig. 14. T-PIECES FROM RED HILL, N. GOLDHANGER, ESSEX.

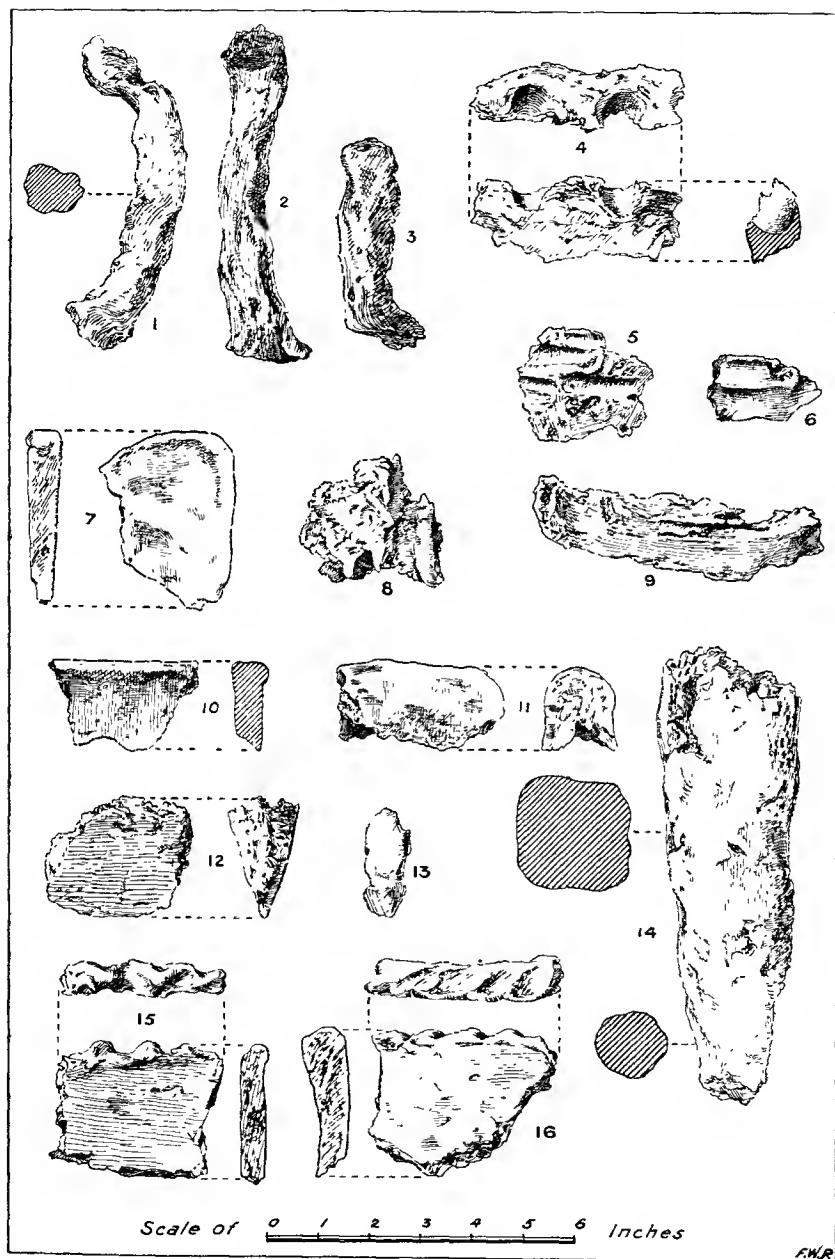


Fig. 15. LUTING, ETC. FROM ESSEX RED HILLS.

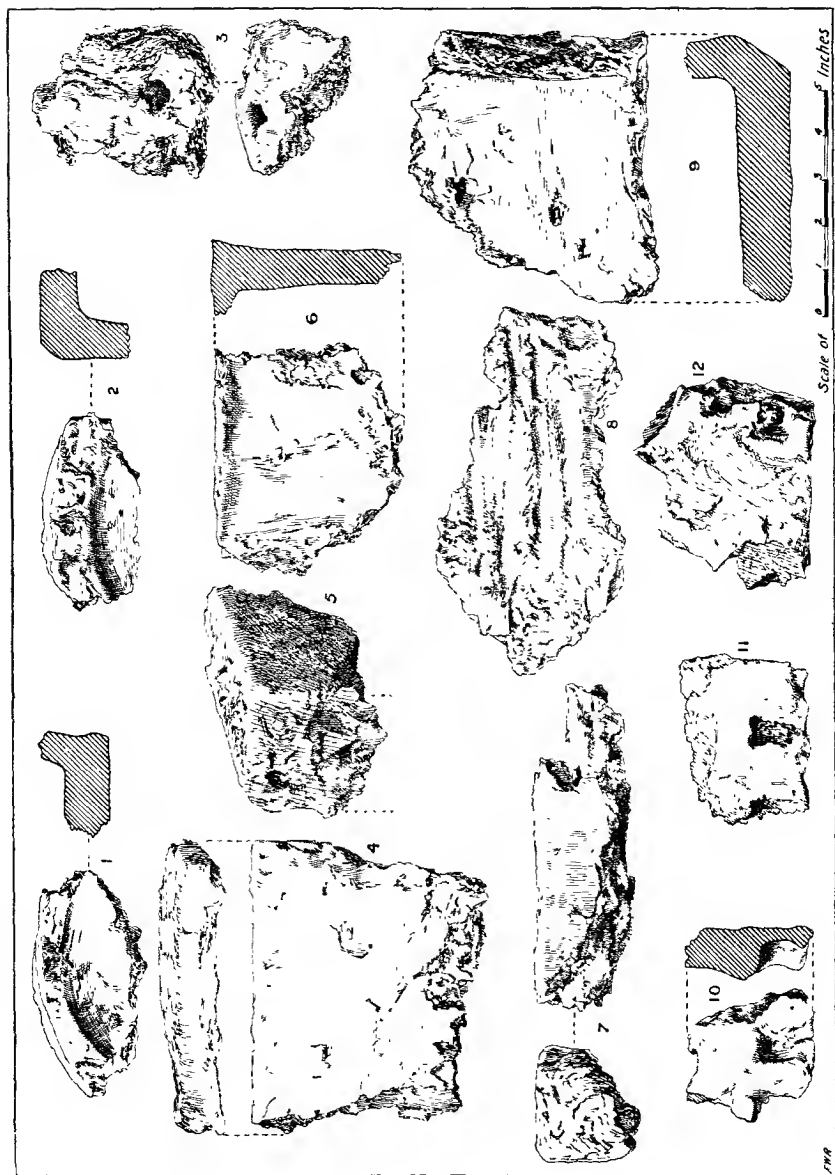


Fig. 16. LITING, SAGGER PORTIONS, ETC. FROM ESSEX RED HILLS

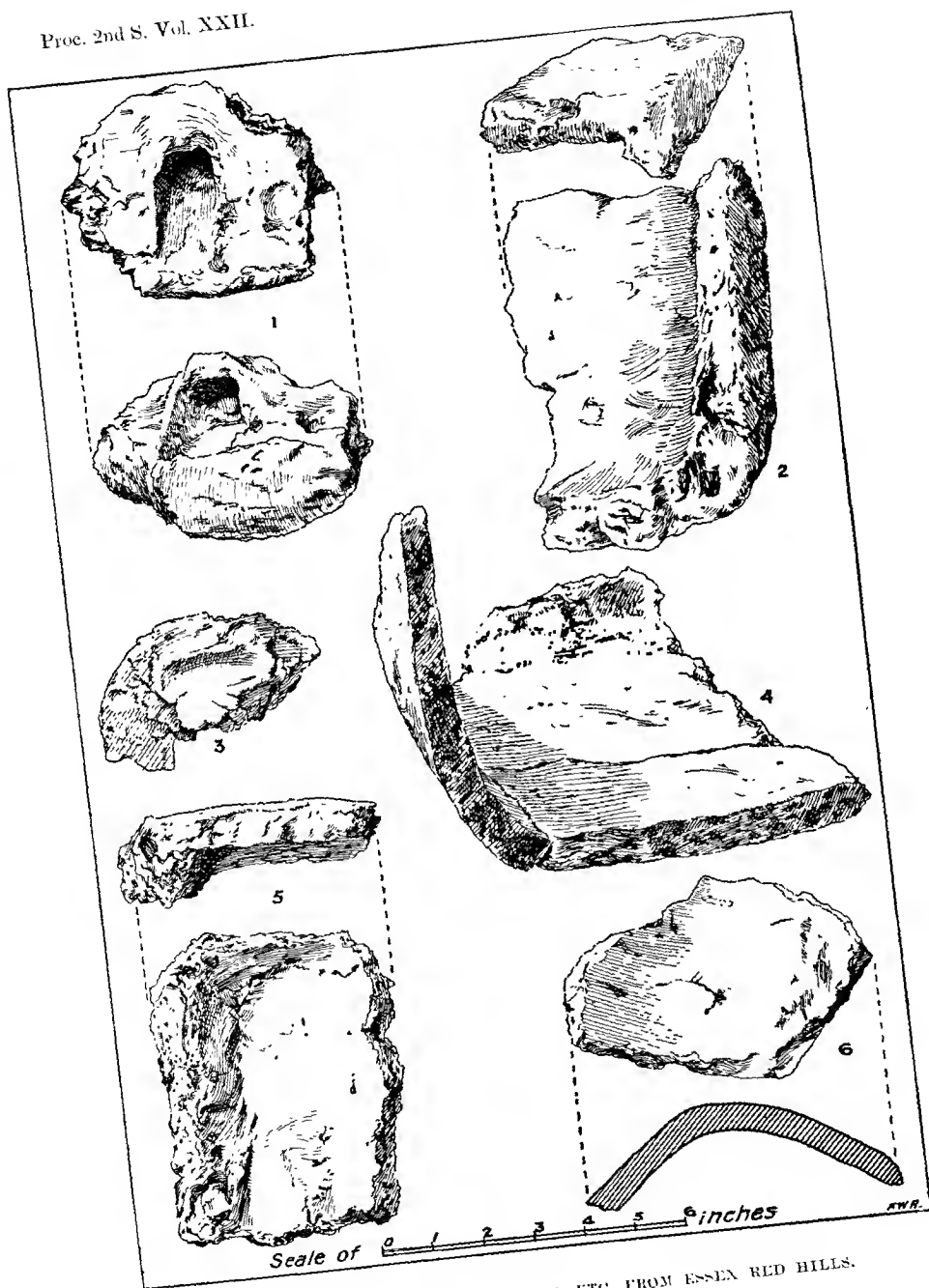


Fig. 17. LITHIC SAGGER PORTIONS, ETC. FROM ESSEX RED HILLS.

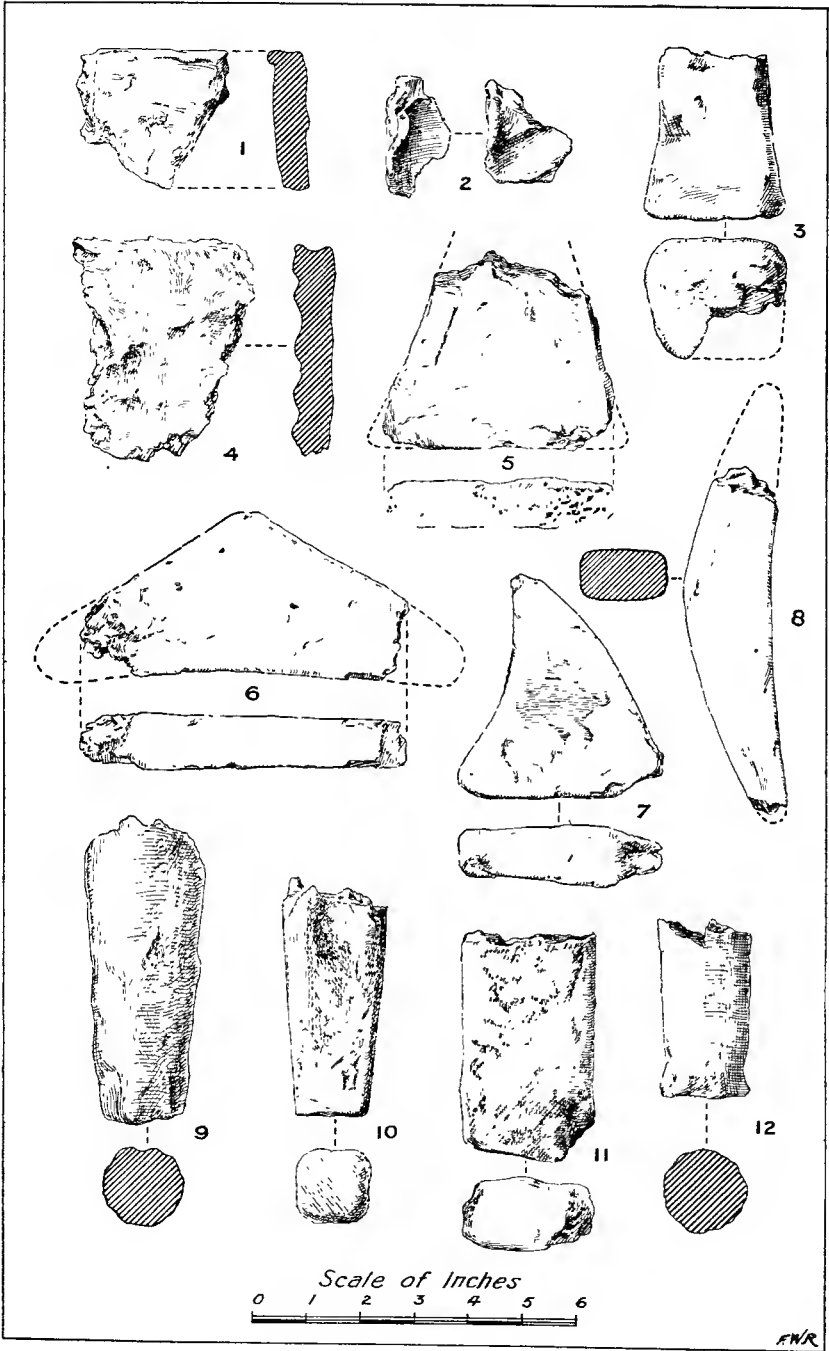


Fig 18. BRIQUETAGE FROM THE POT-HOLE BENEATH REDHILL III.,
LANGFORD, ESSEX.

Even if not evidence of actual difference of period, such distinctive characters at least point to the material of the mounds having had a varied locality of production.

A selection of the characteristic objects of briquetage will be found represented in figs. 11 to 18.

As regards the positions in which these objects occurred, some care was at first taken to keep them separated according to the levels of each foot of material, and those from Nos. I. and III. are so recorded in the references to the plates. This system has not been continued in the other cases, except temporarily during excavations, because of the evidently unstratified nature of the red soil that has so far been met with. In the case of No. III., however, this method led to some result, for although in the red earth the objects at all levels are of much the same description, there are distinct differences observable in those found in the clay mud beneath the mound. Not only did these objects differ somewhat in form, but they are more carefully made, and of a closer and finer material than those from the mound above. It was only, however, by obtaining a good series of these objects and by keeping them distinct that the variation of the two classes became apparent.

Typical examples of these lower objects are shown on fig. 18 and fig. 17 [3 and 6.] It is curious also that red earth does not appear to have been a residuum of the industry at this stage.

The comparison of the numbers and distribution of the three special forms, firebars, pedestals, and T-pieces, produces some interesting points as will be seen by the accompanying table.

	Firebars.	Pedestals.	T-Pieces.
Langenhoe I.	120	1	1
Langenhoe III.	175	...	1
Langenhoe VI.	20	...	3
Goldhanger X.	350	60*	50*

* Many pieces of circular bars which may have formed parts of either of these forms were also found.

The firebar form is the most constant, and in all cases occurs in about equal proportions to the amount of luting met with. Pedestals and T-pieces, however, vary very much in the two localities, both of these being abundant at Goldhanger, where pedestals are rather more numerous. At Langenhoe very few of either form were found, although instances of T-pieces occurred in all the mounds explored, but there was only one example of a pedestal. Among the lower objects from No. III. both these types are absent, but there were many bars or supports of unusual forms which may have served a similar purpose. (Fig. 18 [3, 9, 10, 11, and 12].)

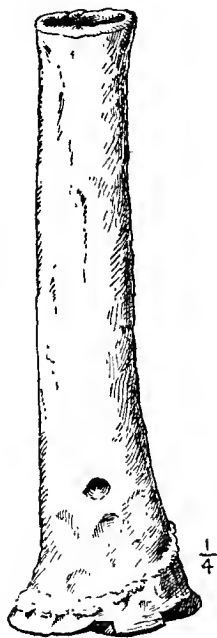


Fig. 19. TUBULAR OBJECT
FROM SIAM.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Report, Mr. C. H. Read pointed out that supports of similar shape to the pedestals had been found in ancient pottery kilns at Siam, and he also mentioned to me that there were several objects in the National Collection from sites other than the Essex Red Hills, but of similar description. These have since been shown to me by Mr. Reginald A. Smith, and a short account of them may be of value.

The pedestal shape supports from Siam have little in common with the Red Hill objects, except their general form. This, however, is sufficiently suggestive of a possible use of pedestals if, in the absence of spoilt pottery, it is thought probable that the materials of which Red Hills are composed may be refuse of pottery manufacture. The following note on these objects has been supplied by Mr. R. L. Hobson:

‘The tubular supports were found on the site of the old potteries situated a few miles north of the ruins of ancient Sawankalok, on the river Menam Yorne, Siam. Though no definite records exist of the period when these potteries were active, there is reason to suppose that they existed in the eleventh century, and were still working as late as the seventeenth century. The wasters, of which large quantities were found around the kilns, consist of a kind of semi-porcelain or stoneware with a pale-green celadon glaze, grey stoneware, with dark-brown treacly glaze and reddish brown unglazed

ware. The celadon appears in far the largest proportion; in fact, one whole batch of kilns seems to have produced nothing else.

Among the wasters were a large number of tubular supports varying in length from $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. To describe a typical specimen (fig. 19): a tubular object 13 inches long, with flat spreading base 4 inches across, the sides tapering upwards, made on the wheel, coarse stoneware with splashes of accidental glaze acquired in the kiln, hollow, with a vent-hole about 3 inches above the base and a number of depressions made with the thumb in the lower part.

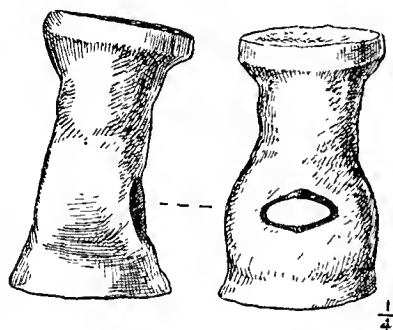


Fig 20. CLAY OBJECT FOUND AT COLCHESTER.

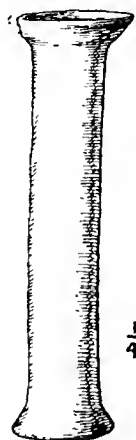


Fig. 21. CLAY BAR FROM TREBNITZ, SAXONY.

The use of these objects is put beyond doubt by the appearance of a rough ring under the base of many of the pots, showing the point of contact between the base of the vessel and the top of the tubular support. In some instances the rings have actually been found to fit the tops of particular supports.'

Passing to more definitely analogous examples of Red Hill objects, there is one which may be a variety of pedestal, and which has a distinct local interest as it is said to have been found at Colchester (fig. 20). It is 6 inches high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the base.

The lower part of the stem is swelled out on either side to allow of its being pierced with a lozenge-shaped hole $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by 1 inch high. The top is spread out into a flat slightly inclining table $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. It is made of a fine, close,

gritty material without any admixture of grass, and is of superior manufacture to any of the forms found in the Red Hills.

Perhaps the most striking and suggestive example in the National Collection is a clay bar from Trebnitz (fig. 21). Its shaft is circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, and both ends are spread out to a diameter of 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. Its length is 9 inches, and it closely resembles the Red Hill pedestals both in shape and material. One of the ends is slightly cupped, in which respect it agrees with the Upchurch pedestals. There is also a portion of another from Hallé of similar shape, but broken across the shaft, as are all those from the Red Hills. Little is at present known regarding these German examples, but the bar from Trebnitz is important as a suggestion for the complete form of the pedestal, and probably also the T-piece.

From Oundle, Northants, is a perfect claybar, $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches

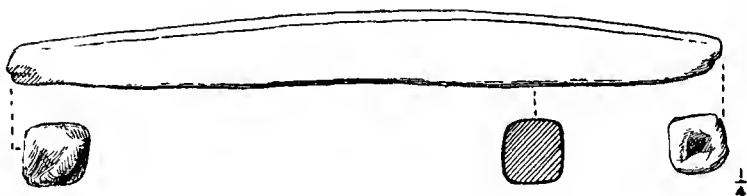


Fig. 22. CLAY BAR FROM OUNDLE, NORTHANTS.

long (fig. 22), of tapering form, very similar to the Red Hill firebars, but showing local differences in the method of its shaping and the material of which it is made, being of a fine hard clay much mixed with small flint grains, and it bears no grass marks. In many respects it more nearly resembles the character of the firebars which Mr. Wilmer has recently found in Brittany and are described below.

Firebars bearing a closer resemblance to the Red Hill types are represented by specimens from West Dereham, Norfolk, and Limbury, Leagrave, Beds.

From the former are two portions of bars together with a piece of burnt clay $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick which appears to have formed part of a floor.

With these objects are some fragments of Romano-British pottery and portions of a hollow flue-tile, but there is no evidence that the objects were associated.

The specimens from Leagrave are two portions of firebars

of square section, similar to those of West Dereham and the types represented on fig. 11 [5], and fig. 12 [7 and 8], together with some pottery of the Roman period.

These objects were presented to the museum by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, who in reply to my inquiries sent me fifteen specimens of similar bar portions and some pottery for the Committee's collection, together with the following particulars:

'These bars were found in Waulud's Bank at Leagrave, a British Camp, afterwards occupied by the Romans, etc. Roman kilns, broken Roman pottery and complete cinerary urns with cremations, were found with or very near the bars, as well as two extended skeletons and a skull of a third.

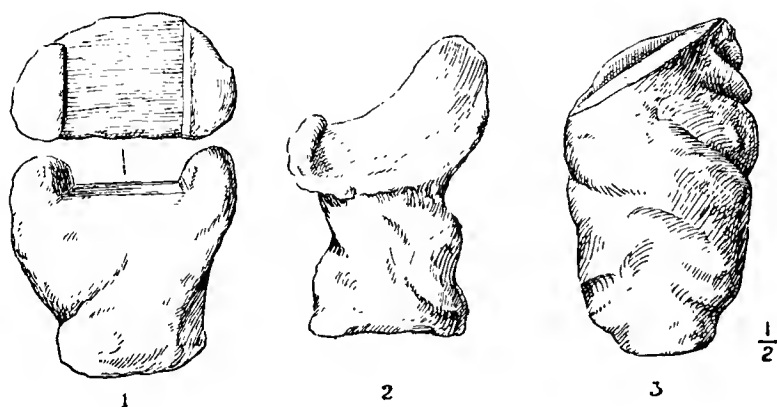


Fig. 23. HAND-BRICKS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

With these things were large masses of the finest possible prepared clay, for the very finest buff-coloured pottery.

The soil is alluvium (it is close to the source of the Lea) with many stones, especially on the east side, which represent the destruction and transportation of the Great Jurassic Boulder-Clay.

Many neolithic celts and a great many arrow-heads, scrapers, etc., have been found by myself in, and close to this camp, as well as two crouched skeletons with bronze pins, etc.*

In reply to further inquiries respecting the connexion of the pottery kilns and the bars, and as to whether other forms of briquetage occurred, Mr. Smith says:

'Burnt clay bars and Roman remains near Waulud's Bank

* *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd. S. xxi. 59.

are common. I have seen scores of Roman waste trenches turned out with quantities of pottery, but I have only seen the bars at Leagrave and with very little pottery.'

These bars both from West Dereham and Leagrave are of a light buff colour, in which respect only they differ from the Essex specimens which are mostly red.

Another class of object which has a general resemblance to the briquetage of the Red Hills is the hand-brick (fig. 23), but

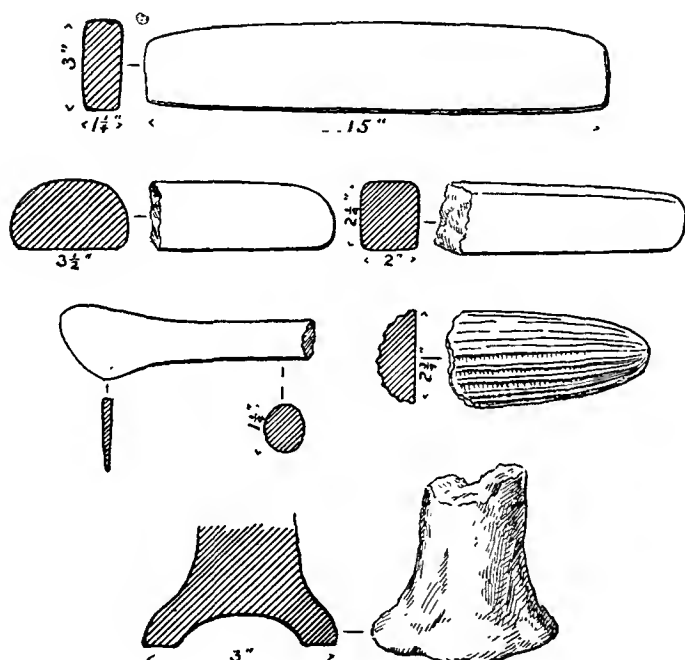


Fig. 24. OBJECTS FROM THE UPCHURCH MARSHES IN THE ROCHESTER MUSEUM.

so far as I am aware, no specimen of a hand-brick has ever been found in a Red Hill. The form that most nearly compares with it is the handle (fig. 15 [1, 2, and 3]), but the two appear to be quite distinct both in shape and intention. It is generally supposed that hand-bricks were used in supporting pottery in the kiln, but beyond the vague association, such as at Upchurch and Leagrave, there seems to be no definite record of either hand-bricks or Red Hill objects having been found in this connection.

In the Norwich Museum there is a large piece of flat burnt clay about 9 inches by 7 inches, and 2 inches thick, having a close resemblance to some of the flat pieces of luting from the Red Hills. This is stated to have come with "the remnants of a smother kiln from Caistor near Yarmouth."* The pottery of the same find is of a similar character to that of the associated ware of the Red Hills, and with this is a black pot that has been fused by overburning and "sat down."

At Colchester, which is in a district abounding in Red Hills, no instance of a true Red Hill object seems to have occurred. Pottery was extensively made at Colchester during the late-Celtic and Roman periods, and the kilns have been discovered and investigated, yet there is no record of these briquetage objects having been employed. Although in many places such rough, ill-formed things may have been overlooked and disregarded, such can hardly be the case at Colchester, where Dr. Laver would have readily recognised such objects with which he was thoroughly familiar.

Reference has already been made in the Report to briquetage from the Upchurch Marshes (fig. 24).† Little is known of the conditions under which they were found, but their occurrence in the neighbourhood of the great pottery sites, makes it desirable that the investigation should be carried to this district.

Although the larger number of briquetage objects are found in estuarine positions, exceptions to this rule are provided by those from Limbury Legrave, and West Dereham, and possibly by those of Peterborough and Oundle.

On other parts of the coast, mounds are found similarly situated to those of the Essex Red Hills, and which are said to be of like character. There are a great many on the marshes of Lincolnshire, these being known locally as Salterns. Through the kindness of the Rev. T. Longley, Rector of Conisbrough, I have recently had an opportunity of visiting some of those in the district of North Somercoates and Grainthorpe, near Saltfleet.

In general form and arrangement these mounds differ from the Red Hills, having distinct marks of construction, there being numerous trenches and bowl-shaped depressions showing on the surface, although these are to a great extent buried in blown sand. Like Red Hills, however, they consist largely of burnt material, though a large proportion of this is black ashes and slag, and though burnt earth and clay occur, these, judging

* *Norfolk Archaeology*, iv. 352, vi. 119.

† *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd S. ii. 238.

from a superficial examination, appear to be in smaller quantities.

The following is Mr. Longley's description of the Salterns examined by him: ' . . . many of these mounds are to be found in Marshchapel and Grainthorpe--always in proximity to one or other of the sea banks, and on the side of the bank nearest to the sea. They vary considerably in size, and in most cases the appearance of the mounds has evidently been altered first by tidal causes and afterwards by ploughing and levelling. In one case, however, where none of these causes seemed to have been in operation, the mound, which was circular in shape, stood out from the surrounding level to a height of about 5 or 6 feet, the top being saucer-shaped with a dip of about 2 feet 6 inches, and measuring 21 feet across from brim to brim. On digging into this depression I found a kind of pan about 12 inches thick following roughly the curvature of the outer surface, and formed apparently of puddled clay, which on the underside had certainly been exposed to the action of fire, being quite vitreous in some places. That this was not an isolated case is shown by the fact that I have met with various men who in ploughing these mounds have turned up pieces of similar pans.'*

Mr. Longley holds the opinion that these mounds are old salt works, and refers to some at Waynfleet which he says "are disposed in what may be roughly called a 'gridiron' pattern," which he compares with the plan of the Saltz garten at Capo d'Istria.†

He goes on to say: "Elsewhere, however, the general plan seems to have included a large reservoir communicating with the sea by means of a channel provided with a sluice, and in some cases with a short length of sea bank as a breakwater. In this the water would be stored and allowed to settle and concentrate to a certain extent. Alongside this was the circular mould or pan, to which the brine would be conveyed and evaporated probably by artificial heat. This alone would account for the marks of fire action on the under side of the pan, and also for the clinkers which are always found scattered about, especially near the foot of the mound."

Bishop Trollope who examined some of these mounds near Letly ‡ considered the depressions to be hut-circles of ante-Roman date, and says they are generally nearly circular, but sometimes oval. In one which was dug into, a puddled floor about 5 feet in diameter was found, which was burnt and

* *Louth Advertiser*. April 7th, 1900

† *Encyclopædia Britannica*, vol. xxxi. p. 229.

‡ *Lincolnshire Diocesan Architectural Society's Report*, xiv. 229.

vitrified. This he concluded was owing to its having served as a hearth.

Mr. Longley admits that his digging revealed no traces of a furnace or flues beneath the puddled surface, but thinks his digging was insufficient to be conclusive on this point.

The burnt clay, of which Mr. Longley has a number of large pieces as the result of his digging, is very hard and thick, of a bright red colour, and bears plentiful impressions of the long, tough grass which grows so abundantly on the sand dunes of the Lincolnshire coast.

I picked up also several pieces of softer, thinner, burnt clay, more like the luting of the Essex Red Hills, and this contained grass of a similar description. Some pottery shown me, which was said to have come from the Salterns, was of a very mixed character, ranging from the Bronze Age to seventeenth or eighteenth century salt-glazed stoneware.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Longley's speculations as to the Lincoln Salterns being the site of salt works, the evident construction in the mounds, at least, provides him with more basis for his theory than can be found in Red Hills, to support those who have advanced the same hypothesis to explain the Essex mounds.

Further examination of the Salterns, which seem to offer so many definite data, might do much to explain their purpose, and incidentally serve to elucidate the mystery in which Red Hills are involved.

REFERENCE TO ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 7. Pottery from Langenhoe, Red Hill 1.

1. Rim of black ware. Depth 1 foot.
2. Rim of red ware with impress of finger point on inner edge. Depth 1 foot.
3. Rim of red ware. Depth 3 feet 6 inches.
4. Rim of black ware. Depth 2 feet.
5. Base with beaded edge, red ware. Depth 1 foot.
6. Rim of black ware. Depth 3 feet.
7. Rim of black ware, sub-carinated form, with shallow cordons. Depth 1 foot.
8. Base, flat, solid form, black inside, red outside. Depth 2 feet.
9. Dark grey ware ornamented with horizontal grooves. Depth 1 foot.

Fig. 7. Red Hill VI.

10. Dark grey ware with sagging base. (Medieval) South Ditch.
11. Beaded base of black ware. South Ditch.
12. Black ware, having two rivet-holes. Depth 3 feet.

Fig. 8. Pottery from Red Hill III., Langenhoe.

Bowl of black ware and grey pedestalled vase found in the rill-hollow or pot-hole beneath the red earth.

Fig. 9. Pottery from Red Hill III., Langenhoe.

1. Rim of grey ware having a rivet hole. Depth 5 feet
2. Rim of dark brown ware. Depth 4 feet
3. Rim of black ware. Depth 5 feet.
4. Dark grey with burnished lattice pattern. Depth 5 feet.
5. Rim of crude red-brown ware, black inside. Depth 2 feet.
6. Rim of red ware. Depth 2 feet.
7. Rim of crude, red-brown ware. Depth 1 foot
8. Base of dark brown ware. Depth 4 feet.
9. Rim of crude, partly black and red ware, notched with the finger-nail on rim edge. Depth 3 feet.
10. Heavy roll rim of coarse grey ware. Surface.
11. Rim of cordoned grey ware. Depth 6 feet.
12. Crude grey ware, ornamented with the finger-nail, and having two rivet holes. Depth 4 feet.
13. Rim of black ware, ornamented on the shoulder with finger-nail notches. Depth 5 feet.
14. Rim of cordoned black ware. Depth 5 feet.

Fig. 10. Pottery from Red Hill X., Goldhanger.

1. Fragment of black, sub-carinated pot, with rim. Upper portion above shoulder finished by lathing. Depth 5 feet.
2. Portion of black-brown bowl, with slightly everted rim and having on the upper part a broad, shallow cordon formed by two deep grooves.
3. Rim of cordoned grey ware. Depth 5 feet.
4. Portion of lower part of carinated, black pot, with beaded base.
5. Piece of the upper part of thin well-made bowl or tazza. Rim everted, the neck has a double curve and is divided from the shoulder by a fillet. The upper part to just below the shoulder burnished to a brilliant black. Depth 2 feet 6 inches.
6. Portion of a black-brown pot of unusual form. The upper part is divided into two broad bands by narrow cordons. The lower band is ornamented with diagonal burnished lines. The base has a slightly marked beaded edge.

7. Portion of a small grey pot with everted rim and plain solid base.
8. Fragment of a large black vase, with everted rim and burnished neck. The shoulder has been scored with a narrow comb-tool.
9. Fragment of black ware, with bulging shoulder ornamented with finger nail marks.
10. Portion of beaded base of black ware.

REFERENCE TO PLATES OF BRUQUETAGE OBJECTS.

Fig. 11. Firebars.

1.	Red Hill III.	Langenhoe.	Depth 3 feet.
2.	„ X.	„	„ 4 „
3.	„ X.	Goldhanger.	Section X.
4.	„ X.	„	„ A.
5.	„ X.	„	„ B.
6.	„ X.	„	„ J.

Fig. 12.

1.	Wedge, Red Hill III.	Langenhoe.	Depth 3 feet.
2.	„ „ VI.	„	Section G.
3.	„ „ X.	Goldhanger	„ G.
4.	„ „ X.	„	„ X.
5.	Firebar, „ X.	„	„ B.
6.	„ „ I.	Langenhoe.	Depth 2 feet.
7.	„ „ X.	Goldhanger.	Section G.
8.	„ „ X.	„	„ D.

Fig. 13. Pedestals.

1.	Red Hill X.	Goldhanger.	Section K.
2.	„ X.	„	„ K.
3.	„ X.	„	„ A.
4.	„ X.	„	„ K.
5.	„ X.	„	„ A.
6.	„ X.	„	„ J.

Fig. 14. T-pieces.*

1.	Red Hill X.	Goldhanger.	Section A.
2.	„ X.	„	„ J.
3.	„ X.	„	„ B.
4.	„ X.	„	„ X.
5.	„ X.	„	„ A.
6.	„ X.	„	„ J.
7.	„ X.	„	„ K.

* No. 2 is a tubular piece, probably portion of the stem of a pedestal.

Fig. 15. Luting, various.

1. Handle Form. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section J.
2. " " X. " " J.
3. " " X. " " J.
4. Coved-edge " X. " " A.
5. Wattle-marked fragment. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section B.
6. Finger-piece. Red Hill I. Langenhoe. Depth 2 feet.
7. Angle-piece. Red Hill I. Langenhoe. Depth 1 foot.
8. Piece of slag with tear drops. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section A.
9. Strip of clay with knife-cuts. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section A.
10. Piece with flat-projecting edge. Red Hill III. Langenhoe. Depth 1 foot
11. Piece with rounded edge. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section J.
12. Piece with wedge-shaped edge. Red Hill VI. Langenhoe. Section 2.
13. Small foot or support. Red Hill III. Langenhoe. Depth 3 feet.
14. Tapering Bar. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section J.
15. Frilled edge. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section J.
16. Frilled edge. Red Hill III. Langenhoe. Depth 3 feet.

Fig. 16. Luting, Saggar portions, etc.

1. Rounded base corner. Red Hill III. Langenhoe. Depth 3 feet.
2. Rounded base corner. Red Hill III. Langenhoe. Depth 3 feet.
3. Perforated cover corner. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section κ.
4. Roof piece with shaped edge. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section κ.
5. Tabular piece with vertrified surface. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section J.
6. Cover-piece with flat expanded edge. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section x.
7. Portion of bar edge. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section κ.
8. Piece with wattle marks. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section κ.
9. Square base corner. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section κ.
10. Piece of floor with squared notches. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section B.
11. Piece of floor with squared notches. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section D.
12. Piece of floor with squared notches. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section B.

Fig. 17. Luting. Saggar portions, etc.

1. Flat piece with wedge-shaped impress. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section k.
2. Rounded roof corner. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section x.
3. Rounded base corner. Red Hill III. Langenhoe. Pot Hole.
4. Four pieces forming portion of base and of a saggar. Red Hill. Goldhanger. Section f.
5. Rounded roof corner. Red Hill X. Goldhanger. Section b.
6. Piece of curved side. Red Hill III. Langenhoe. Pot Hole.

Fig. 18. Briquetage from the natural rill-hollow or pot-hole beneath No. III., Langenhoe.

1. Flat piece with expanded edge.
2. Piece of luting with finger impressions.
3. Bar or support of rectangular section.
4. Flat piece of luting pitted with finger point marks and having a straight definite edge.
5. Wedge.
6. Firebar.
- 9, 10, 11, and 12. Bars or supports.

LATE-CELTIC REMAINS ON THE COAST OF BRITTANY COMPARABLE WITH THE RED HILLS.

By H. WILMER, Esq.

During the course of a motor journey in France in June of this year, with Mr. W. M. Tapp, F.S.A., we visited Carnac, situated immediately to the eastward of the Peninsula of Quiberon, on the south coast of Brittany.

Carnac is well known as the centre of a district of great archaeological interest, surrounded as it is by a vast number of dolmens, menhirs, and alignments of stones of Druidic character.

While studying the exhibits in the Musée Miln, of which Mons. L. le Rouzic is the curator, our attention was called to a number of objects which bore a strong typical resemblance to objects found in the Red Hills of Essex, and we were told they had been found on the sand dunes fringing the bay to the immediate west of the Quiberon peninsula.

Into this bay discharge several rivers, draining a large tract of country, and immediately to the northward of the sand dunes are certain estuaries corresponding closely in appearance to those on our Essex coast.

During recent years the removal of sand from the dunes has brought to light the remains of what was evidently a fishing settlement, dating from the Gaulish period, a period which corresponds with the British or Late-Celtic period of this country.

The habitations which comprised the fishing settlement, together with the industries with which they were at all events geographically associated, extend as at present disclosed over an area of some 800 metres, by a depth of some 120 metres, although from the examination which we made on the following day, and which was necessarily somewhat superficial, I am disposed to think that the width of the site may be somewhat greater.

The habitations themselves are situated at some 200 yards from the sea, and at a level somewhat above that of the shore itself. Those which had been opened out by the removal of the superincumbent sand appeared to be roughly round in plan, and some 9 or 10 feet in diameter.

The side walls consisted of largish rough stones, undressed, and laid in clay, which appears to have been subjected equally with the stones themselves to the action of fire. The floor consisted of a bed of clay, burnt in places, on which rested again a layer of dark earth, containing many fragments of black and other pottery, shells, and bones of animals.

In some of the sites a second floor is found overlying the first, and at a height of some 12 inches above it.

In the centre of the cabins, and sometimes at the corner, are stones placed vertically, or on their bed, showing strong evidence of fire action. These evidently formed the hearths, and immediately round these the quantity of bones and pottery increased. Not only were the remains of pottery in and around these habitations most extensive, but there is also a considerable variety of type.

The pottery appears to have been made by hand, as well as on the wheel. The black variety which predominates in quantity shows a strong admixture of quartz and mica.

A deposit of black clay exists close by, from which these vessels were in all probability made. There are in addition many fragments of red as well as of a coarse grey ware.

The black ware has a bright lustrous surface, as though it had been treated with black lead. Many of the examples are decorated in incised lines.

Fig. 25 [7] shows part of a bowl, with rim, while fig. 25 [6] represents a fragment of the underside of a vessel. The latter has evidently been worked on a lathe after it had become dry.

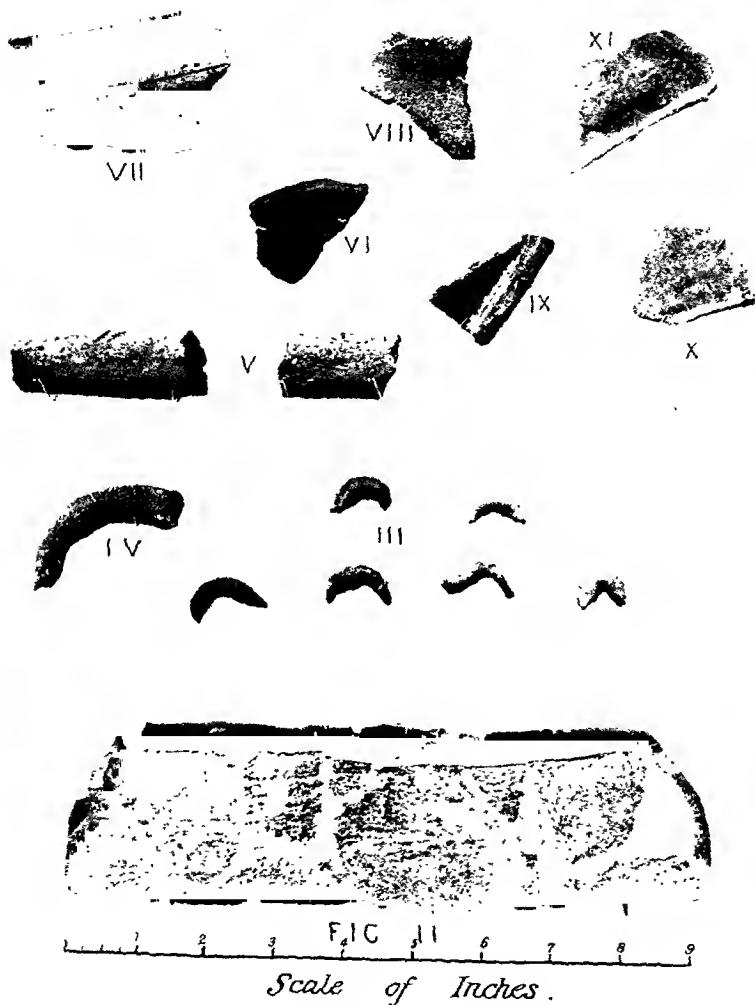


Fig. 25. FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FROM THE QUIBERON PENINSULA.

Both pieces are typical of Late-Celtic work. Fig. 25 [7] is formed of black clay, with a considerable admixture of quartz.

After examining the remains of some of the cabins, we passed on to the site of the industries, which existed further to the north-west. At this point the level of the sand dunes, which round the cabins is somewhat above the level of the sea, falls to about the level of the sea. Like the dunes on our own coasts, they are irregular in outline, and covered with a sparse vegetation amongst which the sea holly and other similar plants are found.

Some years previous to our visit, Mons. le Rouzic had unearthed a furnace, a plan of which is shown in fig. 26.

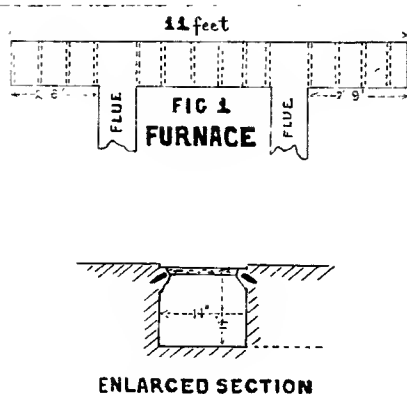


Fig. 26. PLAN AND SECTION OF FURNACE FOUND ON THE QUIBERON PENINSULA.

At the base of the furnace, and within the flues themselves, he had found the débris of the pieces which had undoubtedly formed the grate of the furnace, and the method by which the firebars had rested on the side walls of the flues was quite apparent. At distances of about 9 inches, flat long pebbles, such as are found on the beach, were embedded in the clay sides of the furnace. Round the projecting end of these stones was formed a clay corbel, and across and between the corbels themselves rested the fire-bars on which the objects to be subjected to the fire were placed.

What were the objects which rested on these bars? That question appears to be answered by the existence round and about the furnace of a deposit of thin hard pottery, representing unquestionably the remains of the vessels, the making of which was either the object of the industry or which represented at some stage or other the tools of some industry.

The fragment bed is extensive, and yields so far as we were able to discover but three classes of objects, a dense deposit of fine hard thin earthenware, black inside and red outside, of a thickness of about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. A large number of round clay objects bent into a semi-circle, and with ends in all cases nipped, apparently with a view of their fitting in some predetermined position, and a lesser number of round pillar-shaped objects, roughly parallel, and similar to what we find in the Essex Red Hills.

There seems to be little doubt as to the original form of the vessels of which so large a deposit has been found.

Mons. le Rouzic has succeeded in reconstructing three of these, and of the pieces which we collected on our visit a further one has been put together, which will form part of the Red Hills Collection.

The vessels in question were narrow deep troughs, rectangular in plan, but with the sides and ends sloping inwards and upwards, or, in other words, the dimensions in both directions at the top of the trough were less than those at the base.

Fig. 25 [II] will indicate clearly what were the form and dimensions of these peculiar little troughs.

We come now to the small bent pieces with the shaped ends. These exist as I have said in large quantities, and round this particular furnace they appeared to be all of one size.

They had all the appearance of having been burnt separately, but the curator showed me one which he had picked up which retained still at one end a portion of the side of one of the troughs.

Although this was the only one found to which any attachment exists, Mons. le Rouzic and others who have studied them conclude that they were used to keep the sides of the troughs parallel at the top during burning operations, and the curator claims that this view is supported by the fact that certain marks on each side of the troughs appear to be the marks of the attachment of these little crossbars.

It is obvious I think that they did not form part of the finished vessels themselves, otherwise their occurrence in broken form attached to the vessels would be frequent.

If Mons. le Rouzic's conclusions are sound, then the one that he has found attached must have become cemented accidentally during the firing, while the others must have been so fixed as to be capable of removal after the firing of the vessels.

I think, however, it is clear that whatever purpose these crossbars served, they must have remained attached to the

troughs until the firing stage was completed, as in the trough shown in fig. 25, the broken remains of one of these attachments is still visible, while the marks of several others are also apparent. It is very puzzling to know what their object can have been, and it is still more curious to observe that all those that we found in the sand appear to have been fashioned and burnt separately.

Among those which I have shown in fig. 27 is a larger one which was not found on the site of Furnace No. 1, and to which I have referred later on.

The supports or bars which fitted in between the corbels and which probably carried the troughs, were round, and some $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

The form of the vessels themselves, and the sloping inwards of the sides and ends suggests that they were laid side by side on the firebars, and that the fire was intended to play round and about them, a result which would not have been possible had the sides been vertical and the vessels in contact.

There is no evidence, however, to show whether the making of the vessels was the object of the industry, or whether they were merely ancillary to some other process.

Fragments of the black Gaulish pottery are found in association with these objects, and Mons. le Rouzic is of opinion that the vessels themselves belong to the same period. Human bones and skulls were found in close proximity to the furnace.

During our examination of other sites close by we also came across portions of a human skeleton.

Another site somewhat closer to the sea produced a number of the pillar-shaped objects, several pieces precisely the same as the so-called firebars of the Essex Red Hills, as well as curved distance pieces similar to those already described in connection with the troughs, but of a larger pattern. These are shown in Fig. 27 and lettered K 1, K 3, etc.

We examined a further site quite close to the sea, just where the sand dunes commence. Some years ago Mons. le Rouzic had found a large number of fragments of vessels of a thin yellow ware, differing in shape from those of the troughs previously described.

Unfortunately the sand had accumulated to a considerable extent in the interval, and we were unable to reach the pottery bed.

I have, however, been furnished with some of the fragments, two of which are represented in fig. 25 [X and XI].

As the manufacture of salt is constantly suggested as an explanation of these coast industries, it may be of interest to

mention that the evaporation of baysalt by natural heat is carried on at the present time at Carnac.

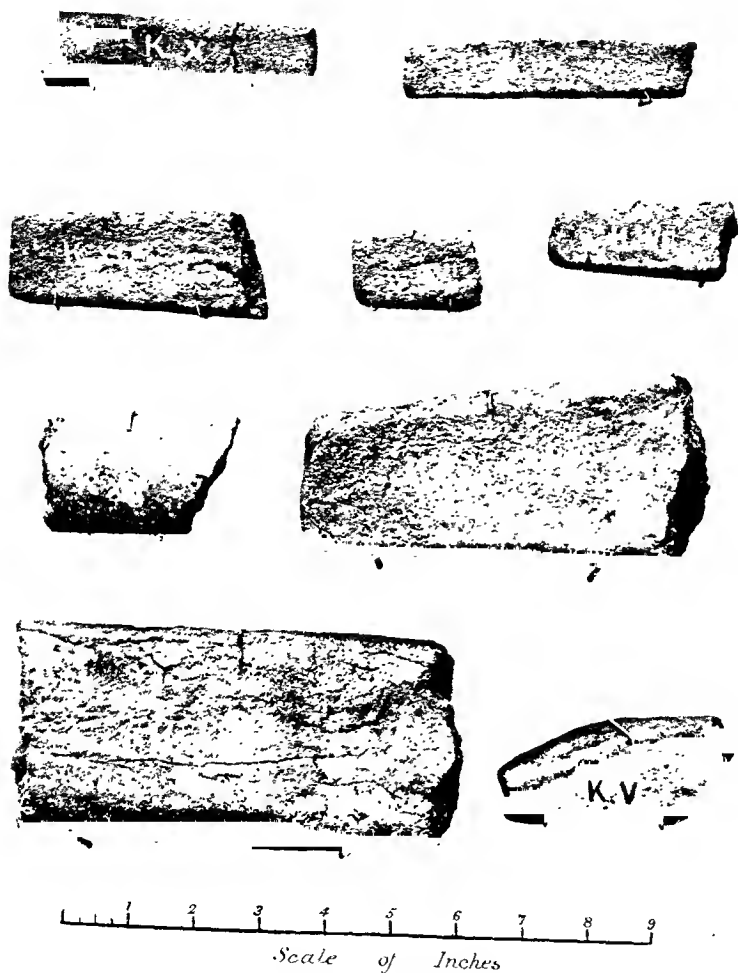


Fig. 27. FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FROM THE QUIBERON PENINSULA.

As the clay bed in which the shallow evaporation pits are formed is very suitable, it is quite possible that the present system is a survival of a very ancient industry.

The region which I have described is that which was

named by the Romans 'Armorica.' It was at the time of the Roman invasion of Gaul peopled by the powerful maritime tribe of the Veneti. They were the last to give in to the invaders, their final overthrow having occurred in the year preceding the first invasion by Caesar of this country, B.C. 55.

The description which I have been able to give of these interesting remains of some prehistoric industry, shows I think very clearly that, at all events so far as the appliances which were in use, the latter bear a strong typical resemblance to those which characterize the Red Hills of Essex.

The period during which these industries were in operation, as judged by the associated potteries, appear to be similar, the people who carried them on were the same, and the fact that in both cases the industries appeared to depend upon the proximity of the sea renders the comparison one of considerable interest.

The characteristic feature of these Gaulish industries is undoubtedly the small trough-shaped vessels, a feature which in the case of the Red Hills is absent, but the similarity of the furnace construction and other objects show how important it is that the report and the information which the Committee have been able to secure should be distributed over as large an area as possible.

The Committee is beginning to recognise that the industries that are represented by the Red Hills are not peculiar to Essex only, and the information which I have been able to give suggests that they were not even confined to England, and that the investigation of the Red Hills may have to be extended to other countries inhabited by Celtic tribes."

Thursday, 26th March, 1908.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Rev. W. J. Loftie, B.A., F.S.A. :—A collection of MSS., chiefly of the eighteenth century, relating to the Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy Estate).

From the Author :—Derbyshire and other Horn-hooks. By William Bemrose, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1908.

From the Trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum:—An account of the Sarcophagus of Seti I. King of Egypt, B.C. 1370. By E. A. Wallis Budge. Litt.D. 8vo. London, 1908.

Captain Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson, Ulster King of Arms, was admitted Fellow.

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read the following notes on the early relations of the Christian Celtic Fret: two gilt-metal panels of the Crucifixion and St. Paul of French work *circa* 1300; and an early relief of the Crucifixion in Stepney parish church:

EARLY RELATIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN CELTIC FRET.

“The problems connected with the origin of ornament in the early art of our islands are of such peculiar interest that it is desirable to record as they arise any new facts which seem likely to further their solution. The present note is concerned with the fret or key pattern which is so characteristic a feature of Christian Celtic decorative art.

Although in a few objects of the La Tène period we observe an occasional tendency to fret-like combinations of straight lines, key patterns as a class suddenly appear after the introduction of Christianity. They come in with other intrusive motives, some of which can be definitely traced to the Christian countries of the Mediterranean. The question then arises whether their prototypes cannot also be found either in the Late-Hellenistic art of the Christian East or in that of its derivatives upon Italian soil. As the relationships between Early British or Irish art and that of the Mediterranean are a necessary result of the connection between the Church in these islands and the Church in the nearer East, it is at least permissible to consider the likelihood of importation in the present case also.

The most familiar feature of the Celtic fret is its obliquity, probably due, as Mr. Romilly Allen suggested, to the setting out of the design on the same plan as that adopted for interlacings.* Tentative efforts to vary the right angles of the ordinary fret, by setting the lines diagonally, appear sometimes in Greek art,† but the development of the tendency was impossible as long as the design was

* *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, 281. The square rectangular fret found on stone crosses at Penmon, Anglesey, and occurring along North Wales as far as Cheshire, has been attributed by some to Saxon rather than Celtic influence (*Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, iii, 109-112). At any rate it is rare in Celtic art.

† On Rhodian vases, see A. Riegl, *Stilfragen*, 166.

used, as it nearly always was in the classical period, for secondary purposes, such as the filling of borders. It was only when the fret was amplified so as to fill a space equal to that of two or three rows, and form the whole decoration of a compartment or panel, that an ornament at all like the Celtic fret could be produced. This substantive treatment of an accessory motive was thus the really important change, and it affected the interlacing and the fret alike. But it did not occur until Greek art in its decline had submitted to the invasion of oriental taste and adopted numerous oriental elements. It was only then that the promotion to the principal place of ornaments used subordinately by the Hellenes could become general. The oriental of Western Asia, accustomed to mere pattern, and averse alike to figure subjects and to void spaces, called for the change with increasing insistence, and late

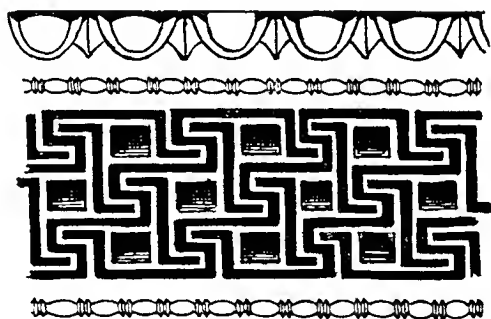


Fig. 1. DETAIL FROM THE ENTABLATURE OF THE GREAT TEMPLE AT PALMYRA (AFTER JAHRBUCH DER K. PREUSSISCHEN KUNST-SAMMLUNGEN, 1901)

Hellenistic art at last conceded the demand. Riegl and others have traced the results of this surrender in relation to the acanthus as a motive in decoration. But it seems probable that the fret was subjected to similar treatment in the East at a period earlier than the introduction of Christianity into Ireland; and that this occurred in those regions of Hither Asia where Greek art only maintained its influence by making concessions to oriental taste.

Fig. 1 reproduces part of a broad band of ornament upon the entablature of the great temple at Palmyra.* Here we

* This design should be compared with that frequently used as a background on Saracenic metal work made in Mesopotamia in the thirteenth century (fig. 2). The close similarity suggests that the Saracenic motive is really a survival from earlier times, like other elements in the complex which we describe as Mohammedan art.

see the fret modified in such a manner as to form the most conspicuous and important part of the decoration. It is on its way to become something more than the design of a mere border, and could perfectly well fill separate rectangular spaces after the manner of the Celtic fret. The spirit in which it is treated is the negation of the classical spirit: the design is no longer Greek. Set it out diagonally, and it would begin to resemble an Irish motive.

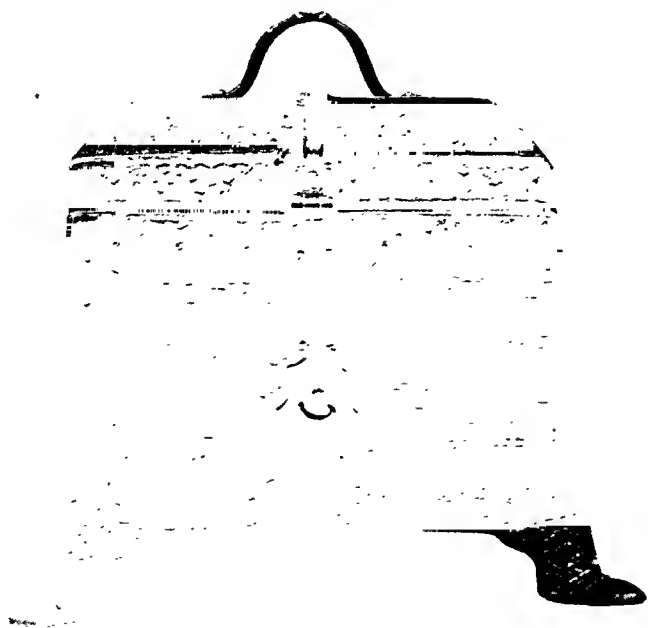


Fig. 2. SARACENIC METAL CASKET IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. MOSUL, THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

It is possible that even the fret set out diagonally may be discovered in the East, for we know that by the sixth century the decorative sculpture of Syria was treating motives similar to the fret with a liberty foreign to Greek feeling. Fig. 3 represents a band of ornament from one of the pilasters on the Piazzetta at Venice at the south-east corner of the cathedral of St. Mark. They are known as the *Pilastri*

Acritani, because they were brought by the Venetians from Acre, after their victory over the Genoese in A.D. 1258. They date approximately from the time of Justinian, as may be seen from the monograms which they bear. In this band of ornament, right angles are abandoned, and the spirit which presided over the change might well develop such design as that of the Palmyra entablature upon lines which would bring it very near the Celtic diagonal fret.*

It is not in any way pretended that these two instances of an experimental treatment of a classical ornament suffice to prove the derivation of the Celtic key-pattern from the East. They do, however, show that influences were there at work tending to the transformation of old designs upon æsthetic principles identical with those followed in the West. And they make it seem by no means unlikely that future discoveries may

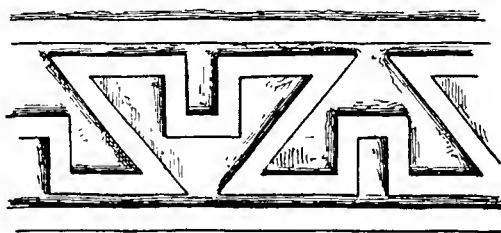


Fig. 3. DETAIL FROM THE PILASTRI ACRITANI, VENICE.

bring to light examples proving a real causal connection, thus placing the fret upon the same footing as the other motives which the earliest art of the Western Middle Ages borrowed from Syria and Egypt. All the artists of the early Middle Ages were eager imitators of the antique, and for them the antique very often meant the art of the Christian East. Among those artists the men of our islands were conspicuous for their talent and their ingenuity; and it is most desirable that all who wish to understand their work should follow with very careful attention the progress of archaeological research in Western Asia.

* Forms very similar to parts of the band on the Venice pilasters occur in the borders of Irish MSS., especially at the corners. *E.g.* miniature with the unidentified standing figure in the Book of Kells (reproduced by Stanford F. Robinson, *Illustrative Art in the Gospel Books of Durrow, Lindisfarne and Kells*). The borders of illuminations in the early Frankish Gospels of Godescalc in the National Library at Paris may also be compared.

TWO GILT METAL PANELS OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY IN
THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The two gilt copper panels here illustrated were acquired by the British Museum in 1906: they had previously formed

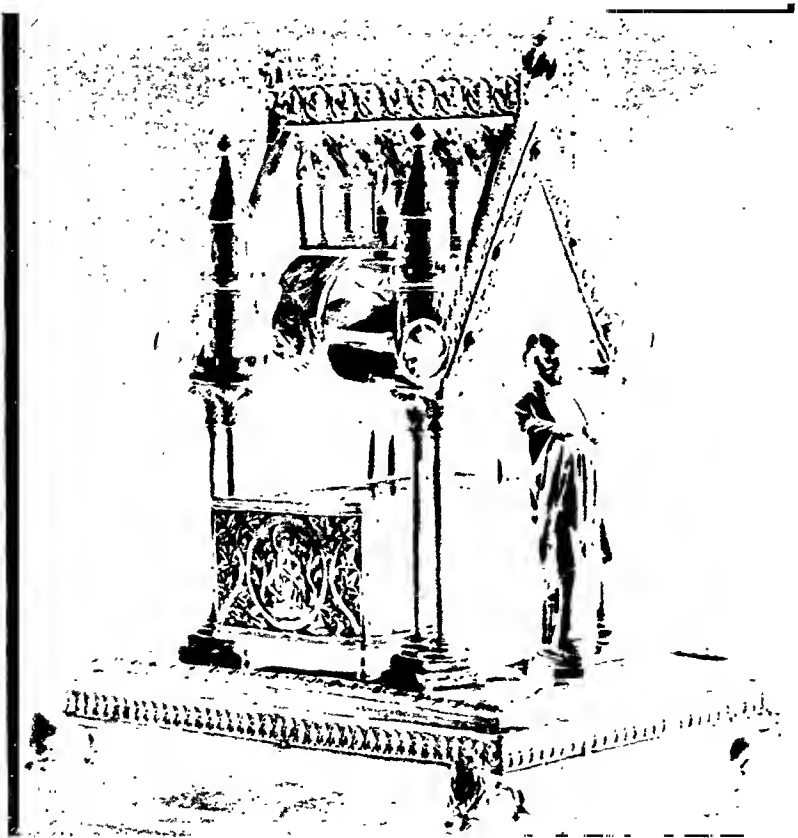


Fig. 4. RELIQUARY OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL IN THE CATHEDRAL TREASURY
AT RHEIMS.

part of the Sneyd collection at Keele Hall, and had been reproduced in electrotypes, perhaps on the occasion of some exhibition of works of art. Their subjects, both of which are beneath Gothic canopies, are the Crucifixion and St.

Bartholomew, with conventional plants or trees in the background.

Several other objects in the same style can be cited for comparison with these panels, and doubtless their number could be readily increased by extended research. Perhaps the most interesting is the reliquary in the cathedral treasury at Rheims, of which a figure is here given (fig. 4).^{*} It is known as the reliquary of St. Peter and St. Paul, from the statuettes of the two Apostles which stood at the two ends; one of these is unfortunately now lost. A gabled canopy, with cresting of foliate design and openwork arcading resembling a series of traceried windows, has four turrets at the corners, and is supported by slender triple columns which rise from a plinth resting upon four couchant lions. Beneath the arcading, its ends lying within the gables, is the crystal cylinder for the relics, mounted in gilt metal with figures in low relief. On the plinth below the canopy stands a rectangular casket, the visible surfaces of which are similarly ornamented with figure-subjects in medallions, the intervening spaces being filled by naturalistic foliage. The subjects represented are Our Lord, the Virgin, the Apostles, and the Liberal Arts, and the foliage in the backgrounds resembles that of the ivy and maple. This reliquary is mentioned in an inventory of A.D. 1669. Two panels in the Bargello at Florence formerly in the Carrand collection must be actually by the same hand as those in the British Museum. One of them also represents the Crucifixion; the other has Our Lord in Majesty between the symbols of the Evangelists.[†] The electrotype of a larger panel (fig. 5), the present whereabouts of which I do not know, shows the same manner with less exaggeration in the length of the figures, and upon a larger scale.

The style of all these objects is one which prevailed in the north of France at the end of the thirteenth and in the early years of the fourteenth century, and our panels may conjecturally be assigned to about the year 1310. It is interesting to compare them with two very beautiful MSS., one in the British Museum, the other in the collection of H. Yates Thompson, Esq., F.S.A., miniatures which are executed by the same artists. The book in the Museum is called the *Somme*

^{*} A. Darcel, *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, second period, xxiii. (1881), pp. 105-6 fig. (drawing) on p. 103. The reliquary is 39 centimetres high and 31 centimetres long. In general form it rather resembles the Ark of the Covenant on the tympanum of the west doorway at Notre Dame, Paris.

[†] *Catalogo del Reale Museo Nazionale di Firenze*, 1898, Nos. 663, 664.

le Roy ;* it is a moral treatise on the Commandments, the Creed, the Seven Deadly Sins, and other subjects composed for Philip III. by his confessor, the Dominican Friar Laurent, in A.D. 1279. The illuminations are assigned to the first decade of the fourteenth century, and are evidently of about the same period as the metal reliefs. The latter, however, though very attractive in themselves, are not equal in artistic



Fig. 5. GILT METAL PANEL WITH TWO EVANGELISTS (from an electrotpe).

merit to the miniatures : the figures are unduly elongated, and lack the finished style which lends the books their peculiar distinction. The trees and plants of the background are

* G. F. Warner, *Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum*. Series iii. pl. xix.

Mr. Yates Thompson's book, *La Sainte Abbaye*, is described by Dr. James in the catalogue of Mr. Thompson's collection, vol. i. No. 40.

similar on the plaques and in the miniature (fig. 6). Though the stems are conventional, the foliage is naturalistic, and leaves of like character may be seen in the sculpture of the great French cathedrals, for example at Rheims itself.* Dr.



Fig. 6. FROM THE "SOMME LE ROY" IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Vitzthum, the most recent commentator on the group of MSS. represented by the *Somme le Roy*, is inclined to trace their

* See reproductions in *Les Arts*, January, 1906, p. 13, and July, p. 27.

origin, not to Paris, but to Lorraine, possibly to Metz.* He considers them to be the work of a school directly influenced



Fig. 7. GILT METAL PANEL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, IRELAND.
EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

by the art of the Low Countries, itself influenced by the art

* G. Vitzthum, *Die Pariser Miniaturmalerei von der Zeit des heiligen Ludwig bis zu Philipp von Valois*, 224-236. The English affinities in the MSS., affecting both the figures and the ornamental motives, lend the group an exceptional interest.

of East Anglia; and he believes that English illuminators may have shared in their production. The historical relations between the bishops of Metz and Flanders on the one hand, and between Flanders and England on the other, lend proba-



Fig. 8. GILT METAL PANEL IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. FRENCH.
EARLY FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

bility to the artistic relationships thus suggested. It may be that the place in which the metal reliefs were made lies somewhere in the north-east of France or in Lorraine rather than in Paris or its neighbourhood.

The subjects upon the two panels (figs. 7 and 8) do not call for extended comment. The Apostle must be St. Bartholomew, rather than St. Paul: and his sword-like knife is very like the swords to be seen in pictures of about the same date, for instance Peter's sword in the Betrayal Scene on Duccio's Altar-Piece at Siena. The Crucifixion may be compared, as a representative of the Gothic period, with the earlier example on the Stepney relief (described below). It will be noticed that the sun and moon are less conspicuous, and that only three nails are used for the feet. The chalice below the cross is of the thirteenth-century type represented in the British Museum by the example from Berwick St. James, in Wiltshire. In Carolingian times the chalice is usually held by the personification of the Church: but as early as the tenth century it occurs alone, as here, and is connected in idea with the Holy Grail or chalice of the Last Supper.*

A RELIEF REPRESENTING THE CRUCIFIXION IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. DUNSTAN AT STEPNEY.

The small stone panel with the Crucifixion in relief now on the wall near the organ in St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney (see illustration), deserves the attention of archaeologists on account of its evidently early date.† Its surface is unfortunately much weathered, as it has only been removed to the interior of the church in recent times. In former days it was over the south door.‡

As is the case with the oldest sculptured stone roods, the dating of this relief is no easy matter. The character of the ornament upon the border, and the way in which the Crucifixion is treated, show that the close of the twelfth

* *E.g.* MS. 9428 Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels (Cahier and Martin, *Mélanges d'archéologie*, ii. 49 (tenth century): ivory carving in the British Museum (twelfth century): stained glass window in Rheims cathedral church. In the Gothic period the small figure of Adam emerging from his tomb at the foot of the cross occasionally fulfils the function formerly assigned to the personified Church, and holds a chalice to receive the blood from Christ's side. This is the case in an English Psalter of the early fourteenth century in the British Museum.

† The dimensions are 3 feet 2 inches in height and 2 feet 3 inches in breadth. All possible facilities for the examination of the sculpture were given by the Rev. A. E. Dalton, Rector of Stepney (now Rector of Clapham), who is keenly interested in the history and antiquities of Stepney Church.

‡ A small and very inaccurate engraving of this relief is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August 1793, pp. 712-13. Mr. H. W. King's etching in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vii. 1852, pl. vi. is a decided improvement, though even here the artist has not been altogether accurate in details in rendering the body of Our Lord, and in the medallions above the arms of the cross. The relief is mentioned in Lysons's *Excursions of London*.

century would be the latest probable limit. Tradition, on the other hand, would associate the sculpture with the period of St. Dunstan himself.* In what follows a few reasons may be given for the belief that although the lifetime of the Saint may be too early, and the twelfth century may prove the real date, there seems little or nothing in the work itself inconsistent with the earlier attribution. Such conclusions as are possible must be drawn from archaeological evidence, for the surface of the stone is so badly worn that it is difficult to estimate the artistic merit of the panel as it once was: the features of the figures are obliterated, and the salient portions worn away. Enough remains, however, to show that the sculptor was not a man of great powers, but that he followed a traditional model to the best of his ability. The Virgin and St. John stand awkwardly, and their draperies hang heavily from their limbs. But the composition as a whole has the virtues of order and symmetry belonging to the traditional scheme upon which it is based.

The first point which we may notice is the manner in which the ends of the cross are moulded. Shaped or moulded ends of crosses, suggesting an original in metal-work or wood, are frequently found in the twelfth century:† but they are apparently quite as common earlier, and the examples which afford perhaps the nearest parallel to the Stepney relief are English and of the late tenth and early eleventh centuries. The first is in the Duke of Devonshire's Benedictional of Aethelwold, contemporary with Dunstan, where the cross borne by an angel as one of the Instruments of the Passion has moulded ends of the same character, while the long cross carried by Our Lord terminates after the same fashion.‡ The second is found in a miniature in a Register of New Minster at Winchester dating from A.D. 1016—1020, now in the British Museum. In this picture Chut and his queen Ælgifu are seen dedicating on the high altar of Winchester

* St. Dunstan died in 988.

† *E.g.* Road over the chancel door at Bolsover church, near Chesterfield, (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vii, 1852, pl. xxx) where the Virgin and St. John are present, but not the sun and moon; twelfth century marble altar frontal of Saint Guilhem-du-Désert, a church between Lodève and Montpellier, where the general treatment of the Crucifixion is not unlike that of the Stepney relief (Le Riquet de Monchy, *Notice sur l'autel de St. Guilhem-du-Désert*, 1857; Révoil *Architecture romane du midi de la France*, vol. iii.: L. Bégule *Les incrustations décoratives*, etc. p. 40); early twelfth-century relief with the Descent from the Cross at Horn (F. X. Kraus *Geschichte der Christlichen Kunst*, vol. ii, p. 214); tomb of Saint-Lazare, Autun (*Monuments Prof.*, viii, 1902, pl. x); early twelfth-century drawing from a MS. in the cathedral church of Auxerre (*Gazette Archéologique* xii, 1887, pl. xix).

‡ *Archæologia*, xxiv, pl. xi.



RELIEF REPRESENTING THE CRUCIFIXION IN ST. DUNSTON'S CHURCH, STEPNEY. ($\frac{1}{5}$).

cathedral church* a cross, the ends of which are again similar to those of the Stepney example. In other Anglo-Saxon MSS. of the eleventh century long crosses carried in the hand terminate in much the same way.†

The ornament of the border might equally belong to either the eleventh or the twelfth century: it is one of those classical derivatives by which Romanesque decoration as a whole is distinguished from that of the Gothic period. Its prototype is what is known as the 'enclosed palmette,' quite an early Greek motive contained in early Byzantine and Sassanian art,‡ and thus transmitted to Lombard Italy,§ Visigothic Spain,|| and the Frankish Empire.¶ With the tenth century it becomes frequent in northern Europe; and in the eleventh and twelfth is everywhere to be found, sometimes assuming divergent forms which almost disguise its origin. In our own country it occurs on Norman fonts** and other contemporary sculpture. An approximation to it, though in this case the palmettes are within half-circles, is to be seen along the top of one of the curious reliefs in the choir of Chichester cathedral church,†† said to have come from the Saxon cathedral church of Selsey.

If we now turn to the Crucifixion itself, we shall be led to similar conclusions. The first point to notice is that the feet do not lie over each other as in Gothic art, but side by side, so as to require two nails. This shows that in any case the

* G. F. Warner, *Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum*, Series II. pl. vi. A very early example in metal-work is the gold cross of Lothair at Aix-la-Chapelle. Cahier and Martin, *Mélanges d'archéologie*, i. l. xxxii.

† E.g. British Museum. Cotton. Tiberius c. vi. English Psalter of the eleventh century. fol. 114b. Cross held by Our Lord treading on the asp and basilisk. Stowe. 944. fol. 6b. Martyrology. New Minster A.D. 1016-1020. cross carried by a priest.

‡ Sculptured capitals assigned to the fifth and sixth century at Daphni in Attica (G. Millet, *Le Monastère de Daphni*, fig. 2, p. 8). It may be noted here that the enclosed palmette appears to have been rarely adopted in Roman art, and this is one of the minor arguments which might be brought forward in favour of the Hellenistic (as opposed to Roman) origin of Romanesque.

§ Examples in R. Cattaneo, *L'architettura in Italia dal 5 secolo al mille circa*; G. T. Rivoira, *Le origini dell'architettura lombarda*.

|| E.g. A. F. Calvert, *Toledo*, London, 1907, pl. 438, fig. 2, etc.

¶ E.g. *Codex Aureus*, British Museum. Harley 2788. A.D. 800: Alcuin Bible. Add. MS. 10,546. ninth century.

** E.g. Bishopsteignton, Devon (J. C. Cox, *A History of English Church Furniture* 1905.) Also at Fowey, Lanreath, Wolborough, Barnethy-le-Wold, etc. In the last example the variant used is like that on the great chandelier at Hildeheim.

†† Cast in the Victoria and Albert Museum; *Archæological Journal*, xii. 409; M. Enlart (in A. Michel's *Histoire de l'art*, etc. ii. pt. i. pp. 201-2) assigns the reliefs to the twelfth century.

relief is not likely to have been made after the year A.D. 1200.* The sun and moon represented as human busts in discs or medallions, and holding their mantles to their eyes in sign of grief,† are also characteristic of the earlier Middle Ages. In the Gothic period, though they still appear above the cross in crucifixions, their comparative importance is diminished, and their human character is less emphasised. The personifications of the two luminaries are derived from Hellenistic models, and more directly from the late-classical art of the Roman Empire. There are various examples in which the complete figures of Sol and Luna are seen driving their chariots, the one drawn by horses, the other by oxen:‡ but as a rule the artist was content with the busts or heads which had been commonly placed on the corners of Roman sarcophagi to signify the vicissitudes of human life. The presence of the sun and moon at the Crucifixion is partly explained by Matthew xxvii. 45; but from Carolingian times the grief of the great luminaries for the dead Christ is picturesquely rendered. From the ninth century to the rise of Gothic art they are frequently seen veiling their faces with their mantles, and examples of this occur as late as the first quarter of the thirteenth century.§ But they are more frequent in the three preceding centuries, and here again the types are as consistent with the eleventh century as with the twelfth.

* I believe the earliest example at present known of the use of a single nail with crossed feet occurs in a miniature in the Psalter of the Landgraf Hermann of Thuringen now at Stuttgart, written and illuminated before the year 1217. (A. Haseloff, *Eine Thüringisch-Sächsische Malerschule*, etc. 149.)

† The busts are not very easily made out, owing to the weathering of the stone, but I think no one familiar with early mediæval iconography will doubt the accuracy of the description. Mr. King (*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vii. 81) is certainly wrong in describing the figures as angels.

‡ Among the well-known ancient examples of Sol and Luna in their chariots are those on the Arch of Constantine at Rome, and the relation of these to later sculpture—such as those on the Baptistery of Parma (Venturi, *Storia dell'arte italiana*, i. p. 49) has been remarked. Other examples of the Christian period are to be seen on the ivory diptych at Sens (E. Molinier, *Œuvres*, p. 47) on the Carolingian ivory book-cover in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Venturi, as above, ii. p. 189), and on a tenth-century ivory from Bamberg, now at Munich. The earliest appearances of the busts or heads of sun and moon at the Crucifixion occur on the metal ampullæ at Monza, and in the Syrian gospels of Rabula at Florence, all of the sixth century.

§ Haseloff, as above, p. 145, pl. xlix. In Gothic art the personifications disappear, though sun and moon are still often represented as faces. They no longer occupy such prominent positions, and, as in Byzantine art, their old places in the angles of the cross are constantly filled by angels. The discs or medallions in which the bust of sun and moon appear need not be regarded as representing their orbs. The light-giving powers are independently indicated in the case of the sun by a crown of rays, and of the moon by a crescent on the brow; or again, by torches held by both. The medallions are rather intended to frame the subject, as in the *imagines clypeatæ* of classical art.

It might be urged that the treatment of the body of Christ, with its suggestions of emaciation and of physical strain, is characteristic of a later period even than the twelfth century. The transition from the tranquil to the suffering type is commonly held to have been hastened by the teaching of St. Francis of Assisi, but there are much earlier examples, like the crucifix in the cathedral of Hildesheim,* the realism of which is in marked contrast to the usual feeling of Romanesque times. The same feature is prominent in Anglo-Saxon art, which sometimes renders the figures of St. John and the Virgin in a most dramatic manner.† Miniatures in two MSS. of the Winchester School in the British Museum, one of the latter part of the tenth century, the other of about A.D. 1050, illustrate this tendency,‡ which diminished after the Conquest. Both the emaciated body of Our Lord hanging with inclined head and the dramatic attitudes of the Virgin and St. John were well-known, especially perhaps in our own country, long before the thirteenth century. It might even be argued that the Stepney Crucifixion is not dramatic enough for the Anglo-Saxon manner of conceiving the scene, and that its comparative calm points to a time when Anglo-Saxon originality had ceased to dominate English art.

The symmetrical treatment of the Crucifixion in which the Virgin and St. John stand mourning on either side of the cross§ does not appear to have been adopted before the seventh century at earliest. In the fifth-century ivory panel in the British Museum the two mourners are together at one side, as they are so frequently in European art after Giotto. The simple symmetrical grouping occurs in several examples of about the eighth century at Rome and at Monza,|| and is continued in Carolingian art, though here other figures are frequently added. It was early introduced into the sculpture of our own country, and is seen on the older of the two roods at Romsey. The positions in which the figures stand

* S. Beissel, *Der heilige Bernward von Hildesheim*, p. 16, pl. iii. On an early ivory, perhaps Rhenish, tenth to eleventh century, the body is also realistically treated. (Victoria and Albert Museum, photo. 14.209.) (Cf. also the early ivory at Manchester Art Museum. Cust. *The Ivory Workers of the Middle Ages*, 123.

† Pictures of the Crucifixion were known very early in England. Bede mentions a Crucifixion among the pictures brought from Rome by Benedict Biscop in A.D. 686.

‡ Both miniatures are given in Dr. Warner's *Reproductions from Illuminated Manuscripts in the British Museum*, Series II, pl. iv. and vii.

§ This treatment is based upon the account in the Gospel of St. John.

|| E.g. Frescoes in *S. Maria Antiqua*, diptych of Raimbona in the Vatican, Encolpion at Monza. Lost Mosaic of Pope John VII. (Garrucci, *Storia dell'arte cristiana*, pl. 279-280—all between the the seventh and ninth centuries.

are familiar classical attitudes indicative of grief; and although they may often vary, especially in the case of the Virgin, the position of St. John's head supported upon the bent arm is of very frequent occurrence.* This pose was recognised at least as early as the fourth century before Christ, and such monuments as the great sarcophagus from Sidon, known as the Sarcophagus of the Mourning Women, are instructive as establishing the close dependence of Christian upon antique art.† In Romanesque times the grief of the Virgin and St. John is chiefly shown by the position of the arms and of the head. The Virgin does not faint, or need the support of others, until quite at the close of the period,‡ and rarely then, for her collapse is not common until the fourteenth century. The posture of the two figures upon our relief is thus in accordance with the spirit of Western art from the ninth to the thirteenth century. It will be noticed that the *suppedaneum* or footrest, so general in pre-Gothic Crucifixions, is not represented on our relief. Its omission does not allow us to draw any particular inference, for it is very frequently omitted in Romanesque and earlier times.§

It would appear as the result of the foregoing considerations that although a pre-Norman date is possible, it is hard to prove, the essential features of the relief being equally characteristic of the twelfth century. Such short studies as the present emphasize the difficulty in assigning any precise date to English sculpture of the period between about A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1200, a difficulty which in default of subsidiary architectural evidence often appears insurmountable. It may be at least diminished when we have in London a museum of casts taken from all the important English sculpture of the Middle Ages. For in dealing with a period so conservative as that under discussion, nothing but the most careful comparative study can help us; and for that purpose exact reproductions of the monuments must be brought together in one place. At present it is not easy to study them without long

* It is interesting to note that Dante gives this attitude to William of Navarre. (*Purgatorio*, l. vii.)

† For remarks upon the descent of Christian gesture and attitude from classical types see Dobbert, *Jahrbuch der Königlich preussischen Kunstsammlungen*, xv, 216 ff.

‡ She is so seen in the frescoes of the Liebfrauenkirche at Andernach, which date from the early thirteenth century. (P. Clemen, *Die romanischen Wandmalereien der Rheinlande* pl. xviii.)

§ E.g. in the Codex Egberti at Trier (about A.D. 1000. F. X. Kraus, *Die Miniaturen des Codex Egberti*, pl. xlix.); in the eleventh century frescoes of the Church of St. George at Oberzell (the same, *Die Wandgemälde in der S. Georgskirche zu O.* pl. xvi.) etc. etc.

journeys, and there is no album or corpus in which they are all collected and reproduced."

W. R. LETHABY, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on early Christian and Byzantine ivories in the British and the Victoria and Albert Museums:

"I. *The Ivory inscribed Symmachorum*.—One of the most remarkable treasures of the Victoria and Albert Museum is this famous leaf of a diptych, the companion of which in Paris is inscribed *Nicomachorum*. Although it is not itself Christian it can be associated with some other works which can be accurately dated at the end of the fourth century, notwithstanding, as Venturi says, that it does not at first seem possible that so beautiful a work can belong to the Decadence. The fullest description of it I have found is in H. Leclercq's recently issued *Manuel d'Archéologie Chrétienne* 1907, which gives full references. It is, he says, the most perfect existing example of a class of marriage diptychs: the figures are studied from the antique, and their draperies and attitudes recall Greek steles. It was either made on the occasion of the marriage of Nicomachus Flavianus with the daughter of Quintus Aurelius Symmachus, Consul in 394 A.D., a marriage which was celebrated between 392 and 394; or it commemorated another marriage, that of Quintus Fabius Memmius Symmachus with Galla, daughter of Nicomachus, in 401.

The figures, one of which appears about to throw some grains on an altar fire, are usually spoken of as priestesses, but do they not rather stand for Night and Morning? The weary attitude of one with the inverted torches and the dark foliage of the pine tree, to which two bells are hung, suggest night. The other, gayer figure, with the incense and fruit offerings, seems to symbolise morning. On the original, details appear which I had not noticed on any photograph. The attendant has ivy in her hair, and in the dish are pomegranates.

I first took up this inquiry on observing that a remarkable ornamental border to this diptych appears also on another ivory which is Christian in subject, but I soon found that this comparison had been made by others (first by Hasloff in the Berlin Jahrbuch). The second ivory is in the Trivulzio Collection at Milan (Venturi, vol. i. fig. 61), the subject of which is the Holy Sepulchre and the watching soldiers. In this case the same palmette border decorates the doorway of the tomb, which fills up most of the field of the panel. A third diptych of the same class, having the same remarkable

border, is that inscribed with the name of Rufius Probianus, Vice-Prefect of Rome, now at Berlin.

Molinier, who gives fine photogravures of these tablets, asks whether it is necessary to conclude that all three came from the same workshop, and answers, no: although he is ready to affirm that all were contemporary to within thirty or forty years. Now at South Kensington there is a cast of the Berlin Ivory, and a comparison of this with the original Ivory of Symmachus and the full-size photogravure of the Milan Ivory leads me to a different conclusion. It seems to me that the borders, the inscription labels, and the lettering, together, show that not only must all three have come from one shop, but that they may be by the same hand.

II. *The Passion Casket-Panels* at the British Museum (No. 291) have so much in common with the ivories just discussed that they must be assigned to the same school. On these panels are represented Pilate washing his hands, Christ bearing the Cross, St. Peter's Denial, Judas hanged, the Crucifixion, the Women at the Sepulchre, and the Incredulity of Thomas. Pilate washing his hands is a fine classical composition, and the whole series may be compared with the Brescia coffer on which the Pilate subject is found, as well as the Denial of St. Peter and the Death of Judas. This coffer is generally allowed to be early Christian work of the fourth century. A closer resemblance, however, is to be observed between the Holy Sepulchre building of the British Museum fragments and that of the Trivulzio tablet. The design is identical, and the curious costume of the watching soldiers of the latter, on which Molinier has remarked, is also found on the British Museum subject. As to the sepulchre, it might be claimed that the resemblance on the two panels could be accounted for by supposing that they were true representations, but another ivory of the same class, also illustrated by Venturi (fig. 60), shows entirely different architecture, and has only a general likeness in respect to a square basement and a domed upper story. On this and the Trivulzio panel a tree climbs about the sepulchre, an emblem of resurrection.

In both our ivory and the Trivulzio panel the door of the tomb is burst open; in both on the panels of the door are carved the raising of Lazarus; in both the round stage of the Sepulchre and its windows are identical: in both the women and soldiers, although in different attitudes, are alike in character and dress. In the British Museum panel the open leaf of the door is broken away; I had thought that this might represent the bursting open of the tomb, but after comparing it with the other I have no doubt that part of it

has been accidentally broken away. Christ is beardless and nimbed, the Virgin, St. John, and a soldier are present at the Crucifixion; on the branch of a tree which comes near the Cross is a bird feeding her young; below Judas is a bag of money; behind St. Peter is the crowing cock on a pillar, and in front is a brasier of classical form. These panels have been assigned with proper caution by the British Museum authorities and Venturi to the fifth century. Mr. A. Maskell, however, in his recent book on Ivories, 1905, writes: 'As to the date it is impossible to be precise, and we must content ourselves with the wide margin of say from the fifth to the eighth century.' And his illustration dates them as of the seventh century. The affinities, however, are so close with works of the end of the fourth century that I have no doubt that they should be classed as fourth-century works. If they were actually wrought in the fifth century it must have been in the first two or three years, and they belong to the earlier tradition. Work of the next generation is exemplified by the doors of Santa Sabina, which are, I consider, of later style.

The identical design of the domed building with barred windows appears again on a famous sarcophagus in the Lateran Museum (Venturi, figs. 57, 58, and p. 250) which is always dated as of the fourth century. It seems most probable that the group of works which has been described had a Roman origin. The association of two of them with Roman personages suggests as much, the resemblance to the sarcophagus just named is another point, and still another is furnished by the Trivulzio tablet. On that Ivory, above the sepulchre are carved symbols of the Evangelists which are so remarkably like similar symbols in the apse mosaic of Santa Pudentiana, Rome, that I think there must be a common origin in place as well as time. The mosaic is assigned to the work of Pope Siricius 384-397. Molinier has remarked on the curious costume of the soldiers on the Trivulzio tablet as being non-Roman, and he supposes that it had an Eastern origin. Leclercq suggests Alexandria. This point has little weight, for surely a Roman artist of the Christian epoch would not dress the soldiers of the Crucifixion in the uniform of crack regiments, he would be far more likely to make them outlandish.

III. *The St. Peter and St. Paul Casket at the British Museum* (No. 292).—These fragments seem to have something in common with the other last described from the British Museum, but they also have other features which relate them to a later group. The subjects comprise scenes from the lives of the two Apostles and one of Moses striking the rock. This last is a favourite early Christian type of the Gospel, and is

the subject most frequently found in the catacombs. Christ was the Rock—Peter was the Moses of the New Law, and the water is that of baptism. In some cases indeed the name of Peter is written over what appears to be the figure of Moses. This treatment occurs again engraved on a glass vessel in the Museum. Some ornamental scroll-work which formed part of the box is of classical type.

IV. *The Life of Christ Casket at South Kensington* (Nos. 149-166).—The scenes on this interesting work have not, so far as I know, been properly described, and it is dated as of the eleventh century instead of the fifth. In the catalogue the first scenes are taken for the last. What are, in fact, the Annunciation, the Angel appearing to Joseph, the Visitation, and another scene, are said to represent the visit of the Women to the Sepulchre and the Sleeping Soldier. The Annunciation is represented according to the Protevangelion, 'And she took a pot and went out to draw water, and heard a voice,' etc. In the next scene an angel appears to Joseph while the Virgin stands by. The next is the Visitation. The following scene takes place between two buildings, the persons seem to be the Virgin, St. Joseph, and an angel. The right-hand building, with a flight of steps, is the Temple, and Joseph is probably carrying the purple woven by the Virgin, while the angel points out to her a star above the Temple.

On the second piece we have the three shepherds, the Nativity, and the offering of the gold, frankincense, and myrrh. These latter are each distinguished, the gold being little circles, the frankincense cakes, and the myrrh bottles. On the third piece: men go out of Jerusalem towards the Jordan. Now is the axe laid to the root of the tree (at the root is a serpent). The last existing scene is the Baptism. Christ appears as young, and the Jordan is a river god pouring the water from an urn. All the scenes have an early Christian character, and the border is classical. What must have weighed, however, in assigning the date of the eleventh century is the Romanesque character of one of the buildings which almost looks like a Rhenish church. Strzygowski, however, has written on the early appearance of pairs of towers on the doors of Santa Sabina and other places; and there is a single tall tower on the Ivory last described which is very similar. On the earlier Brescia Ivory is also a tall single tower, which in this case is probably a symbol of Christ as a Pharos. On the piece we are now examining the towers are round like a Ravenna campanile. I have found a remarkable resemblance between the subjects on our casket and those on the celebrated Milan book-covers, of which there are

casts at South Kensington. Not merely the selection of subjects, but their design, scale, treatment, and that subtle thing "feeling," are so closely alike that they must have come from the same shop. Except for slight changes called for by the different spaces to be filled, the Nativity, the Coming of the Wise Men, the Shepherds seeing the Star, the Annunciation at the Well, the Angel pointing to the Star over the Temple, the Baptism, are all nearly identical in both. Venturi speaks of a characteristic tuft of hair on the Virgin's head in the Milan Ivories, and even this little point occurs in the Annunciation scene of our casket. I should date both works about A.D. 500.*

These South Kensington panels also very closely resemble those of the Saints Peter and Paul casket at the British Museum in scale and quality of relief, in the towers, as before said, and in the ornamental leaf border. All these works must be nearly of the same date and have the same origin; together they form a well-defined group.

V. *The Archangel Michael of the British Museum.*—This magnificent leaf of a diptych is much more oriental or Byzantine in character than the others which have been mentioned. Although it is beautifully modelled it has the mysterious hieratic quality of Eastern art. The balanced disposition and 'frontality' of the figure and the rich ornamentation of the field all denote Byzantinism, and I think a developed Byzantinism of a date not earlier than the sixth century. Strzygowski has well said that it belongs to the best which early Christian art has produced. He compares its decoration with that of the façade of Mschatta, and he would assign it to the North Syrian school with its centre at Antioch. Although he generally steers clear of risking exact dating, he hints at its being early. So far as I can find, this St. Michael has most resemblance to a diptych at Berlin of Christ between St. Peter and St. Paul, and of the Virgin between two angels. The types of the heads seem alike, so also do the niches, and more particularly the cresting outside the head of the niche. Venturi (p. 506, fig. 384) assigns the Berlin diptych to the fifth century.

VI. *The Pyxis of St. Menas in the British Museum* (No. 297).—This work is of the broad style and swift cutting which characterises the ivory throne at Ravenna. As the catalogue says: 'It has carved upon its sides the story of the martyrdom of St. Menas of Alexandria, in which city it was probably made in the sixth century.' The majority of the

* On the Milan Ivories, see Venturi, figs. 388, 389, and p. 509.

little terra-cotta flasks which come from Egypt, it is remarked in another place, also bear representations of St. Menas. The style of this work goes to confirm Strzygowski's claim that the Ravenna throne was of Eastern origin, although I believe he assigns it to Antioch, whereas I think a stronger case might be made out for Alexandria. The executioner on this box wears trousers like the soldiers mentioned earlier. The angel who waits above the Martyr has veiled hands, the earliest occurrence I can remember of this treatment.

On another box of similar work also in the same museum Daniel is shown under a canopy of curious form with a drooping scalloped outline. This form also occurs on an Ivory in the Ravenna Museum. It seems to me curiously Indian, and may be compared with similar features on the Gandara sculptures. These Ivories, together with many others actually found in Egypt, give the surest ground for the study of the style of Alexandria.

VII. *The Baptism Panel at the British Museum* (No. 294).—This is said to be probably North Italian of the sixth century. I agree as to the date, but the character of the workmanship is of the Ravenna throne type, broad and choppy, fine hack-work. I should call it Alexandrian trade-work. The scene is treated as on the South Kensington Life of Christ casket and the Milan book-cover, with a youthful Christ and a river-god. On the Ravenna throne itself there is a baptism almost identical with this one. (Venturi, fig. 301: cf. also No. 393 at the B. M.) This raises a question which I had in mind even when I spoke of the first group as of Roman origin. I thought those pieces might well belong to an Eastern school of ivory-workers settled in Rome.

VIII. *The Single Apostle Panel at South Kensington*.—This is described as German tenth century, but it may, I think, be best compared with work of the Ravenna throne type. This figure, however, is more carefully modelled and classic.

IX. *Christ in Hailes and the Baptism at South Kensington*.—This curious flatly carved panel on the back of a Carolingian Ivory (Nos. 257-67) seems to me to be Eastern. At a guess I should call it Coptic. It is labelled seventh or eighth century, and I can suggest no amendment to this.

X. *The Angel appearing to Joseph, at South Kensington*.—This book-cover, which is described as Lombardic, seems to me to be distinctly Byzantine. (Cf. the Angel on 302 B. M. Catalogue). The strict decorative disposition of the parts to fill the space, the flat surface, the character of the angel, the turned legs of the bed, are all Byzantine. Another panel, of

the Presentation in the Temple, has some similarity of style.

XI. *Twelve Small Panels at South Kensington.*—This series, which contain scenes from the Life of Christ, is catalogued as German twelfth century, but I have no doubt that it is strictly Byzantine of the later school, about the eleventh century. Notice the tall, vertical figures, and compare the Sleep of the Virgin with a similar subject on the Byzantine Ivory 296-67.

XII. Several works in our collections are called Byzantine without, as I consider, any claim to this denomination. One is the superb book-cover at South Kensington, with subjects in very delicate high relief. Amongst them is the Massacre of the Innocents, which is balanced by Rachael lamenting over her children. It may, I think, be classed with several works properly called Carlovingian. A fine book-cover exhibited amongst the special bindings at the British Museum, with minute reliefs of the History of David, with figures of the Virtues and Vices intermixed, the eyes of the figures being set with rubies and sapphires, is, I have no doubt, an exquisite French work of the twelfth century. The Virtues and Vices are much of the character that we find on our own doorway at Malmesbury.

A plaque at South Kensington, with the Eagle of St. John upon it, is called Byzantine, but in the collection of casts it is properly associated with another plaque bearing the bust of Christ, and both are called North Italian.

The Soltikoff book-cover at South Kensington is, I should say, a Carlovingian copy of an Alexandrian original. Neither the book-cover, 1-1872, nor the Christ under a Canopy, 426-1884, seem to me properly Byzantine, nor does a little oval box also at South Kensington."

Mr. DALTON said that reasons had been given for considering the panels under discussion as Roman, and there were others: the symbols of the Evangelists were a certain indication of a Western origin, as they did not occur in Eastern art. He could hardly concur in the opinion expressed with regard to the ivory of the Archangel Michael: though many scholars were inclined to place it in the sixth century, he was in favour of an earlier date. There was an identical treatment of the mouldings in the Mshatta palace, in the desert east of Moab, and instead of mere tendrils were ribbons with heart-shaped leaves at the end, a sign of early date. Some features of the other ivories seemed to be Eastern, but their oriental origin was not

proved thereby: and though similar panels occurred in the eleventh century, the earlier date was universally accepted.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 2nd April, 1908.

Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Norfolk chancel screens and rood lofts. By Rev. G. W. Minns, LL.B., F.S.A. 8vo. London. n.d.

From the Author:—Education of the public in architecture. By T. G. Jackson, R.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, Knt., M.A., LL.D., was admitted Fellow.

Notice was given that the Annual Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Thursday, 30th April, at 3 p.m.

The Report of the Auditors (see pp. 240—245) of the Society's Accounts for the past year was read, and thanks were passed to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

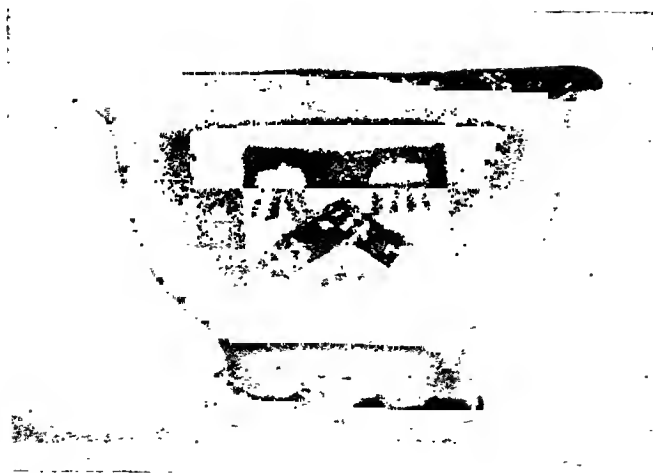
Sir JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., F.R.S., F.S.A., read the following notes on a Lambeth salt-cellar of the Company of Upholsterers of London:

"About three years ago* I called the attention of this Society to a small salt-cellar made of Lambeth earthenware or delft for the London Company of Parish Clerks, whose armorial bearings are upon it with the date 1644.

I now have the pleasure of exhibiting another salt-cellar of much the same size and character, about 2 inches in height and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in extreme diameter, bearing date 1645, which from the shield of arms upon it appears to have been made for the Company of Upholsters or Upholders. The tinctures are not shown, but the arms are simply *on a chevron between three tents or pavilions, as many roses*.

* *Proceedings* 2nd S. xx, 309.

There is, however, a remarkable anomaly in the arms of this Company, inasmuch as there appear to have been two distinct coats in use at one and the same time. Randle Holme, in his *Academy of Armory, or, A Storehouse of Armory and Blazon*, etc.,* writes as follows: 'S. 3 Tents Er. trined with B. & G. an Holy Lamb couchant A. on a Cushion tasselled O. over his back a Cross patee fitched G. This was anciently the Arms of the *Upholders* of the City of London. This in the Patent or Grant of the Coat to that Society by *William Hawkeslow Clarendoux* 5 E. 4. It is thus blazoned, the field Sable, three *Sperbers* Ermin, a Lamb Silver couchand, on a pillow of Gold. Blazoning was then but in its Infancie.'



A LAMBETH SALT-CELLAR OF THE COMPANY OF UPHOLSTERS, 1645. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

The Grant was dated 11th December, 1465, and was again approved and entered in the *Visitation of London*, by Sir Henry St. George, 1634.† The arms now appear on the seal of the Company.

But on the same page of Randle Holme's work as that from which I have been quoting is the following: 'S. on a Cheveron O. 3 Roses G. betw: 3 such (Pavilions or Tents Royall) A. fringed O. is the Company of *Upholders*, or

* Chester, 1688, Book III. chap. xii. 449.

† For this information I am indebted to Sir A. Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1907, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.					
1907.					£	s.	d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1906	232	0	4
Annual Subscriptions:							
11 at £3 3s., arrears due 1906	34	13	0
5 at £2 2s., ditto	10	10	0
1 at £1 1s., completion ditto	1	1	0
525 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1906	1653	15	0
85 at £2 2s., ditto	178	10	0
1 at £3 3s., paid in advance for 1908	3	3	0
					<hr/>		
					1881	12	0
Admissions:							
23 Fellows at £8 8s.	193	4	0
Dividends:							
on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	301	13	0
on £1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	28	15	10
					<hr/>		
					330	8	10
Works sold	154	4	6
Stevenson Bequest:							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	619	0	8
Owen Fund:							
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities	7	2	8
Sundry Receipts	82	14	3

£3500 7 3

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1907,
underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

PAYMENTS.					
1907.		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
Publications of the Society :					
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .					826 18 2
Library :					
Binding		138	16	1	
Books purchased		252	0	4	
Subscriptions to Books and Societies		53	4	0	
				—	444 0 5
House Expenditure :					
Insurance		41	8	9	
Lighting		113	10	4	
Fuel		27	10	6	
Repairs		65	7	1	
Tea at Meetings		16	0	0	
Cleaning and Sundries		147	10	10	
					411 7 6
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License					22 12 6
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest					13 14 8
E. C. Ireland :					
Pension		160	0	0	
Special Allowance		40	0	0	
					200 0 0
Salaries :					
Assistant Secretary		400	0	0	
Clerk		250	0	0	
					650 0 0
Wages and Allowances :					
Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy					174 13 6
Official Expenditure :					
Stationery and Printing		126	9	0	
Postage		22	13	6	
Ditto and Carriage on Publications		24	12	7	
Sundry Expenses		182	17	3	
					356 12 4
Cash in hand :					
Coutts & Co., Current Account		392	12	2	
Petty cash		7	16	0	
					400 8 2
					£3500 7 3

RECEIPTS.		RESEARCH FUND	
		£	s. d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1906		43	2 6
Dividends:			
12 months' Dividend on:			
£1805 13s. 4d. India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	60 0 8		
£500 J. Dickinson & Co. Ltd. 5 per cent. Preference Stock	23 15 0		
£527 1s. 3d. Victoria Government 3 per cent. Stock	15 0 10		
£507 11s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	14 9 4		
		113	5 10
		£156	8 4

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS

	Amount of Stock.	Value at 31st December, 1907.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583 19 7	9578 10 0
Bank Stock	2128 9 6	5906 10 4
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725 0 0	2970 5 0
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757 0 0	3170 11 0
North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2761 0 0	3147 10 9
Midland Railway $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	592 5 10	420 10 6
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	1010 1 0	919 2 11
	£22557 15 11	£26113 0 6
OWEN FUND.		
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities	300 0 0	246 15 0
RESEARCH FUND.		
India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock	1805 13 4	1841 15 7
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500 0 0	527 10 0
Victoria Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock	527 13 0	453 15 7
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	507 11 3	461 17 7
	£3340 17 7	£3284 18 9

April 2.]

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

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ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Haughmond Abbey Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Corbridge Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Silchester Excavation Fund	60	0	0
Wick Barrow Excavation Fund	5	0	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Stroud Roman Villa, Petersfield Excavation Fund	5	0	0
St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Netheravon House, Wilts. Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Pevensey Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Cheque Book		1	0
Balance 31st December, 1907	26	4	4
	£156	8	4

31st DECEMBER, 1907.

Amount
of Stock.
£ s. d.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division
In the suit Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows:

Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	8894	0	0
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	15145	12	7
	£24039	12	7

After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £400 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income of the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 31st day of March, 1908.



W. J. HARDY.
A. PREVOST.
REGINALD A. SMITH.
EMERY WALKER.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Subscriptions received	1835	8 0	Publications of the Society :		977 9 2
unpaid, 30th December, 1906	41	2 0	Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding		
			Library :		
Less 1906 Subscriptions unpaid	1879	10 0	Binding	109	12 8
	3	3 0	Books purchased	213	16 11
			Subscriptions to Books and Societies	50	4 0
Admissions	1876	7 0			403 13 7
Dividends :	193	1 0	House Expenditure :		
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per			Insurance	41	8 9
cent. Stock	301	13 0	Lighting	113	17 3
£1010 1s. 0d. Metropolitan Water			Fuel	33	3 0
Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	28	15 10	Repairs	61	6 7
			Tea at Meetings	20	1 0
Works sold	330	8 10	Cleaning and Sundries	146	12 1
Stevenson Request :	154	4 6			
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	619	0 8	Income Tax and Inland Revenue License		116 8 11
Sundry Receipts	83	19 3	Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest		22 12 6
			E. C. Ireland : Pension	160	0 0
			Special Allowance	40	0 0
			Salaries :		200 0 0
			Assistant Secretary	400	0 0
			Clerk	250	0 0
					650 0 0
			Wages and Allowances :		
			Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy		174 13 6
			Official Expenditure :		
			Stationery and Printing	159	16 3
			Postage	22	13 6
			" and Carriage on Publications	24	12 7
			Sundry Expenses	186	0 3
			Balance carried to Balance Sheet		393 2 7
					5 9 4
					£3257 4 3

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors
Unexpended balances:
Owen Fund	.	.	9 19 11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Research Fund	.	.	26 4 4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balance, 31st December, 1905	.	.	306 02 9 2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Add Balance of Income and Expenditure Account	.	.	5 9 1	.	.	.	.	.	.
			306 07 18 6						
By Investments:									
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	11 06 0	5 2	4
£2128 9s. 6d. Bank Stock	71 62	6 4	
£2725 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	36 92	7 6	
£2757 London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	37 63	6 1	
£2761 North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	37 41	3 1	
£592 5s. 10d. Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	49 11	11 3	
£1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	10 00	0 0	
							39 13	19 5	
Sundry Debtors:									
Subscriptions unpaid	44	2 0	
Sundries	13 17	0	
							57	19 0	
Cash:									
At Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co.	418 16	6	
In hand	7 16	0	
							426 12	6	
							£31398	10 11	

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been, as before, taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 30th December, 1899, with the exception of the Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent "B" Stock, which was purchased in 1905, and is at cost price, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities, or other Assets of the Society.

36 Walbrook, London, E.C.
30th March, 1908.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & Co.

Upholsters Coat of Arms.' In volume 2 of the same work, printed for the Roxburghe Club in 1905, the Upholders or Upholsters anciently incorporated are said to have nearly the same arms. 'But it is a grand error,' and Holme goes on to cite the Grant of William Hawkeslow.

Stow in his *Survey of London* (ed. 1633) writes: 'The Company of *Upholsters* or *Upholders* were in elder times of good reckoning and esteeme, and had a Brotherhood or Fellowship among themselves, but concerning their incorporating I finde it not recorded.' His illustration of their armorial bearings gives, however, the shield with the chevron and roses.

The City of London Liveries Commission of 1884* reports that the Company was founded between 1440 and 1465, and received a Charter in the second year of Charles I. (1626); and it seems to me that the arms recorded by Holme as being those of the Company in 1688, which are identical with those given by Stow in 1633, are not improbably the original arms of the Company, which continued in use notwithstanding the Grant in 1465.

In a *New View of London*, etc.† it is stated: '*Upholdsters*' Hall is situate on the S. side of *Leadenhall Str.* near against *St. Mary Axe*. They were incorporated about and a Master, three Wardens, about 31 Assistants and 121 on the Livery, their fee for which is 4*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* and for Steward 11*l.* Their arms are *on a chevron between 3 Tents as many roses*.‡ The site has long since been sold.

That the Upholsters formed a corporate body of some kind before 1440 seems probable from a passage in Stow,§ where in treating of the famous and mighty man Simon Eyre, citizen of London, and builder of a public granary and a chapel in Leadenhall Street, he is described as sometime an upholster, and then, 'by changing of his copy,' a draper in the year 1419.

It appears from the same author that the Company of Drapers was not actually incorporated until 1430.¶ It is therefore evident that the existence of the Companies was preceded by that of the Brotherhoods or Guilds, who may have assumed a right to bear arms.

In Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey*, published in 1720, ¶

* Vol. iii. 841.

† Svo. 1708. Vol. ii. 262.

‡ The arms are engraved with those of other companies on a plate, but no tinctures are shown.

§ *Survey*, ed. 1633, p. 163.

¶ *Op. cit.* 601.

¶ Vol. ii. book v. 229.

what I venture to regard as the more modern shield of arms, viz. that with the Holy Lamb, is given, and a long account of discussions between the Lord Treasurer Burghley and representatives of the Company of Upholsters as to frauds committed in connexion with the wares in which they dealt is appended. 'In the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and perhaps before, great was the Deceit by these Tradesmen used in their Feathers, in their Quilts and Coverlids, in their Quishions for Chairs and Stools. . . . All made Stuff, that came out of *Frunce* for Quilts and Coverlids, for Inns and Husbandmen of the Country, came all stuffed with Cow-Hair, taken from the Head by the Tanners. And such Stuff made as came from thence or *Flanders* in Cushions, or for Chairs and Stools were filled with Thistle-Down, naughty Flocks, and all Baggage in them, that would breed Worms, and eat the Stuff and stink. And so did they fill all their Mattresses.'

It was urged against the Upholsters that they 'ordinarily bought Fen-Downe and Thistle-Downe for an Half-penny a Pound, and sold the same among Feathers for 6*d.* the Pound: and amongst Feather-Downe for 16*d.* the Pound.'

One Cordel about the year 1585 sued to the Queen 'that considering these Abuses in the Trade of *Upholsters*, he might be appointed to search and seal their Commodities and to have the Place of a Searcher, and accordingly to seize such as were thus abused, as forfeit by Law.'

At that time it was maintained that the 'Upholsters were no Corporation,' and it was debated whether they should be incorporated, but so far as Strype's narrative is concerned it appears that no definite steps were taken in the matter. Some mention is made of the relation of the Upholsters to Drapers, Merchant Taylors, Skinners, and Clothworkers: and possibly Burghley, who employed his Remembrancer Peter Osborn, 'a discreet and honest man,' to make inquiries, may have hesitated through fear of the enmity of such powerful Corporations.

The Upholders were also Undertakers, and in that capacity were the subjects of a jocular sarcastic tract, *Reasons humbly offered by the Company exercising the Trade and Mystery of Upholders against part of the Bill for the better Viewing, searching and Examining Drugs, Medicines, etc.* (London, Printed in the year 1724), of which a copy is in the British Museum.*

To return to the more immediate subject of this communication. In the case of the salt-cellar made at Lambeth in 1644

* Press-mark 551 a 15 (3).

for the Company of Parish Clerks, I was able to trace the sale of their handsome old silver salts and the purchase of the cheap substitutes by means of the still existing accounts of the Company. Unfortunately the accounts of the Upholsters for the year 1645 are no longer forthcoming, but the pressure upon them by the Parliament for money must have been much the same as that on the Parish Clerks, and it was as natural in the one case as in the other to have recourse to the Lambeth potters for temporary substitutes for their vanished plate.

By the kind courtesy of Mr. W. H. C. Crump, Clerk to the Upholders' Company, I have been able to inspect the silver plate now in its possession, the bulk of which, however, does not date further back than the nineteenth century. The most interesting article is a silver-gilt salt-cellar made in the year 1697. It is of no great size, but remarkable in form, the central bowl being supported by three square turrets with pyramidal roofs, placed at equal distances the one from the other. It seems probable that so ancient a Company possessed at one time a more noble display of plate, and the suggestion that this was sacrificed to the demands of Parliament in or before 1645 may, I think, be worthy of acceptance."

The TREASURER alluded to the Fripperers' Company, which settled about Cornhill in the early fifteenth century. Before that date the Drapers had traded there, and the newcomers became dealers in second-hand clothes, and later pawnbrokers, but were never a rich company. They had no valuable plate, and lived on the interest of £8,000, the proceeds of the sale of their hall and adjoining houses, and a single charity.

Mr. GIUSEPPI said there were two difficulties with regard to the Lambeth factory that had never been solved. The first concerned its date of origin, which was generally supposed to be 1676, when letters patent were granted by Charles II. to John Ariens van Hamme. His art was described therein as that of 'making tiles and porcelain and other earthenwares after the way practised in Holland, which hath not been practised in this our realm.' But most of the dated Lambeth delft was considerably earlier, reaching as far back as 1631. It had been supposed that pieces made before 1676 in Holland had been sent over to be painted and finished for special purposes, but both the body and the enamel of the English ware differed very markedly from foreign examples. Possibly the factory had been established much earlier than 1676, but was only protected by patent at that date. The other difficulty was the ascription of this ware to Lambeth. Pro-

fessor Church stated* that in the preamble of the patent Van Hamme was said to have settled at Lambeth, but Mr. Giuseppi had read through the whole grant without finding any mention of Lambeth or any other place where he resided. In the following year, however, Van Hamme appeared in a list of potters trading in and round London: and the only evidence he could find was in the archives of the Dutch Church of the Austin Friars. A certificate† dated 1679 by the pastor of the consistory of Delft, attested Claertjen Jans van Hammen to the Brethren Overseers of the community of Jesus Christ at London, Foxhal, which was of course Vauxhall, in Lambeth parish. John Ariens van Hamme's patent expressly included the members of his family in the permission to settle and practise their art in England, and Claertjen Jans was evidently coming from Delft, the home of the manufacture in Holland. Hence there was presumptive evidence that he was a relative of the patentee and was coming over to assist in the pottery.

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Hants:

"I am exhibiting a small socketed celt which was found last year about a mile south of Winchester near the bridge which carries the Great Western Railway over the Itchen. It is one of the short square type with a septum in the socket. Celts of this pattern are evidently rarely found in England, as I do not see any specimens in the national collection, although there are several there like it from Ireland. My specimen has the loop broken, the break being an old one, and it bears the appearance of much use. The edge is so dulled as to suggest that it was used more for hammering than cutting.

With it I show a small spear-head of a beautiful and somewhat uncommon shape, found also near the river at Bishopstoke, a few miles further south. It is one of those spear-heads described by Sir John Evans as having a ridge running along the whole or a great part of the mid-rib on the blade, so as to make the section near the point almost cruciform, with side loops near the mouth of the socket. This form is of frequent occurrence on Irish spear-heads.

So much interest has lately been taken in bronze implements that I venture to show again a very early flat celt found at Sholing, which I think may be referred to Period II. of Pro-

* *English Earthware* (South Kensington Museum Handbook), 35.

† *Archives of the London Dutch Church, Certificates of Membership, etc.* (edited by J. H. Hessel, 1892), No. 1594.

fessor Montelius. It is very like some in the Dublin Museum, and it is somewhat curious that all three implements seem to have Irish affinities.

I am also showing a gourd-shaped vessel of red ware which was found in digging at a sand-pit at Otterbourne, near Winchester. (See illustration.) The place where it was found is not far from the track of the Roman road between *Clausentum* and Winchester, following nearly the course of the Itchen, and probably a road or trackway before the time of the Romans.



VESSEL OF POTTERY (FRONT AND SIDE VIEWS) FOUND AT OTTERBOURNE, HANTS.
($\frac{1}{3}$ linear.)

The authorities who have seen this vessel assign to it a date of about the seventh century B.C. and say that it came from the Mediterranean. They, however, throw doubt on its being an import into Britain at that early age. I have only to say that although I did not find it myself I believe the story of the man who did, and that it was found as described.

As bronze articles of about this date coming from Italy have been found at Alton and at Weybridge, I see nothing unreasonable in the supposition that it was brought here in pre-Roman times.

Coming to more modern times, I have been instrumental in

saving from destruction one of the wooden monumental effigies in my county, and have brought it to the notice of Dr. Fryer, who will include it in his forthcoming paper. The effigy came out of Thruxton church, which contains a fine fifteenth-century brass to Sir John Lisle, who died in 1407, and also fine monuments in church to Sir John Lisle and Mary Courtenay his wife of about 100 years later. The wooden effigy, I was informed some nineteen years ago by the Rev. Henry de Foe Baker, who was then vicar, is that of Lady Elizabeth Phillpott, the Phillpotts holding the manor of Thruxton after the Lisles. I did not ask his authority for this ascription, and he has long since left the parish. From an examination of the position now occupied by the organ I have little doubt but that his information came from a tomb standing probably near that of Sir John and Mary Lisle, at the destruction of which Lady Elizabeth was moved to the belfry and put up on her feet. Last year I went to the church, but could find no trace of the effigy. At last I discovered it in the vicar's barn, which was also his wood shed. It was surrounded with faggots like a Smithfield martyr, and seemed destined to share the same fate. I asked for it to be put back in the church, but to this the vicar would not assent, and offered the effigy to me if I liked to have it. Bearing in mind the ponderousness of the gift I did not close with the offer, but inspired a letter which was written to him by the archdeacon of the diocese. Dr. Fryer has since paid a special visit to Thruxton to see it, and writes me that the vicar will now put it back in the church."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH confirmed the Irish character of the socketed celt exhibited, and agreed that the flat celt might also be of Irish origin, though such were frequent in England: much depended on the analysis of the bronze. Flat celts of this kind* are known to have been sent from the British Islands to Scandinavia during the early Bronze Age, and might well have been made in Ireland. Southampton Water would be a convenient half-way harbour for those early merchantmen, and the socketed celt, which belonged quite to the end of the Bronze Age, might have been brought by traders centuries later. There were many similar specimens from Ireland in the British Museum, but none from Britain. The distribution of gold torcs with returned ends and the well-known *lunulae* or gorgets of gold was another proof of active commercial intercourse in the Bronze Age between Ireland and

* The absence of nickel and their form distinguish these from implements made in Scandinavia. Montelius, *Archiv fur Anthropologie*, xxvi. 14, 40, 501.

the north-west coast of Europe.* The pottery vessel exhibited was strikingly similar to late Mycenaean ware from Cyprus and other Mediterranean sites, but the pointed bottom was against the view that it belonged to that early period, and he preferred to regard it as a comparatively modern importation from the Mediterranean, where traditional forms of pottery were surprisingly long lived.

Mr. THOMSON LYON protested against the removal of the wooden effigy from the church where it belonged, and hoped that local secretaries would note all such pieces of vandalism. On the previous day he had acquired at Canterbury a piece of undertaker's furniture, a helmet obviously turned out of some church, but interesting as an example of seventeenth-century work.

Mr. STEPHENSON hoped that a few shillings would be expended in repairing the church-chalk monument described in the paper, or the pieces would certainly be lost. There was a very fine brass in the same church dated about 1425, which used to be perfect, but when last seen had lost some portions of the inscription: this too should be promptly repaired. He himself, with Mr. Hope, had been instrumental in saving a piece of a wooden effigy used as a poker at South Acre, Norfolk.

Mr. DALE, in reply, said that the brass to Sir John Lisle, who died in 1407, was the earliest representation of plate-armour. It was now covered up with matting, but not otherwise protected from chance visitors. He had himself not noticed any pieces missing.

C. A. MARKHAM, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary, communicated the following note on the discovery of a Roman stone coffin near Duston, Northamptonshire:

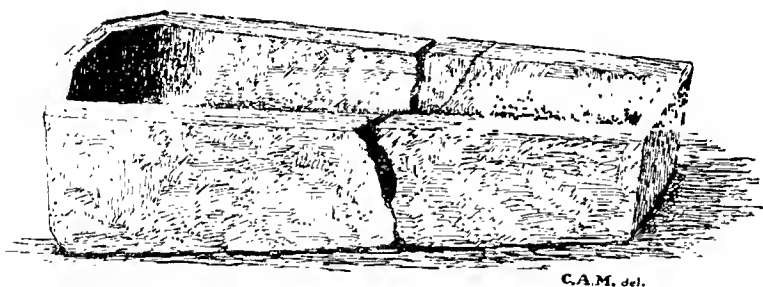
"In the parish of Duston, in the county of Northampton, on the site of the Roman villa, where numerous finds of coins, domestic utensils, and various implements have been from time to time recorded, an interesting sarcophagus was discovered on the 15th January, 1908.

One of the workmen, who was excavating in the ironstone quarry, to the south of the main road leading from Northampton to Weedon, at a depth of 7 feet from the surface of the

* A map of their distribution in France, with full references, is given by Comte Costa de Beauregard. *Le Torques d'or de Saint-Leu d'Esserent (Oise)*, in *Compte-rendu du LXII. Congrès archéologique de France*, 1905.

ground struck his pickaxe upon a flat stone. This proved to be the lid of a large stone coffin 6 feet 10 inches in length, 2 feet 9½ inches in width at the widest part, and 1 foot 10 inches in depth at the head and 1 foot 6½ inches at the foot, all outside measurements: the thickness of the sides being about 4 inches and of the bottom 6 inches. The lid roughly fits the top of the coffin, and is from 5 to 6 inches in thickness. Unfortunately the workman, with his pick, fractured both lid and coffin.

Within this sarcophagus was a skeleton, the bones being in a fair condition, and generally in their proper position. The upper part of the skull was much decomposed, though the hair, of a dark chestnut colour, was remaining. Nothing beside this skeleton (which appeared to be that of a female) was found in the coffin.



C.A.M. del.

ROMAN STONE COFFIN FOUND NEAR DUSTON, NORTHANTS.

The sarcophagus and the lid are each worked out of single blocks of limestone, that being the material used by both Greeks and Romans, as it was thought that this stone consumed the flesh of the corpse. Most probably these blocks came from Barnack, as the quarries there are known to have been worked during the Roman occupation of Britain.

The spot where this coffin was found is surrounded by roughly built stone walls, 4 feet thick, of white limestone, which seem to have formed some kind of building or chamber, the shape of which has not yet been determined.

This relic of the past is of the Romano-British period. It has been presented to the Corporation of the county borough of Northampton, and is now housed in the Abington Park Museum."

Mr. REGINALD SMITH inquired the direction in which the

coffin had been interred, as that was an important point in deciding its Christian or pagan character.* Such coffins were not uncommon, but rarely had any inscriptions or marks upon them in this country, and he was inclined to assign them to the fourth century, when Christianity was established. Another had recently been found at Bush Hill Park, adjoining the presumed course of the Ermin Street, near Enfield.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the matrix of an early fourteenth-century seal, and a roundel with initial letters, on which he submitted the following note:

"I am sending a matrix of a seal which you will see represents St. Margaret piercing the dragon, and I believe, from the posture of the figure, that the date is about 1330-40. This object came many years ago from my grandfather's house in Cambridge, and may possibly be the seal of some Cambridge convent or of one in the vicinity, perhaps at Barnwell.

I also send a circular plaque with a trefoil containing the letters *rmb* the trefoil having a chain with two rings in place of a stalk. This comes from the same source as the seal."

Mr. HOPE said that owing to the corroded condition of the seal when first submitted by Mr. Hartshorne it was impossible to read the legend or make out clearly the details of the device. With Mr. Hartshorne's leave he had since submitted it to such drastic treatment as had freed it from the incrustation, and he now found that the principal figure of St. Margaret had above it in the canopy a representation of the Rood. This explains the legend, which could now be plainly read:

CRUX MARGARËTA NOS DVICENT AD LODA LËTA

In base, within a niche, was a kneeling figure of a clerk, but there was nothing to indicate the ownership of the seal, which was apparently a counterseal.

The Rev. E. F. ROBINS, vicar of Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, exhibited a brass seal set in a rough wooden handle, which had apparently long been used for purposes connected with the peculiar jurisdiction of Thorpe-le-Soken.

The seal had, however, nothing whatever to do with that place, and is a pointed oval 2½ inches long, bearing a seated figure of St. Peter as pope, under a rich canopy, with a small figure of a clerk in a niche in base. The legend is:

S' : welelmi : duddleþ . decani : de : wolworunnehamtō.

* The coffin was found lying east and west.

William Dudley, whose seal this is, was Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Wolverhampton, in 1460 and until 1470.

There is nothing to show how the seal came to or to be used at Thorpe-le-Soken.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 9th April, 1908.

Sir RICHARD RIVINGTON HOLMES, K.C.V.O.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Authors :—Some interesting Essex brasses (reprinted from *The Reliquary*, 1908). By Miller Christy, W. W. Porteous, and E. Bertram Smith. 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Director-General, Survey Department, Egypt :—The Archæological Survey of Nubia, Bulletin No. 1, dealing with the work up to November 30, 1907. 8vo. Cairo, 1908.

From G. H. Wallis, Esq., F.S.A. :—Photographs of

- (1) A Roman altar found in the Trent at Littleborough, Notts ;
- (2) An alabaster bas-relief representing the death of St. Thomas of Canterbury, from Beauchief Abbey, Derbyshire.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Thursday, 30th April, at 3 p.m., and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the architectural history of Ludlow Castle, Salop, with special reference to certain recent discoveries, resulting from excavations carried out by him, as to the original use or purpose of the keep or great tower, and the plan of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene with its singular round nave.

Mr. JAMES PARKER said he had worked with Mr. Hope at Ludlow, and nearly completed a plan on a larger scale than that exhibited. No reference had been made to the useful legend

of Fulk Fitzwarren, which contained a certain amount of history. When Robert, son of Richard of Shrewsbury (Montgomery), rebelled against King Henry I., his property was confiscated and given to José de Dinant. The castle was once called Dinant, that being an old family name. If anything at Ludlow was earlier than the reign of Henry I., it was the work of Roger Montgomery, whose property was confiscated. There were sundry alterations in the twelfth century, and the doorway of the round church he thought was of the time of Henry I., not an insertion.

Mr. READ observed that the gratitude of the Society was due to Lord Powis, who kept the castle in excellent repair. There was an enormous amount of masonry to inspect, and it was quite reasonable to require proof of the existence of danger before proceeding to repairs.

Mr. HOPE replied that he was acquainted with the legend mentioned by Mr. Parker, which he had not noticed for want of time, but it was unhistorical. It was perfectly clear from the Domesday Survey that Ludlow was part of the great manor of Stanton Lacy, and he was content to accept the confirmatory opinion of Mr. Round, who was satisfied on this point. He was still of opinion that the early work in Ludlow Castle was Roger de Lacy's, dating from the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries, while the later work belonged to the reign of Henry I.

Mr. HOPE's paper, which was illustrated by a fine series of plans and specially taken lantern slides, will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

ANNIVERSARY,

THURSDAY, 30th APRIL, 1908.

JOHN, Lord AVEBURY, P.C., F.R.S., President, in
the Chair.

MONTAGUE SPENCER GIUSEPPI, Esq., and WILLOUGHBY ASTON LITTLEDALE, Esq., M.A., were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot. CHARLES JAMES PRÆTORIUS, Esq., and REGINALD ALLENDER SMITH, Esq., B.A., were also appointed Assistant Scrutators.

The following gentlemen were admitted Fellows:

The Venerable Edward Barber, M.A., Archdeacon of
Chester.

Charles Francis Bell, Esq.

Vernon James Watney, Esq.

Mervyn Edmund Macartney, Esq.

The PRESIDENT then proceeded to deliver the following Address:

“Since the last Anniversary Meeting our Society has had a year of quiet prosperity unmarked by any important event.

The year has, however, been apart from, and in addition to, our own publications, one of much archaeological activity.

One of the most interesting publications of the year has been the Volume of Essays presented to Mr. E. B. Tylor by some of his friends and admirers in commemoration of his 75th birthday. It commences with a preface by Mr. A. Lang, written, if possible, with even more than his usual charm, in honour of our distinguished countryman. He refers in terms of warm, but not too flattering, appreciation to Mr. Tylor's great work on *Primitive Culture*; he tells us truly that he ‘has sent his pupils into many strange lands; they have been the field naturalists of human nature, no less than anthropologists of the study. If England possesses an unofficial school of anthropologists, despite the public indifference to man not fully “up to date,” she owes it to the examples of Mr. Tylor,’ with whom he does the great honour of associating me. So

far as his reference to Mr. Tylor we shall all concur with what Mr. Lang so gracefully and truly says.

Apart from the scientific value, the suggestiveness, and acuteness of Mr. Tylor's works, Mr. Lang tells us, and there is no greater living authority on such a point, that 'not the least of Mr. Tylor's gifts is the happy simplicity and unobtrusive humour of his style. Not stuffed with strange technical words, his language, as in his admirable chapter on "Survival in Culture," (iii.), is so attractive, so pellucid, that any intelligent child could read it with pleasure, and become a folklorist unawares.*

Mr. Lang's memoir has evidently been a labour of love: we shall all join him in doing honour to Mr. Tylor, and we look forward with the greatest interest to the new work on which he is now engaged.

Mr. Lang has also in the same volume one of three interesting papers on marriage problems, with reference to which, as is well known, there are considerable differences of opinion. I am not very partial to controversy, and have contented myself hitherto with such remarks as seemed desirable in the successive editions of my *Origin of Civilisation*.† Mr. Lang, courteously no doubt, complains of my reticence, and especially that I have made no reply to the arguments of Mr. Fison.‡

So much has been written of late on the customs and ideas of savages on the origin and development of the family and of religion, that it may perhaps not be out of place if I take this opportunity of referring to the criticisms and remarks which have recently appeared. The subject moreover being so vast, I will confine myself to the case of the Australians, especially as it is with reference to this interesting race that our information has received the latest additions, mainly owing to the important researches of Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, Mr. Fison, Mrs. Parker, and last, not least, of Mr. Howitt, whose recent death is so great a loss to archaeological and anthropological science. The Australians are certainly one of the lowest races of men, homeless and houseless wanderers, without agriculture, with at any rate only the germs of government or religion, with very rude stone implements, but they have admirable wooden implements, including two remarkable types, the throwing stick and the boomerang; and last, not least, they have most elaborate and complicated customs which have all and almost more than, the force of law, and are carried out without the unnecessary

* *Anthropological Essays*, 7.

† *Social Origins*, 189.

‡ I may, however, refer him to Preface of my last edition, p. 113, *et seq.*

eruelty which has been so great a stain on many other races, but yet with inexorable severity.

The main points to be considered with reference to the constitution of the original family are the origin of marriage, of descent in the female line, the origin of exogamy, of marriage restrictions, and of religion. As regards the first point, Mr. Darwin, as we know, thought it most probable that our ancestors 'aboriginally lived in small communities, each with a single wife, or, if powerful, with several, whom he jealously guarded,' just as the nations of West Africa tell us is the case with gorillas, which go about in small bands; and that 'one adult male is seen in a band; when a young male grows up, a contest takes place for the mastery, and the strongest, by killing or driving out the others, establishes himself as head of the community.' This is also the basis of Mr. Atkinson's system,* and I understand that Mr. Lang agrees with him up to this point.

I have not dwelt myself on this stage, because it seemed to me that even if, as appears probable, it did represent what was at one time the state of things, it was, as indeed Mr. Atkinson himself says,† during 'the animal stage' of our ancestors. After a while, however, as they progressed and multiplied, cases would arise in which either (1) the old male, from the cooling of his passions, or from the loss of his strength, would find it desirable to tolerate his sons, or (2) the sons would form a new family group for themselves.

In either case it could not fail to be found that union is strength. The groups which comprised several males would defeat and destroy those where there was only one.

Considerations, mainly connected with food supplies, probably kept the groups small, but they must have comprised a number of females approximately equal to that of males. What then were the relations of the sexes to one another?

When I wrote the *Origin of Civilisation*, now more than forty years ago, I expressed the opinion that 'the lowest races had no institution of marriage,' as we understand it. 'Although in this state of things marriage, in the proper sense of the term, cannot be said to exist at all, still for the sake of convenience, we may term it a condition of communal marriage,'‡ and I gave a mass of evidence in favour of this view. Mr. MacLennan and Mr. Morgan were of the same

* *Primal Law*.

† P. 212.

‡ *Loc. cit.* 60.

opinion. It has always been disputed by Mr. Lang with his usual ability. I am, however, pleased to find that the most eminent of those who have themselves studied the relations of savages from personal observation, I may mention for instance Mr. Howitt, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Gillen, and Mr. Atkinson, have come to the same conclusion.

How then did individual marriage originate? How were the general rights and privileges of the group narrowed down in some cases to the exclusive right of a man to a certain woman?

There are no doubt some to whom any such question appears altogether superfluous. Westernmark, for instance, in his work on the *Origin of Marriage*, considers that it is, and always has been, common to the whole human race. But then he defines it as 'nothing else than a more or less durable connection between male and female, lasting till after the birth of the offspring,' and tells us that 'the first traces of marriage are found among the Chelonia (tortoises). This, however, is not the sense in which we use the term: it is not merely a 'more or less durable connection between male and female,' but a right recognised by the laws or customs of the community.

Exogamy, or the custom of marrying outside what I have proposed to call the gens, and what Mr. Lang calls the phratry, is so general, and so closely connected with marriage in our sense of the term, that we may consider them together. Very different explanations of the origin of exogamy have been given by different authorities. Maclellan, who first brought out the importance of the custom, attributed it to the prevalence of female infanticide, but he has not been followed by subsequent writers.

Bachofen considered that the women, shocked and scandalized by such a state of things, revolted against it, and established a system of marriage with female supremacy; I believe, however, that communities in which women have exercised supreme power are quite exceptional.

Morgan attributed it to deliberate action inspired on moral grounds by a higher power; Spencer also considered that it was due to the deliberate action of the old men to prevent the marriage of close relations: Tylor, Howitt, and Fison, so far as I remember, and perhaps wisely, ventured on no suggestion: Lang suggests that just as men were forbidden by custom from eating or using their totem, so they were precluded from marrying a woman belonging to their totem; Westernmark attributes it to an innate horror of incest.

Mr. Atkinson in *Primal Law*, though he starts at a stage

below me, assumes, as Mr. Thomas has also pointed out,* a later though very early condition, as I did, in which our ancestors formed small communities with communal marriage. This, he thinks, was ultimately abandoned because 'all unions within the group being by action of primal law considered incestuous and illicit, marriage could only take place with an outside mate.'

Mr. Thomas considers † that 'aversion between parents and offspring supplies an explanation of the origin of two prohibited degrees directly, and secondarily of the rule against adelphic unions. But in the expulsion of one set of females and the introduction of another, we have the principle of exogamy: and if we suppose that only two communities were within such distance of each other, and that exchange of females was possible or easy, we have at once the simplest possible form of exogamy, the intermarriage of two and only two groups.'

None of these suggestions seems satisfactory. Female infanticide has not been, so far as we have evidence, so general or so severe as to form an explanation: we do not find any general objection to the marriage of near relations as such: having regard to the aspects of savage life it is difficult to accept the suggestion of deliberate action: and so far as Mr. Lang's explanation we find as a fact that among various exogamous tribes the use or eating of the totem is not forbidden. Moreover exogamy does not prevent the marriage of all near relations but only of certain near relations.

As regards Mr. Atkinson's suggestion, it is surely obvious that a community with communal marriage as he supposes, could have no 'primal law' which would have regarded such a state of things as 'incestuous or illicit,' seeing that it was in full accordance with, and generally recognised by, custom.

Under Mr. Thomas's theory of aversion, why should the young return, and how would any community arise?

My suggestion was,‡ and is, that 'under a communal marriage system no man could appropriate a girl entirely to himself without infringing the rights of the whole tribe. Such an act would naturally be looked upon with jealousy, and only regarded as justifiable under peculiar circumstances. A war-captive, however, was in a peculiar position: the tribe had no right to her; her capturer might have her killed if he chose: if he preferred to keep her alive he was at liberty to do so: he did as he liked, and the tribe was no sufferer. On

* *Anthropological Essays* 351.

† *Anthropological Essays, The Origin of Exogamy*, N. W. Thomas, 353.

‡ *Origin of Civilization*, 1870, 71.

the other hand, if a marriage system had already existed, it is unlikely that the first wives would have suffered a mere captive to obtain the same station as themselves.*

Mr. Lang, as an argument against my suggestion, says, 'that if we have complete and conclusive evidence that in large portions of Australia every man had the privilege of a husband over every woman not belonging to his own gens . . . I fail to see that a man gained anything by enduring the trouble and risk of capturing a bride all to himself.' This objection surprises me; I should have thought a man gained a great deal. At any rate the Australians certainly thought, and think, so.

In the next page, moreover, Mr. Lang seems to go a good way with me. It is easy to see, he says,† 'how small groups of the same hearth become exogamous, namely through sexual jealousy, which would oblige the young males to wander away, or to get wives by capture, practices resulting, under the tabu, in the sacred rule of exogamy.' The Ura-bunna of Central Australia on the other hand, he continues, 'have no such individual wives, if we accept the statement of Messrs. Spencer and Gillen (who are, he will admit, two of our very safest authorities). But the Arunta have such individual wives. Here it seems necessary for Lord Avebury to prove that the Arunta do demonstrably acquire their individual wives by capture.'

That this is true of many Australian tribes is certainly the case. Describing habits of the Kurnai, Messrs. Fison and Howitt‡ say, 'How does he procure his wife? The young Kurnai 'could, as a rule, acquire a wife in one way only. He must run away with her. . . . It is no use his asking for a wife excepting under the most exceptional circumstances, for he could only acquire one in the usual manner, and that was by running off with her.'

As regards the Cleawe-gal tribe, they say, 'In the case of female captives, they belonged to their captors, if of a class from which wives might be legally taken by them. If of a forbidden class, then I think that the captor might make an exchange with some one of the proper class who had a woman at his disposal. In the Wonghi tribe, whose territory was situated on the north side of the Lachlan river, for about

* I am glad to find that Mr. H. Spencer, in his *Principles of Sociology*, p. 560, *et seq.*, endorses this view, though he does not altogether accept my suggestion as to communal marriage, or as to the rights of men within the tribe.

† *Social Origins*, 126.

‡ *Kamilaroi and Kurnai*, 200.

eighty miles above Whealbah, a woman was the property of her captor when she was not of a tribe forbidden to him, *i.e.* if she did not belong to a gens with which it was unlawful for him to intermarry.

Speaking of the Turras, another Australian tribe, they say, 'There is individual marriage. Consent of the woman's parents is necessary before marriage: if this is refused, the pair occasionally elope. Wives are also obtained by gift, exchange, or capture. A female captive belonged to the captor.'

Again, the Kamilaroi have 'the right to the female captive,' controlled by the 'exogamous rule of marriage.' Indeed, speaking generally, they observe 'that marriage is brought about throughout Australia by capture is quite certain.'

The evidence, indeed, seems conclusive that marriage by capture is a recognized custom throughout Australia, and having the effect of giving the captor special rights over the captive, rights moreover recognized by the tribe, would, I submit, give rise to a second, higher, and more special relationship between certain men and women, to individual, by the side of communal, marriage.

For a more complete argument in defence of this view, I must refer to my *Origin of Civilisation*. I can only on the present occasion refer to some of the recent criticisms.

I now come to the question of totems. A totem is a plant, or animal, or some other object, the hereditary friend, ally, and protector of the kin, and is in many cases revered as a deity.

I suggested that this was the origin of the worship of animals and plants, which we find so widely distributed over the world, and proposed the term totemism as indicating this stage of religion: but Mr. Lang, who complains, not without justice, that anthropologists have used various terms, such as tribe, clan, gens, family, etc. somewhat loosely, uses the same term, in a totally different sense, as a form of family organization.

However this may be, the question arises, how did totems originate?

My suggestion was that a family which was called after an animal, say the bear, would come to look on that animal first with interest, then with respect, and at length with awe.

Mr. Lang has several times objected to this suggestion on the ground that it is incompatible with the practice of tracing descent through the mother only. He quotes the same objection on the part of Mr. Fison, who said: * 'This is

* *Kamalaroi and Kurnai*. 165.

surely a reversal of the true order. The Australian divisions show that the totem is, in the first place, the badge of a group, not of an individual. The individual takes it, in common with his fellows, only because he is a member of the group. And, even if it were first given to an individual, his family, *i.e.* his children, could not inherit it from him, when descent is reckoned on the female side.* That is true, but surely does not affect my argument. In tribes where descent was in the female line children take their name from the mother: where it is in the male line, from the father.

Mr. Lang suggests on the contrary that totem names were not adopted from individual cases, and from within, but were nicknames imposed from without, and finally adopted. This I confess seems to me very improbable.

Lastly I come to the question of religion. Here again the question has recently been discussed mainly in connexion with Australian beliefs. Have the Australians any belief which can reasonably be called religion?

'The natives of Queensland, said Mr. G. S. Lang (uncle of Mr. Andrew Lang) 'have no idea of a supreme divinity, the creator and governor of the world, the witness of their actions, and their future judge. They have no object of worship, even of a subordinate and inferior rank. They have no idols, no temples, no sacrifices. In short, they have nothing whatever of the character of religion, or of religious observance, to distinguish them from the beasts that perish. They live "without God in the world." * He quotes, also, in support of this, the opinion of Mr. Schmidt, who lived as a missionary among the natives of Moreton Bay for seven years, and was well acquainted with their language.

Mr. Ridley, indeed, in his interesting 'Report on Australian Languages and Traditions,'† stated that they have a traditional belief in one supreme Creator, but he admits that most of the witnesses who were examined before the select Committee, appointed by the legislative Council of Victoria in 1858 to report on the aborigines, 'gave it as their opinion that the natives had no religious ideas.'

On the other hand, Mr. A. Lang in *The Making of Religion*, has maintained that the Australians believed in the existence of a deity named 'Baiaame,' who is omniscient, omnipotent, immortal, beneficent, and to whom the blessed name of 'All-father' can fitly be attributed. If so, they have indeed a simple but beautiful religion.

* Lang's *Queensland*, 374.

† *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, 1872, p. 257.

The suggestion of a belief in an 'Allfather' has however been challenged with much force by Mr. Hartland.* but has been adopted by Mrs. Parker in her work on the Euahlayi tribe. I confess I remain unconvinced. Mr. Tylor long ago expressed the opinion that Baiaame was a word and a belief due to missionary suggestion. Mr. Maritt† is of the same opinion. It is difficult to believe that the idea of an Allfather can have arisen among tribes which have female descent. Moreover Mrs. Parker gives no incidental evidence of Baiaame worship. No offerings are made to him. The natives she tells us 'do not profess to pray, or to have prayed to Byamee on any occasion except at funerals, and at the conclusion of the Boorah (initiatory ceremony). Daily prayers seem to them a foolishness and an insult.'

This is a very difficult state of things to accept. I can understand a belief in a deity like Brahma who created the world and then interfered no more. We know there are races who believe in evil deities to whom it would be useless to pray. But to believe in a beneficent and all powerful being who does interfere in even the most trivial affairs of every day life, to keep that momentous and comforting knowledge a profound secret from their wives and children, only to pray to him, if at all, on rare occasions, is a state of mind in which I find it very difficult to believe. I may be told that a similar state of things is not unknown among civilised races, but those who so act do not it seems to me really believe in a loving and all powerful 'All-father,' nor I think do the Euahlayi. I do not however put this forward as conclusive, well knowing the inconsistencies of the human mind.

I may also observe that, in the belief at any rate of many Australian nations, Baiaame was deceived by Deiramalam, injured his knee by a fall over a stump when hunting an emu, and died not long after.

The Australians, no doubt, are somewhat exercised in their minds by the mysteries of existence, the problem of life and death, and it is not for us to throw stones if their ideas are often incongruous and inconsistent. That remarkable and interesting tribe, the Arunta, deny that marriage leads to the birth of children; it only, they consider, prepares the woman for the entrance of a wandering spirit. Several Australian tribes altogether deny the necessity of death, and attribute it to magic. They believe in a material heaven, either above the sky or across the ocean: the ghost of the

* *Kamilaroi and Kurnai*. 165.

† *Mus.*, 1907. 114.

dead may still haunt and vex the living, and this leads to most incongruous ideas. Sometimes to the bathos of removing the kneecaps of the dead, so that their ghosts should not be able to move about and disturb the living: * sometimes to the poetical idea that the spirits of the departed ascend to heaven on the rays of the setting sun. †

But a ghost is not a god, though it may be the germ of one.

On such a question the opinion of Mr. Howitt is entitled to great weight. He began by supposing that the Australians believed in the existence of a supernatural being, who might reasonably be termed a deity. Gradually, however, more intimate acquaintance with the natives weakened, and finally removed, this view.

There is no worship, he says, but 'although it cannot be alleged that these aborigines have consciously any form of religion, it may be said that their beliefs are such that, under favourable conditions, they might have developed into an actual religion, based on the worship of Mungau-ngana or Baiame.'

'The Blacks,' he concludes, 'had no knowledge of God, and did not practise prayer.' The so-called 'All-father' was a former chief, and is now 'the headman in the sky country, the analogue of the Headman of the tribe on the Earth' 'The Australian aborigines do not recognise any divinity, good or evil, nor do they offer any kind of sacrifice so far as my knowledge goes.' ‡

Messrs. Dawson and Ridley were of a different opinion, but he considers that they were 'misled by their mental bias as missionaries,' and adds frankly, 'I must confess that I have also committed this misleading error before I really perceived the true facts of the case.' § The conclusion he has finally come to is that in Baiame, whom he regards as synonymous with Damaralam, Munjil, and other tribal spirits 'I see a venerable kindly headman of a tribe, full of knowledge and tribal wisdom, and all-powerful in magic, of which he is the source, with virtues, failings, and passions, such as the aborigines regard them. Such, I think, they picture the All-father to be, and it is most difficult for one of us to divest himself of the tendency to endow such a supernatural being with a nature quasi-divine, if not altogether so, divine nature and character.' ||

* Thomas, *Natives of Australia*, 200.

† Howitt, *Native tribes of S. E. Australia*, 438.

‡ A. W. Howitt, *The Native Tribes of South East Australia*, 507.

§ *Ibid.*, 756.

|| *Ibid.*, 500.

It requires a clever cross-examiner not to put his own ideas into his witness, and get merely the reflection of his own mind when he fancies he is looking into that of the savage. The real beliefs of savages can be better gauged by what they do than by what they say.

For instance in Messrs. Spencer and Gillens' excellent work on *The Native Tribes of Central Australia* (657 pages), where their habits and ideas are carefully and minutely detailed, and their elaborate magical and initiatory ceremonies are described at great length, there is no mention whatever of religion, which it is obvious has no place in their life.

Take again Mr. Thomas' careful work on the *Native Tribes of Australia*, published in 1906, and in which he summarises the researches of previous observers: prayer is not even mentioned, sacrifices and offerings are dismissed as non-existent, there is no question of propitiation. There is a belief in ghosts, but that is practically all. They have long and elaborate ceremonials, but they are magical, not religious. No deity has any part in them: the Australians have no sacred groves, or lakes, or mountains.

All then I think that we can say is in Mr. Frazer's words that the 'germ of religion' appears in some of the Australian tribes.

I am sorry to see in *Man* (No. vii.) a communication from Mr. Howitt severely reflecting on Mr. Lang.

Mr. Lang misunderstood Mr. Howitt's argument, which was indeed not quite clear, but on this being pointed out to him he made the 'amende honorable' in the fullest and frankest manner. Mr. Howitt speaks as if he thought the mistake was intentional. No one who knows Mr. Lang could believe this for a moment.

Since this was written we have received the sad news of Mr. Howitt's death, indeed a severe loss to anthropological science.

One of the most interesting of our home problems is the date of our great megalithic monuments.

In a recent publication (*Nature*, February 20th, 1908) Sir N. Lockyer dates the construction of Avebury at 3500 B.C., at least 1,000 years before Stonehenge. However this may at first surprise us, if we take a broad view of the course of archaeological study in its widest sense as the history of the past, we shall find that our conception of the length and grandeur of the past has been steadily increasing. With sublime indifference to truth we still issue to our people in the authorised edition of the sacred book which we profess to reverence as the fountain of truth, a collateral note fixing the

date of the Creation with minute exactness at 4004 B.C. I believe no one exactly knows on what authority these notes were originally inserted or on what authority they could now be corrected. It seems astonishing now that anyone with eyes in his head who had taken a walk in the country or along the seashore could have avoided seeing the inadequacy of such an estimate.

It is not long since one of our greatest physicists denied that more than 20,000,000 years could have elapsed since the appearance of animal life upon our globe. Neither geologists nor biologists have ever accepted this estimate. They claimed 100,000,000 years at least, and all recent researches have tended to convince us more and more that this is really a minimum. The recent researches of radium seem to suggest that the postulates on which the mathematical calculations were based, require revision: and Mr. Strutt even thinks that we may arrive at approximate dates for the different geological formations.

Coming to the history of man himself, our more immediate subject, we find the same tendency.

The late Sir Joseph Prestwich placed the glacial period at, perhaps, not more than 20,000 or even 10,000 years ago. I have never been able to accept this estimate, and have always put it at least three times as far back. The present tendency is to make it even more ancient.

Coming to more recent times, late Egyptian researches carry us back to predynastic times.

In Greece, when I was young, the Trojan war seemed almost the commencement of history. Mr. Gladstone took it very kindly when I twitted him for entitling one of his books on Homer, 'Juventus Mundi.' He did not mean literally, he said, the beginning of the world, but of human history. Mr. Farnell also * spoke of the Homeric Age as 'the very threshold of Greek history.' Even, however, in this restricted sense, we cannot accept the phrase as at all correct.

We owe to Professor Seymour a learned work on 'Life in the Homeric Age,' in which he discusses with much care the whole subject from religion and ethics, down to cookery and food. He admires Helen's tact and grace, but speaks disparagingly of her moral character. I will not, however, enter on this, as I discussed the question last year, and will only observe that unless we realise her position according to the code of her time, we lose the beauty of the poem, and do injustice to Priam and Hector, to Menelaus, and even to Homer himself.

* Cult of the Greek States. Quoted by Hall in *The Oldest Civilisation of Greece*, 300.

On the subject of arms Professor Seymour observes incidentally that the Homeric sling was of 'wool, not of leather,' as in the army of Cyrus, and 'by the youthful David.' Surely, however, David's was a 'stick sling.' We are told* that he took his staff in his hand, and when Goliath saw him coming, he said, 'Am I a dog that thou comest to me with staves.' One of the staves was, I presume, the sling which proved so deadly.

In *Ancient Britain and the Invasion of Julius Caesar* Dr. T. Rice Holmes endeavours to treat British history comprehensively from the earliest times down to the commencement of our era. He gives generous credit to Sir R. Hoare, Mr. Cunnington, and other archæologists, and fitly observes that 'not only is the subject fascinating, it is an indispensable introduction to the History of England.'

He gives a good account of the main features of the Ice age, but considers that Croll's astronomical calculations and explanation of the Glacial period 'were futile.' I may quote the high authority of Sir Robert Ball, and confess myself still a humble supporter of Croll's views, and of a belief in the interglacial periods first suggested by Morlot, now supported by the high authority of Heim, Penck, and I think I may say foreign geologists and archæologists generally. In this way only I think can we explain the existence of the mammoth, woolly-haired rhinoceros, reindeer, and musk ox, to name four typically arctic animals, with the hippopotamus and other tropical species. Mr. Holmes considers that they 'lived in this country side by side.' This seems to me impossible, and I believe the first series represented the glacial, the second the interglacial, periods.

Mr. Holmes does not accept Sir Norman Lockyer's views as to Stonehenge. We are all looking forward with interest to Sir Norman Lockyer's reply to Mr. Hinks, Mr. Holmes, and other critics.

Mr. Holmes has some interesting chapters on early religion. I cannot, however, agree with him when he says that 'Magic, notwithstanding the hostility with which priests have regarded magicians, cannot be separated from religion by a line of demarcation.' That is no doubt true in one sense, for our accounts of savage religions are woefully incomplete and untrustworthy.

But one source of error, as I long ago attempted to show, has been the confusion of magic and religion.

Forty years ago I attempted to make this clear. The

savage, I said,* 'supposes that the possession of a fetich representing a spirit makes the spirit his servant. We know that the negroes beat their fetich if their prayers are unanswered, and I believe they seriously think they thus inflict suffering on the actual deity. Thus the fetich cannot fairly be called an idol. The same image or object may indeed be a fetich to one man and an idol to another: yet the two are essentially different in their nature. An idol is indeed an object of worship, while, on the contrary, a fetich is intended to bring the deity within the control of man, an attempt which is less absurd than it at first sight appears, when considered in connection with their low religious ideas. If, then, witchcraft be not confused with religion, as I think it ought not to be, fetichism can hardly be called a religion, to the true spirit of which it is indeed entirely opposed.'

I ought perhaps to apologise for quoting words of my own, but we can never, I think, understand the workings of the savage mind unless we realise the fundamental difference between magic and religion. As no one else, however, appeared to take this view, I was beginning to think I must be mistaken, and was accordingly pleased to find that the same idea had occurred independently to Mr. Frazer, in *The Golden Bough*. I am not sure whether Mr. Haddon is not of the same opinion.†

Messrs. Hubbard's suggestive little book on *Dewponds and Cattleways* well deserves the honour of a second edition at which it has arrived. They give us a vivid picture of the life of our ancestors, with its charms and drawbacks, its joys and terrors.

Neolithic man depended greatly, not to say mainly, on his flocks and herds: he had to protect them against the inroads of hostile tribes, and perhaps even more constantly against another foe, who occupied the wooded plains. This foe was the wolf. We can see his grey form flitting round the enclosures in the waning light, and imagine the terror of the sheep and cows, the anxiety of their owners. The wolf determined and dominated the habits of neolithic man, drove him on to the uplands, compelled him to construct important and elaborate defences, and even regulated the burial of the dead.

Messrs. Hubbard suggest that the Devil's Dyke was a great cattleway. In the morning the cattle found their own way by numerous tracks down to the valley. 'In the evening,

* *Origin of Civilisation* 1870, p. 165.

† *Religion of the Torres Straits Islanders* Anthropological Essays, 1908.

scattered in the plain, it would be difficult to distribute them evenly among these ways for their return, but easy to round them up, driving them all into the angle of the hills, and so up the great Dyke Road. The constant trampling of herds would in time form a miry V-shaped depression at the bottom of the valley along which they could only pass with difficulty. This difficulty the earth-workers overcame by cutting off the excrescences from the sides of the downs, and shovelling the material thus obtained into the bottom of the V-shaped depression. Thus they constructed a broad flat road which, owing to the steep gradient, would have been well drained, and incidentally made the great Dyke.*

They think they have found traces of the 'Tally house,' at which the cattle were counted as they were driven up.

They call attention to the depth of some of these tracks worn out by the feet of cattle following the same well-trodden paths for generation after generation. In some cases they are more than 10 feet in depth, worn, moreover, in hard rock, and they estimate that this must have taken 6,000 years.

They accept Sir Norman Lockyer's views as to the orientation of neolithic constructions, and find that Maumbury Rings coincides exactly with Stonehenge in this respect.

Many of the earthworks are no doubt much older. Cissbury and Chanetonbury they consider must be 4,000 and may be 6,000 years old. After all, this would only make them contemporaneous with the great Pyramid, and some, no doubt, are much older. If we only knew which!

We have to thank Mr. Kermode for an interesting and well illustrated volume on Manx Crosses, some of which appear to go back to the fifth century. Several have Ogham inscriptions. The country appears to have been converted to Christianity by the energy and piety of Irish missionaries. Runes occur on between twenty and thirty of the monuments. They are all Scandinavian, with perhaps one exception, which is Anglo-Saxon.

We owe to Mr. Gomme a work on Folklore as an historical science. He tells us that he has written it because he felt 'the necessity of some guidance in these matters, and more particularly at the present stage of enquiry into the early history of man,' and that he thought he 'could give some guidance because of my (his) comprehension of its need, for the comprehension of a need is sometimes half-way towards supplying the need.'

The law of Treasure Trove is one of great interest and

importance to archaeologists. Mr. Martin recently read a paper before the Society of Arts * in which he advocated the extension of the law to all articles of metal, not only whether hidden with the 'animus revertendi,' which I understand is essential to bring them within the law, but 'whether abandoned, accidentally lost, castaway as votive offerings, buried in sepulchral mounds, or otherwise hidden.'

Our distinguished Secretary expressed his opinion that 'the author's suggestion that objects which were not of precious metals should be included under the present statute, would lead to objects being destroyed which were now preserved.'

Sir John Evans speaking from his great experience has written me a letter which he permits me to quote. He says: 'It seems to me a fundamental error on the part of the Treasury to make an offer to finders of the archaeological value of objects found, and then to add that they will only receive 16s. in the £. The whole of the 20 per cent. retained by the Treasury can hardly be more than £100 a year, but the existence of such a charge is a deterrent. If an offer could be made of full value for antiquities of all kinds, whether treasure-trove or not, the national collections would reap an advantage: but the mechanism for such a scheme would require much deliberation. The arbitrary and illegal manner in which the Treasury has occasionally acted has done much mischief.†

It seems to me also a mistake to decry private collectors, and to suppose that what finds a home in a private collection is lost to the nation. The fact is that private collectors save every year a number of valuable antiquities from destruction, and were it impossible to collect, the race of British antiquaries would become extinct. They die, and the museums do not, and either by purchase or legacy the public collections find these private collections their best feeders.'

I quite agree with Sir John Evans that private collectors, and none more than our former President, have rendered invaluable services to archaeology, and as in my judgment the law even as it stands has caused the loss of many important objects, its extension would be a mistake and an impediment to the progress of science.

Our Research Fund has increased of late years and we are therefore enabled to do more than was possible formerly in

Journal of the Society of Arts, February 21, 1908, p. 357.

† *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xiv, 207.

aid of excavations, etc. which seem desirable in the interest of science.

It is usual on these occasions to say something about those to which the Society have made grants. These have been as follows: St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury; Caerwent; Corbridge; Haughmond Abbey; Pevensey (mediaeval remains); Silchester; Stroud Roman Villa; and Wick Barrow. Of these excavations I have received the following brief accounts:

Excavations at Caerwent have been in progress for some years. Mr. A. Trice Martin reports that the chief results of importance obtained at Caerwent in the summer of last year were the discovery of the *forum* and the *basilica*. The *forum* lies just to the north of the Newport-Chepstow road, not many yards to the north-east of the platform in which was discovered the now famous inscribed stone. The *basilica* lies on the north side of the forum, and consists of a nave running east and west with an aisle on each side. The western end of the *basilica*, and the corresponding side of the *forum* have not been explored, as they are situated on another property. An extraordinarily massive drain runs under the *forum* and *basilica* to the north, and the fragments of a large capital afford some evidence that the *basilica* was a building of considerable architectural pretensions. Its walls at any rate, which are well preserved, are massive and well built, though they show as usual, signs of reconstruction in places.

We also subscribed to the excavations near Corbridge. Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., the secretary, tells me that the work there was supervised by Mr. C. L. Woolley and Mr. R. H. Forster, while frequent visits were made by Mr. H. H. E. Craster, Professor Haverfield, and himself.

The Roman City of *Corstopitum*, the site of the discoveries, lay immediately to the west of the village of Corbridge on the north bank of the Tyne, at the point where the Roman bridge carried Dere, or Watling Street, across the river. It was so placed to command the great Roman road which, beginning at Dover, passed through London, York, Lancaster, and Eborac, and continued its course northward through Melrose. *Corstopitum*, like Silchester, is situated in open fields, and therefore affords a fine opportunity for exploration. The whole area is twenty-two acres, and the time needed to complete the work about five summers. During the past autumn real progress was made, by the aid of the foundations, in recovering the direction of the streets and character of the buildings. They indicate the arrangement of a well-to-do civil community rather than that of a military post,

although there are traces of defensive works. The city being near the great wall on the north, and protected by a river on the south, a stone walled enclosure was, perhaps, not thought necessary. The piers of the Roman bridge are traceable in the bed of the river. On the rising ground to the north-east of it was an important residence in the courtyard of which a sculptured group was found, consisting of a lion and a stag. Other massive buildings were found, in one of them was part of an inscribed stone erected by the second (Augustan) legion under Quintus Lollius Urbicus, in the third year of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, that is A.D. 140. Among minor finds were much pottery of various kinds, and many coins.

During the past six months excavations have been continued at Pevensey. The systematic exploration of the Roman *castrum* has now been carried on for two successive seasons, but the area within the walls being pasture-land work is restricted to the period of October to March, during which the grass is not growing. At present about one-fifth of the entire area has been excavated. Much definite information has now been obtained as to the construction of the walls and gates, but hitherto the excavations have not yielded any indications of permanent buildings, and it seems probable that the *castrum* was, like others of its class, merely a fort having temporary barrack accommodation for a garrison charged with the defence of the adjacent sea coast. A considerable quantity of pottery, bronze, and iron work, coins, etc. has been found. A detailed report of the last season's work is in preparation, and will be laid before the Society in due course.

The excavation of the later mediæval castle of Pevensey was begun in the early part of this year, under the joint personal direction of our Fellow, Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A., and Mr. D. H. Montgomerie, and has disclosed the ground plan of the destroyed early Norman rectangular keep, which presents some remarkable peculiarities of design, having no less than four large projections, of which three are apsidal in form, their plan having apparently been influenced by that of an existing Roman tower incorporated with the later structure. The south postern gate with its guard chamber and barbican, was also excavated and planned: but work was for the time arrested by the lamented death of the late Duke of Devonshire. It will probably be resumed next autumn. A detailed report with plan of the present excavations is in progress, and a copy will upon its completion be forwarded to the Society.

The excavations conducted at Wick Barrow, in the parish of Stogursey, Somerset, in April and September, 1907, were

carried out under the direction of Mr. H. St. George Gray, for the Somersetshire Archaeological Society and the Viking Club, who joined hands in this undertaking. This tumulus, proved to be of the early Bronze Age, covered a circular walled enclosure of a character perhaps not precisely like anything of the sort found elsewhere. The Committee had not the satisfaction of examining and recording what was certainly the primary interment, but obtained definite evidence that the central interment had been excavated for, and found by, the Romans in the first half of the fourth century: they left a coin and a piece of *mortarium* to mark the spot. Beyond knowing that the Romans had interfered with the remains of a chieftain of the early Bronze Age, there is no evidence that they found any 'treasure.' 'Actual proof that the Romans excavated British mounds for treasure has rarely, if ever, been previously recorded. Just above the walled enclosure (diameter about 28 feet) three contracted human skeletons were found, each accompanied with a drinking-vessel, or beaker, and two of them accompanied with flint implements, including a very fine knife-dagger. Besides these interments, a large pile of confused human bones were found near the surface of the barrow.'

Last June Mr. Gray and Mr. A. Bulleid completed the excavation of the Glastonbury Lake Village. An illustrated monograph on the subject will be produced. Towards the end of next month the former is going to conduct excavations at Avebury under the auspices of the British Association.

We also assisted our Fellow, the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, in his proposed exploration at Netheravon House, Salisbury Plain, where Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., had already discovered a tessellated floor, traces of a bath, and wall foundations. The chances of finding something of interest therefore seemed great. The house, however, has of late become Government property and the cavalry headquarters, and the commanding officer has refused to allow any further digging to be done: so the work of exploration has been put off indefinitely, and the money has been returned.

It will be within the recollection of Fellows that in the year 1905 the tessellated pavements of the important Roman villa at Bignor were repaired at a cost of £50 by the Society. Something, however, remained to be done there. A small sum was raised privately, to which Sir William Farrer and Mrs. Johnstone of Bignor Park were good enough to contribute, and the work was brought to a satisfactory conclusion under the superintendence of Mr. R. Garraway Rice.

The important excavations that have been so long in

progress at Silchester are now nearly ended, and all that now remains to be done is the examination of a small area within the walls near the east gate and the investigation of the cemeteries and external defences. It is hoped to carry out all this work during the ensuing season.

Last year's work in no way fell behind that of former seasons in interest. The unexplored parts of the grass field in the middle of the site were first dealt with, and revealed the foundations of several buildings with unusual features. Some of these lay in an *insula* which extended into the corn land, and in this was also found a large courtyard house and the very perfect ground plan of a small square temple.

The temple calls for special notice from its yielding a number of fragments of a life-sized statue that stood within it, which seems to have been that of the god Mars, as well as portions of no less than three inscribed slabs of Purbeck marble. These inscriptions are unhappily still incomplete, and their present interpretation uncertain: but one contains the word CALLEVAE in terms that place beyond all doubt the long-disputed Roman name of the town. Mr. Mill Stephenson and his colleagues are to be congratulated on this important discovery.

A full account of the year's work, and the various objects discovered, will be laid before the Society by Mr. Hope before the close of the session.

The past year has seen the destruction of interesting architectural remains in the City, and of one in particular about which I should say something. It is now nearly a year ago when we first heard that Crosby Hall had already been sold for demolition to the Bank of India, Australia, and China. At first the civic authorities hardly seemed to recognise the architectural and historical value of this unique building. On June 14th, a deputation from eight learned societies appeared at the Guildhall before a meeting of the Corporation, and presented a petition in the following terms: 'That in view of the widespread feeling that has been aroused at the threatened destruction of Crosby Hall, in view also of the fact that the building is of extreme interest to the City of London as the only existing example of a great mediæval merchant's house in the City, and as having been occupied not only by famous citizens of London, but by others whose names are pre-eminent in English history, your petitioners pray that your Honourable Court will be pleased to take into further consideration the preservation of the ancient building.' Sir Henry Howorth headed the deputation, which was attended by several leading Members of the Society of Antiquaries.

Afterwards, as you are aware, a strong Committee was formed, under the direction of Sir T. Vesey Strong, to raise funds for the purchase of Crosby Hall from the Bank, and no less a sum than £50,000 was thus raised by private subscriptions. The subsequent efforts of the London County Council, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation acting with Sir T. Vesey Strong and others, and supported by the good will of His Majesty the King, will be fresh in your memories: also the failure of their combined efforts to raise the enormous sum required, and the intimation from Government that it did not feel justified in intervening. Thus it has come about that, to the amazement of the foreigners, whom we are in the habit of criticising without reserve for their supposed acts of vandalism, Crosby Hall has ceased to be. It would surely be wise to strengthen the Ancient Monuments Act, so as to prevent similar catastrophes in the future. This Society is hardly concerned with the proposals to erect parts of the building on some other site.

During the year much of the site of Christ's Hospital has been dug over for the extension of the General Post Office. It was expected that important Roman and mediæval foundations would come to light, and this expectation has been realised. It was known that the Roman wall of London here ran east and west for a very considerable distance, and much of this has been found near the present ground level and extending to various depths. It was built in the usual manner, and where undisturbed remained in sound condition. More important was the discovery of the remains of two bastions, undoubtedly Roman, of which we managed to obtain some accurate records, though the work of destruction, helped by explosives, was exceedingly rapid. The foundation of one of them went to a great depth as it happened to be on an ancient water-course, and the soil was therefore insecure. The remains of another bastion further west are probably still in existence. This would be the angle bastion where the wall turned almost at right angles in a southerly direction towards Newgate. The ground where this is likely to be found will probably not be built over for the present. We hope to get leave for a private excavation, and if so there is a prospect of adding much to our knowledge of the bastions of London Wall. A report will then be issued on the subject, which will also contain details of last year's discovery of the bastion under the vestry of Allhallows' church, London Wall.

On the Christ's Hospital site other ancient foundations have come to light at a great depth near Newgate Street. There was also evidence of at least one important stream or watercourse.

The finds of Roman objects have not on the whole been very numerous or important, they included, however, a rare gold coin of Tiberius. A Roman altar had already been found on that part of the site which was purchased for an extension of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. It will be within your recollection that the leaden grave crosses exhibited by our Director in December, 1905, were from this portion. There were various pieces of mediæval wall, but these had been so obscured by later building operations that not much could be learnt from them. I should perhaps mention a series of arches of clunch or chalk under the arcading of the great cloister.

On the west side of Bishopsgate Street, nearly opposite to Crosby Hall, a piece of Roman tessellated pavement has been uncovered.

During the Crosby Hall excavations portions of amphoræ have come to light.

The early months of this year have seen the destruction of the Old Bailey Sessions House, when a portion of Roman wall at the back became visible, also a chamber behind the wall of which Archer gives an illustration in his *Vestiges of Old London*, but he there describes it wrongly. With the account of the bastions Messrs. Norman and Reader hope soon to give details of these and other discoveries, carrying on their former report.

It is interesting and remarkable how the London of to-day bears traces of its ancient history.*

Remains of an old Celtic lake dwelling have been found in the Fleet river and the lagoon where Finsbury now is.

The wall of the Roman city can not only be traced, but even affects modern contracts, as when excavations have to be made near it a special charge is stipulated for by contractors to cover the extra cost required for its destruction. Our Treasurer, Mr. Norman, has described and figured a fine section which was uncovered at Ludgate Hill. The outer boundaries of the City wards, with one or two exceptions, follow the line of the wall. Outside it, as in Roman cities generally, was the Pomerium, a sacred belt of land, which was not built on. This is now occupied by the so-called Liberties without the City wall. The Roman gates still direct the traffic: the wall was pierced by only a few gates. Between Aldersgate and Newgate there was none, hence the large block of ground without carriage-way about Grey Friars.

* See the interesting Memoir read by Mr. L. Gomme before the Royal Geographical Society last February.

Mr. Gomme thinks the London amphitheatre is represented by the so-called Bear Garden in Southwark, where a few years ago some gladiators' tridents were discovered. The boundary between modern Middlesex and Essex is also a Roman boundary: and the tumulus on Hampstead Heath has been shown by Mr. Read to be a Roman boundary mark or 'Botontinus.' Anglo-Saxon London was situated not within, but outside of, the Roman City. The ancient settlements grew into the modern parishes, and like so many in Sussex, Wiltshire, etc. are long strips stretching from the river to the neighbouring heights, so as to give place for the homestead in the lowlands, with meadow and arable land, stretching up to the pastures and forest on the higher ground. The kings of the Middle Saxons were crowned at the sacred stone from which Kingston takes its name, only less sacred than the Lia Phail of Westminster, which is said to have been Jacob's pillar at Bethel, then the sacred stone on which the Irish kings were crowned at Tara, thirdly to have been used for the same purpose at Scorne, and now to give our monarchs their title to the kingdom of Scotland.

Between London and Westminster were open fields, occupied as in other village communities in long strips of an acre each. These strips had a tendency to curvature, as we see in the interesting case of Long Acre. Several of them abutted at right angles on Hyde Park, and their not ending in one line suggests a reason for the singular irregularity of the line of houses forming Park Lane. The dip in Piccadilly is the site of the old stream part of which forms the Serpentine. But I must not allow myself to dilate on this fascinating subject.

Mr. Hall and Mr. A. H. Smith have favoured me with the following remarks on discoveries in Egypt and Greece during the past year:

The most important archaeological discoveries in Egypt this season have been made by Mr. Theodore Davis and his assistant Mr. E. R. Ayrton in the valley of the tombs of the kings at Thebes. At the beginning of the season they found in a plundered tomb a quantity of jewellery belonging to Queen Taûsret, the Thoworis of Manetho, who reigned about 1250 B.C. (nineteenth dynasty). Among the objects found are a magnificent gold necklace, gold bangles and rings, with the names of Taûsret and her husband Seti II., and of Rameses II.; these were enclosed in silver cases: also two golden ear-rings, two silver pendants and other objects. Recently Mr. Davis's work has met with further success in the discovery of the tomb of Horemheb, the last king of the eighteenth dynasty. This monarch, who was originally commander-in-chief of the

north under Akhenaten, and lieutenant of the kingdom under Tutankhamen, had a tomb made for himself in the necropolis of Sakkara of which portions are in the British Museum and other museums. When he became king, however, another tomb was excavated for him at Thebes, and in this his bones have been found by Messrs. Davis and Ayrton. It should be said that the body found last year by Mr. Davis in the tomb of Queen Tii is not that of the queen, but probably that of the heretic king Akhenaten himself. The funerary furniture discovered with it is, however, that of the queen, and it would seem that a mistake was made by the undertakers who were ordered by king Tutankhamen to remove the royal bodies from Tell-el-Amarna to Thebes.

The Egypt Exploration Fund has not carried out any excavations this year, preferring to miss a season between the completion of the great work at Deir-el-Bahari, and the renewed operations at Abydos which are planned for next year under the direction of Professor Naville, assisted by Mr. Ayrton, who has been so successful with Mr. Davis. It is to be hoped that ample support will be afforded in the shape of subscriptions and donations to the work of the premier Anglo-American Archaeological Society in Egypt. Next year's work at Abydos should afford interesting results. There is ample room in the vast necropolis of Abydos for the work both of the Fund and of the University of Liverpool, which is carrying on concurrent excavations there under the direction of Professor Garstang. Details of this latter work for this year are not yet to hand.

The junior British Archaeological Society, the Egyptian Research Account, under the direction of Professor Petrie, has excavated at Sohag, and now proposes to take up the great task of the exhumation of the remains of ancient Memphis, a work which will be much more extensive and more expensive than either Professor Petrie's previous excavations at Abydos, or Professor Naville's at Deir-el-Bahari, both carried out by the Egypt Exploration Fund. The Research Account's work at Memphis cannot be entered upon till late in the season, on account of the peculiar nature of the site which is submerged by the inundation for part of the year.

The Government work at Shellal, directed by Mr. Reisner, has resulted in the discovery of a prehistoric cemetery, two cemeteries of the twelfth and twentieth dynasties respectively, which contained negro skeletons, and two of the Roman period, one of which contained sixty-two bodies of men who had been decapitated or hanged. The Islands of Hessa and Bigga have also been explored with success. This work

inaugurates the great task of a thorough and systematic exploration of Lower Nubia before the heightening of the Aswan Dam places much of the country to be investigated under water. At Aswan a new Ptolemaic temple, afterwards repaired by the Romans both under the early empire and under Gratian, and later still turned into a Christian Church, has been found. No more Aramaic Papyri have been found at Elephantine, and the German explorers are now investigating the Cemetery of the Sacred Crocodiles at Kom Ombo. The French explorers, under M. Clermont-Ganneau, assisted by M. Clédat, have, however, been very fortunate at Elephantine. They have excavated the burial place of the Sacred Rams of the God Khnum, and have found the chamber in which the embalming of the rams took place, including even the granite slab on which the mummies were bathed in bitumen: this is still marked with the pitch. The chamber is of the twelfth dynasty, bearing cartouches of Semsret I. Close by M. Clermont-Ganneau discovered a shrine of Pepi I., of the sixth dynasty, as well as a "cachette" of fine eighteenth dynasty faience.

At Karnak M. Legrain has discovered the original sanctuary, which seems to have been a tomb-temple of the first dynasty, and was crowded with cylindrical votive vases. He has also discovered the remains of a small temple of King Neb-hetep-Ra-Mentuhetep, who built the smaller temple of Deir-el-Bahari, excavated from 1903 to 1907 for the Egypt Exploration Fund by Professor Naville and Mr. Hall. During the past year M. Legrain has published the important inscription of Tutankhamen, found by him at Karnak, which contains an account of the restoration of the worship of Amen at Thebes after the spoliation of his sanctuary and dispersion of his priests by the heretic Akhenaten. In the inscription regretful reference is made to the loss of the Asiatic possessions of Egypt, of which we hear so much in the Tell-el-Amarna letters. 'If one were to send soldiers to Phœnicia,' the inscription says, 'to extend the boundaries of Egypt, it would not be possible for them to succeed.'

The reason for this non-success was the invincible power of the Khatti or Hittites in Northern Syria, under their conquering King Shubbiluliuma, of whose reign Dr. Winckler has discovered fresh records at Boghaz Koi, the ancient Pterion, east of the Halys, in Asia Minor. Among the tablets there found, which constitute a new Tell el-Amarna discovery, is one which is of the highest importance, as it shows that, if not the Hittites, at any rate the Mitannians, or inhabitants of the kingdom of King Dushratta, in Northern

Mesopotamia, were Iranians and Indo-Europeans. In this tablet are mentioned, among the gods of Mitanni, Mitra, Indira, Varuna, and the Nāsātya twins. In the cuneiform spelling the names are hardly altered at all from the Sanskrit forms. On the importance of this discovery it is hardly necessary to insist, and it has already been made the subject of a special communication to the Prussian Academy by Professor Eduard Meyer. Professor Winckler has recovered for us, further, the succession of all the Hittite kings of the dynasty of Shubbiluliuma, contemporaries of Seti I., Rameses II., and their successors: the Hittite text of the treaty of Rameses II. with Khattusil: a letter of Rameses's Queen Nefertari (called 'Naptera,' which gives the approximate pronunciation of the Egyptian name) to her 'sister' the Hittite Queen Padukhipa, (Queen of Khattusil: and Shubbiluliuma's own account of the revolt of Palestine from Akhenaten, which we read from the Canaanite point of view in the Tell-el-Amarna letters.

Thus is history recovered year by year by the work of excavation, but for this work funds are needed. The work at Boghaz Koi is German, but, apart from University work, in England we have that of the Egypt Exploration Fund at Abydos, of the Research Account at Memphis, and of the Cretan Exploration Fund at Knossos in Crete, all of which demand our impartial support, and should obtain it. The work of the Cretan Exploration Fund, directed by Dr. Arthur Evans and Dr. Duncan Mackenzie, is now recommencing at Knossos, and will no doubt be as productive of important results as before. A grant of £100 has been made to this work by the Royal Academy of Arts.

At Knossos Dr. Evans was expecting to resume operations during the month of April. His intention was to begin by completing the digging out of a great domed shaft, of unknown depth, begun last season.

At Ephesus the results of the British Museum excavations have been published in two large volumes by Messrs. Hogarth and Henderson, and official collaborators. The full publication of the rich treasures found under the centre of the temple site is a considerable contribution to our knowledge of the early art of Ionia.

In Sparta the excavations of the British School at Athens have been continued during the present season. The Roman theatre near the temple of Artemis Orthia has been excavated, and it has been ascertained that it was erected in the third century A.D. to accommodate spectators of the contests of endurance of the flogging. In the temple of Artemis three superimposed altars have been found, one being Roman, one

Hellenistic, and one dating from the earliest period. At the lowest level a very important deposit of ivories has been discovered, with archaic reliefs, and dedicatory inscriptions. The sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos, Athena of the Brazen House on the Acropolis has been identified by means of stamped roof tiles. The actual Brazen House is much destroyed, but some fragments of the bronze nails and plates have been found.

The researches of the German Institute have embraced several subjects of interest in different parts of Greece. An excavation under the existing buildings of Tiryns has proved the existence, as at Knossos, of older strata of buildings, and of layers of fragments of works of art.

Near Zakro, Dr. Dörpfeld discovered the site of the Homeric Pylos of Nestor. When searching for its site he became aware by accident that the peasants were in the very act of destroying the large domed tombs.

At Athens, an exhaustive examination has been made of part of the Themistoclean walls: various important fragments of reliefs were found incorporated in it, as stated by Thucydides.

In Greece, the unwearied Professor Furtwängler visited Aegina for a final campaign, but he was in poor health when he went, and after a brief illness he died in the hospital of Athens, on October 11th. His death is a lamentable loss to archaeological study.

The French School has been carrying on fruitful excavations in Delos. According to the belated report for 1906, the great portico has now been identified by an inscription as a work of Antigonos Gonatas, circa 250 B.C.

A Mycenaean burial place, spared or overlooked in the well-known Athenian purification of the island soundings in the floor of the temenos, has given promise of a rich deposit of votive offerings. The terrace by the sacred lake has given a curious series of colossal archaic lions. It is suggested that one of the lions is among those which Morosini placed before the gate of the arsenal at Venice.

At Rome an accident brought to light the remains of the sacred wood of the nymph Furrina on the Janiculan Hill. This was the scene of the tragic death of Caius Gracchus in 121 B.C. At a later date the grove became the site of the cults of the various Syrian deities brought to imperial Rome.

The Society has co-operated with the Wiltshire Natural History Society, the National Trust, the Geological and other Natural History Societies in the happily successful effort to

preserve the well-known 'Devil's Den' near Marlborough, and a certain area of the Sarsen stones. These were threatened with destruction in order to build the new Southampton Docks. A few acres, however, comprising some of the most interesting 'stone rivers' have been purchased and saved from destruction.

The obituary list is as follows:

- Henry Hucks, Lord Aldenham, 13th September, 1907.
 John Romilly Allen, Esq., 5th July, 1907.
 George Frederick Bodley, Esq., R.A., 21st October, 1907.
 Colonel James Roger Bramble, 3rd February, 1908.
 Cornelius Brown, Esq., 4th November, 1907.
 Arthur Giraud Browning, Esq., 19th October, 1907.
 James Dalrymple Gray Dalrymple, Esq., 8th February, 1908.
 Freke Guy Rashleigh Duke, Esq., 28th June, 1907.
 Frederic Thomas Elworthy, Esq., 13th December, 1907.
 Richard Edward Goolden, Esq., March, 1908.
 Isaac Chalkley Gould, Esq., 11th October, 1907.
 Hartwell Delagarde Grissell, Esq., M.A., 10th June, 1907.
 Rev. George Tyson Harvey, M.A., 22nd May, 1907.
 James Hilton, Esq., 19th October, 1907.
 Edward Grose Hodge, Esq., 16th May, 1907.
 Joseph Knight, Esq., 23rd June, 1907.
 Edward Power, Esq., 23rd April, 1907.
 Charles van Raalte, Esq., 2nd January, 1908.
 William Rome, Esq., 20th October, 1907.
 Henry Clifton Sorby, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., 9th March, 1908.
 Captain John Buchan Telfer, R.N., 1st June, 1907.
 Rev. James Edward Vaux, M.A., 25th May, 1907.
 Richard Henry Wood, Esq., 25th April, 1908.

Among the deceased Fellows whose loss we have to deplore were several whose general distinction or services to the Society demand some further record:

HENRY HUCKS GIBBS, first BARON ALDENHAM, who was elected a Fellow on 4th June, 1885, came of a family long settled in the neighbourhood of Exeter. Sir Vicary Gibbs, the distinguished judge, was his great uncle. He was grandson of Antony Gibbs, who founded the mercantile firm in Bishopsgate Street, of which Lord Aldenham was senior

partner. The future peer, born in 1819, was educated at Rugby, and at Exeter College, Oxford. From 1875 to 1877 he was governor of the Bank of England. In 1891 he became M.P. for the City of London. On his retirement he was succeeded by his eldest son, who gave up his seat in favour of Mr. Balfour after the last general election. Lord Aldenham not only made his mark in the world of politics and commerce, he also had strong literary tastes. He took much interest in the production of the 'Philological Society's Dictionary,' which was launched in 1854; and of late years helped Dr. Murray materially, first in settling the form of the 'New English Dictionary,' and afterwards in reading and annotating proofs, from the beginning of the work until a few weeks before his death, and in writing or assisting to write many articles on words connected with banking currency and commerce. One of the last he took part in related to the word 'pound.' He was a good Spanish scholar, and wrote a booklet for private circulation (first printed in 1874) on the game of cards called Ombre, immortalised by Pope, which he showed to be of Spanish origin. He took great interest in ecclesiastical matters and gave liberally to the Church. Lord Aldenham was a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. At his house, called 'St. Dunstan's,' in Regent's Park, is the clock, with the two figures striking the hours and quarters, from the old church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet Street.

MR. JOHN ROMILLY ALLEN, elected 4th June, 1886, was the eldest son of George Baugh Allen of Cilrhyw in Pembrokeshire, the last of the special pleaders. He was born in 1847, and received his education at Rugby and King's College, London. He began life as a civil engineer, and did useful work in this country and in Persia; his book on an engineering subject shows that he might have attained a high place in that profession, but he abandoned it for archaeology, and became one of our first authorities on Celtic Art. In 1889 he was appointed Rhind lecturer on Archæology in the University of Edinburgh, and some ten years later he held the Yates lectureship on the same subject in University College, London. For many years up to the time of his death he edited the *Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association* and *The Reliquary*, both of which were enriched by contributions made all the more valuable by his skill as a draftsman. His frequent addresses during the annual excursions of the Cambrian Association were always pleasant and always instructive. His books included a *Monumental History of the Early British Church*, *Early Christian Symbolism in*

Great Britain and Ireland, The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland, and Celtic Art. In addition to these, and other volumes and papers covering a very wide field of British archæology, Mr. Romilly Allen compiled some valuable lists and tabular statements relating to the early Christian monuments, etc. still remaining in England, Wales, and Scotland. The following are the titles of some of the lists:

- ‘The early Christian monuments of Lancashire and Cheshire’ (1894).
- ‘Early Christian monuments in Pembrokeshire’ (1896).
Archæologia Cambrensis, 5th series, vol. xiii.
- ‘List of stones with interlaced ornament in England.’
(This was compiled in collaboration with the Rev. G. F. Browne, now Bishop of Bristol).
- ‘Notes on late Celtic Art (including geographical distribution of the finds),’ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th series, vol. xiii.

Mr. Romilly Allen’s contributions to the Society of Antiquaries of London include:

- ‘Metal bowls of the late Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Periods,’ 1898, printed in *Archæologia*, vol. lvi. and
- ‘On an inscribed and sculptured Norman tympanum in Hawksworth Church, Nottinghamshire,’ 1902, printed in *Proceedings*, vol. xix.

MR. GEORGE FREDERICK BODLEY, R.A., elected a Fellow 8th January, 1885, being a man of retiring nature, was little known to the public, but many in his profession looked up to him as the leading exponent of the Gothic revival, an architectural movement that by this time perhaps has somewhat spent its force. Mr. Bodley designed a large number of ecclesiastical buildings, and it will be remembered that in the competition for the new Liverpool Cathedral, when he was the principal judge, and he and his colleagues decided in favour of a very young man, grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott, he was induced ‘to lend the weight of his own great experience to the work, and to associate himself with the talented and fortunate youth.’ The full result of this collaboration is yet to be seen.

Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE, elected 26th May, 1887, was an active member of the Somerset Archæological Society for more than forty years, and he also belonged to the Clifton Antiquarian Club, and the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

MR. CORNELIUS BROWN, who died in November of last year, had only been elected in the previous March. He resided at Newark-on-Trent, and wrote a history in two volumes of that ancient town, which he presented to our Society.

MR. FREDERIC THOMAS ELWORTHY, elected 14th June, 1900, wrote a book on the Evil Eye, which was published in 1895, another on the Horns of Honour, and other studies in the by-ways of archæology in 1900, and three pamphlets. To our Society he contributed, 10th February, 1898, a paper on *Dischi Sacri*, which was printed in *Proceedings*. Another, read 25th May, 1905, and also printed in *Proceedings*, was entitled 'The Mano Pantea, or so called Votive Hand.'

MR. J. D. G. DALRYMPLE, who died 8th February, 1908, was a learned and active archæologist. He contributed many papers to antiquarian societies. For twenty-four years he was the honorary secretary of the Glasgow Archæological Society, and for three years president. Among other bequests, he left to the council of the Glasgow Archæological Society £3,000 for the endowment of the Dalrymple Lectureship in Archæology in the University of Glasgow. He also left the whole residue of his estate to trustees to be applied towards the formation of a fund for the judicious restoration and repair of buildings of historic and antiquarian interest in Scotland, England, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Greece.

MR. ISAAC CHALKLEY GOULD, although of considerable reputation as an antiquary, was, like Mr. Cornelius Brown, a recent Fellow, having been elected 1st March, 1906. As a topographer, he collected objects and information relating to the earlier industries of Essex, and wrote useful articles on this subject in *The Essex Naturalist*, and elsewhere; but he will be best remembered by his great knowledge of earthworks, the study of which he commenced when quite a young man during extended walking tours in all parts of the country. His kindly disposition won him many friends, and he always had around him a little circle of those who were proud to be his followers, drawing inspiration from his enthusiasm and advice. Of late his talents were utilised on the Earthworks Committee, of which Lord Balcarras is President, and which is an outcome of the Congress of Archæological Societies. He was honorary secretary of this committee, and worked on it with singular zeal and perseverance. Perhaps his best title to fame lies in the little handbooks and pamphlets he issued, giving instructions as to the most scientific methods of

scheduling and describing these remains. His analysis of the subject is masterly. Many of his observations are enshrined in the Victoria County histories. He took a keen interest in the somewhat obscure subject of the Red Hills, being instrumental in forming the committee for the inquiry now in progress, of which he became the first chairman. There are two short notices of him in the last number of the Essex Archaeological Society's *Transactions* (vol. x. part iii. new series).

Mr. HARTWELL DELAGARDE GRISSELL, elected 13th June, 1895, was a well-known figure both in Oxford and Rome. Son of Mr. Thomas Grissell, F.S.A. of Norbury Park, Dorking, who served as High Sheriff of Surrey, he was educated at Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford, and had been Chamberlain of Honour to the Pope since 1869. He was at the Vatican Council in 1869-70, at the bombardment of Rome by the Piedmontese in the latter year, and at the conclaves of 1878 and 1903. During the excavations of Eleusis, Mr. Grissell discovered and edited the lapidary inscription in honour of Cassianus relating to the introduction of the Eleusinian Mysteries into Britain in the reign of Hadrian. He devoted much of his leisure to the study of archæology and numismatics, but as far as I am aware never contributed to our meetings or our publications.

Mr. JAMES HILTON, elected 2nd June, 1881, was at the time of his decease the oldest of our Fellows in years, though not in membership, having reached the venerable age of 92. He belonged to a Lancashire family of long standing, and during his earlier years practised with success as a solicitor. Having acquired a competence the rest of his life was spent in intellectual pursuits, and in useful work for others. During many years he was Treasurer of the Royal Archaeological Institute and frequently attended its meetings: he was also auditor of the Egypt Exploration Fund and one of the Finance Committee of our Society. He was specially interested in the particular study and explanation of chronograms, and in the the years 1882, 1885, and 1895 respectively, he published three quarto volumes dealing with them. He also got together many rare and curious books on the subject, which he has bequeathed to the British Museum, together with his fine collection of oriental jade objects. In his kindness of heart he did not forget this Society, but left us £100, which it has been decided to add to the Research Fund. Like Lord Aldenham, Mr. Hilton subscribed liberally to various objects

connected with the Church. Those who had the privilege of knowing him will cherish the memory of this conscientious follower of all that is good and true.

Mr. EDWARD GROSE HODGE, who had been elected 28th May, 1868, was born in Cornwall, but early in life came up to London, where he entered the service of Messrs. Sotheby, the well-known auctioneers. He became a partner, the Sothebys dropped out; for a time he was associated with Mr. Wilkinson, after whose death he became the sole proprietor. Mr. Hodge was a man of refinement and cultivation, for many years well known to the world of collectors, but he took no active part in the affairs of our Society. He died on the 16th May, 1907, in his 82nd year.

Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT, elected 4th May, 1893, had been called to the Bar, but never practised. He was a well-known writer on matters connected with the stage, dramatic critic of *The Globe* and *The Athenæum*. His publications included a life of Dante Gabriel Rossetti in the Great Writers series, a 'Life of David Garrick,' and 'The Stage in the year 1900-1901.' He also wrote the lives of Actors in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and was for many years editor of that useful little paper *Notes and Queries*.

Mr. STUART ARCHIBALD MOORE, who had been elected 2nd May, 1869, and had lately resigned his Fellowship, was a distinguished antiquarian lawyer (originally a professional antiquary), and a great authority on questions relating to foreshore fishery and cognate matters, and a thorn in the sides of the Government officers whose business it was to defend the rights of the crown. In 1888 he published a book on the subject. A paper of his entitled 'Documents relating to the death and burial of King Edward II.' was read 8th April, 1886, and is printed in *Archæologia*. He was devoted to yachting, and after an attack of severe illness about three years ago, retired to his yacht, where he chiefly spent what remained to him of life, and on board of which he died, 29th June, 1907.

Mr. WILLIAM ROME was an interesting personality from more than one point of view. Starting more than half a century ago as a humble assistant in Sweeting's well-known fish-shop, he became its proprietor, filled the chair of many important Committees in the Corporation, and was actively interested in the loan exhibitions of works of art which of

late years have been such a success at the Guildhall Picture Gallery. He was an expert collector of bric-a-brac, past master of the Painter Stainers' Company, and the King of Spain conferred on him the Order of Isabel the Catholic after the Spanish exhibition in the city.

Dr. HENRY CLIFTON SORBY, F.R.S., who joined the Society 18th February, 1892, attained considerable distinction in the scientific world. He was the author of an important paper on the microscopic structure of rocks, published half a century ago, which is described as having laid the foundation of the science of microscopic petrography, and thus revolutionised the study of rocks. Although much attracted by archæology, he made no contributions to our publications. He died at Sheffield, a town in which he was much interested, in his eighty-second year.

Mr. CHARLES VAN RAALTE, elected 9th June, 1898, spent much of his time in the country at Brownsea Castle, Dorset, and with his wife wrote a book about Brownsea Island, a copy of which he presented to us. He was mayor of Poole in 1903, and contested East Dorset, as a Conservative, in 1904 and 1906.

One gentleman, whose name was, through inadvertence, left out from a previous annual address, should not pass altogether unnoticed. This was Mr. RICHARD ARMSTRONG HOBLYN, elected 7th March, 1889, who died, at the age of sixty, 28th April, 1906. He had held a high position in the Exchequer and Audit Office, and his claims as an antiquary were chiefly connected with the study of coins. He contributed useful articles on this subject to the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and left behind him an interesting collection of English coins, consisting mainly of patterns and proofs, which were disposed of after his death.

During last year the following Fellows have been elected :

Edward Neil Baynes, Esq.
Frank Charles Beazley, Esq.
Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, M.A., LL.D.
Harold Francis Bidder, Esq.
Harold Owen Bodvel-Roberts, Esq.
Alfred William Newsom Burder, Esq.
Rev. William Done Bushell, M.A.
Alfred Denton Cheney, Esq.

Franeis Chatillon Danson, Esq.
David Dippie Dixon, Esq.
Hon. John Forteseue.
Eustace Edward Grubbe, Esq.
Alban Head, Esq.
Edward Hudson, Esq.
John Humphreys, Esq., M.D.S.
Francis Henry Tristram Jervoise, Esq.
William Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
George Denison Lumb, Esq.
Mervyn Edmund Macartney, Esq.
William Martin, Esq., M.A., LL.D.
Sydney Perks, Esq.
Alfred Pope, Esq.
Bernard Roth, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Vernon Watney, Esq.
Capt. Neville Rodwell Wilkinson. Ulster King of Arms.
Edward Wooler, Esq.

The following gentlemen have resigned since the last anniversary :

Robert Dukinfield Derbyshire, Esq.
Professor John Wesley Hales, M.A.

In addition to those already mentioned, I have again to thank Mr. Norman, Mr. Read, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, and Mr. Clinch for kind help in preparing the Address.

And now, Gentlemen, in resigning this Chair, it only remains for me to thank you for the constant and loyal support you have so kindly given me during my Presidency. It is a great satisfaction to me to feel that the Society was never more prosperous, but if this is so, and certainly it is so, it is mainly due to your Officers: to our various Vice-Presidents: to Mr. Price, our Director: to Mr. Norman who has managed our finances so admirably: to Mr. Read who, as Secretary for sixteen years, has conducted our affairs with so much devotion and tact: and not forgetting Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. Gentlemen, in quitting your Chair, I take with me many pleasant memories of the kindness which, during the past four years, I have experienced from you all."

The following Resolution was thereupon proposed by Viscount Dillon, V.P., seconded by Sir Richard R. Holmes, K.C.V.O., V.P. and carried unanimously :

“ That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The President signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported which Members of Council in Balloting Papers No. I. and No. II. and that the Officers of the Society in Balloting Paper No. III. had been duly elected, the following List was read from the Chair of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., LL.D., *President*.
Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer*.
Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., *Director*.
Charles Reed Peers, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*.
John, Lord Avebury, P.C., F.R.S.
Sir Edward William Brabrook, Knt., C.B.
Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, M.A.
Sir Richard Rivington Holmes, K.C.V.O.
Arthur Henry Lyell, Esq., M.A.
Lieut.-Col. George Babington Croft Lyons.
Harry Plowman, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

David Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, M.P.
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
William Gowland, Esq.
Sir Henry Hoyle Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.
Robert Garraway Rice, Esq.
Max Rosenheim, Esq.
Arthur Banks Skinner, Esq., B.A.
Reginald Allender Smith, Esq., B.A.
Mill Stephenson, Esq., B.A.
Emery Walker, Esq.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators and Assistant Scrutators for their trouble.

Thursday, 7th May, 1908.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT, on taking the Chair for the first time in that capacity, expressed his appreciation of the honour conferred upon him by the Society at the general meeting. After sixteen years of office as secretary he was not likely to underestimate the dignity of the position he had been called upon to fill, or the responsibilities entailed by such a dignity. The Society could rely on him to maintain its honourable traditions to the utmost of his power, and he tendered sincere thanks for his election.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author: The Washbourne Family of Little Washbourne and Wichenford in the County of Worcester. By Rev. James Davenport. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author: —An Irish branch of the Fleetwood Family. By Sir Edmund T. Bewley, F.S.A. 8vo. Exeter, 1908.

From the Author: —Roman Hayling: a contribution to the history of Roman Britain. Second edition. By Talfourd Ely, D.Lit., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

From C. E. Keyser, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.: —Memorials of Old Norfolk. Edited by H. J. D. Astley, M.A., Litt.D. 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Author: —Sir Sampson Meverill of Tide-well, 1388-1462. By Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, M.A. 8vo. n.p. 1908.

From the Author: —Notes on some Shropshire Royal Descents. By Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Oswestry, 1908.

From the Author, E. C. R. Armstrong, Esq., M.R.I.A.:

(1) An Account of some Early Christian Monuments discovered at Gallen Priory. 8vo. Dublin, 1908.

(2) Stone Chalice, so called. 8vo. Dublin, 1907.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed the following to be Vice-Presidents of the Society:

Harold Arthur, Viscount Dillon, M.A.
Sir Edward William Brabrook, Knt., C.B.
Sir Richard Rivington Holmes, K.C.V.O.
William Gowland, Esq.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, laid upon the table the mitre of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, as reconstructed, from the remaining fragments belonging to New College, Oxford, and arranged by him, by Mrs. A. H. Christie. (See illustrations.)

The fragments of the mitre were exhibited to the Society at its meeting of 13th June, 1907, and are fully described in *Archæologia*.*

The PRESIDENT considered that the restoration of the mitre did credit to those responsible for it, but by way of criticism remarked that it appeared too high in proportion to its width. The vertical bands at the sides, he thought, ought perhaps to have been carried through the band round the bottom instead of stopping short at its upper edge. The effect would be to decrease the total height.

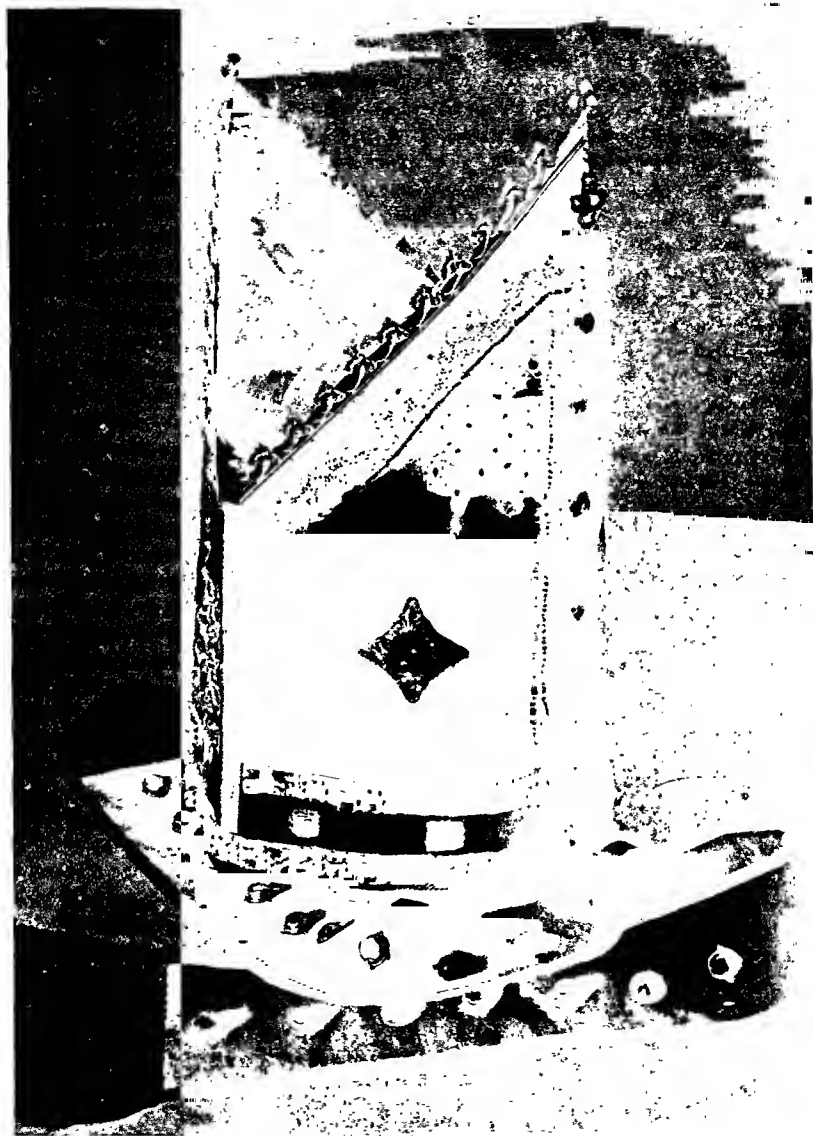
Mr. HOPE remarked that the height was regulated by the jewelled bands round the base, and could see no alternative method of restoration. He suggested that a vote of thanks be passed to Mrs. Christie for having restored the mitre as far as possible to its original form and magnificence. Such relics were of the greatest rarity, and the Society had highly esteemed the privilege of inspecting it.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. A. H. Christie for her kind help in the matter.

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on behalf of the Committee, submitted an account of the excavations carried out on the site of the Romano-British town of *Venta Silurum*, at Caerwent, Mon., in 1907.

Mr. HUBB remarked that minor relics were unlikely on the site of public buildings. A week's work yielded but a handful of sherds and two coins, of Nerva and Hadrian, almost in mint condition. Others of Ethelred and Edward the Elder seemed to show that the *forum* was occupied till the middle ages. A few shops were found in the *forum*, also a number of oyster shells and large iron nails that had probably belonged to the wooden roof of the *basilica*. A quantity of charcoal suggested that this building had been burnt. One or two enamelled brooches were exhibited, and a small iron arrow-head, possibly of Roman date.

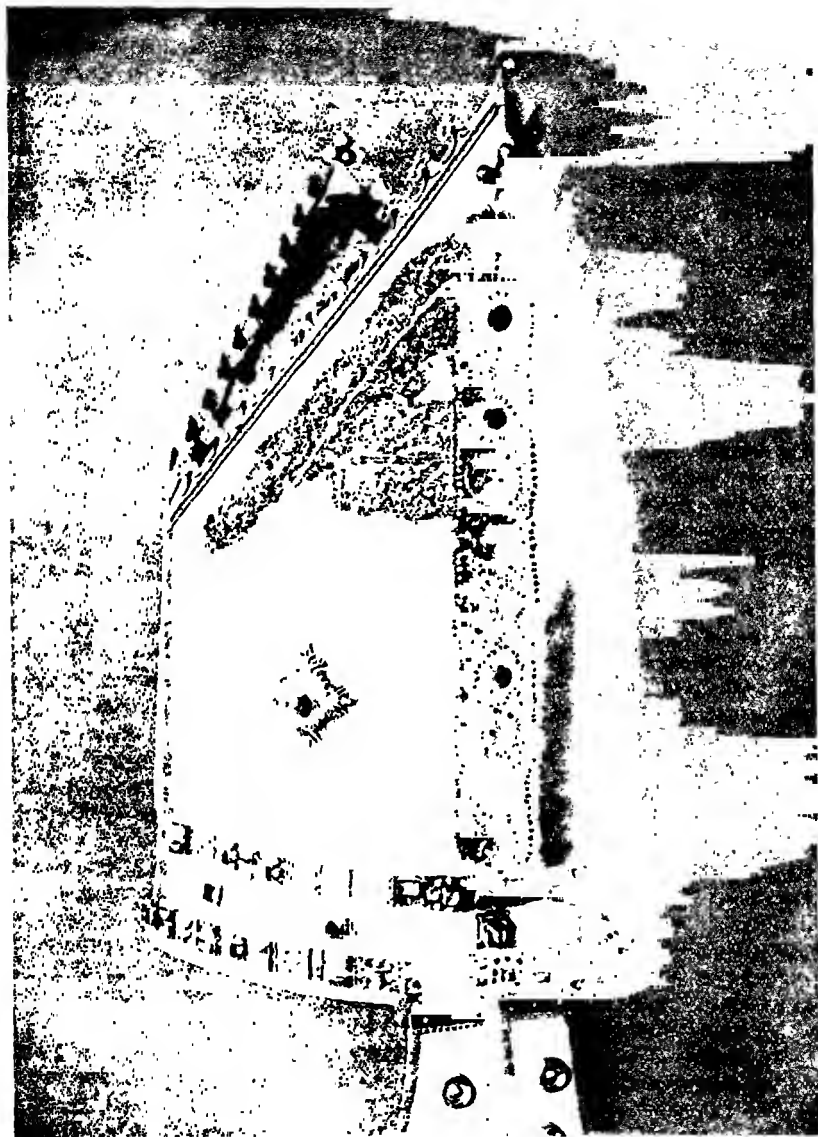
* Vol. ix. pp. 465-492.



THE MITRE OF BISHOP WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM, AS RECONSTRUCTED FROM THE
REMAINING FRAGMENTS BELONGING TO NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.



FRONT OF THE MITRE (AS RECONSTRUCTED) OF BISHOP WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM



BACK OF THE MITRE (AS RECONSTRUCTED) OF BISHOP WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM.

Mr. HOPE congratulated the excavators on the year's work, which had opened up the *forum* and *basilica*. Such public buildings were not common in this country, and it was interesting to compare the *basilica* at Caerwent with those uncovered at Wroxeter, Silchester, and Cirencester. The important work undertaken by Mr. Page at *Verulamium* had not decided where the *basilica* existed on that site, although he seems to have discovered the *forum*. The *basilica* at Silchester stood north and south, that at Caerwent east and west, but the public buildings at this latter place were without the external ambulatory which occurred at Silchester. As *Venta Silurum* was less extensive than *Callera*, its buildings were on a smaller scale. Further details might be obtained of the *basilica* from architectural fragments, and from drums of columns and a few capitals it would perhaps be possible to determine the height of the colonnade. It was interesting to find that the *basilica* at Caerwent, as at Silchester, had undergone reconstruction in Roman times, and there were signs of a third period, when the *basilica* was apparently cleared away, and a hypocaust introduced on part of its site. He thought that the heated chamber so formed occupied the place of a tribune rather than a *curia*. Mr. Joyce had found oyster shells outside the *forum* at Silchester, and put forward a theory that oysters were retailed there, but Mr. Hope suggested that the shells were used to make a fine lime for plastering walls. What was described as a shrine at Caerwent seemed to be of two different dates, and the plan was not convincing, as the steps were not parallel with the side wall. He saw no evidence for a double bank and ditch, but held that the rampart had been cut into for the foundations of the town wall; many illustrations of the method could be cited.

Mr. G. HUBBARD said the oyster shells that were found in abundance at Caerwent, Silchester, and elsewhere were not intended for plaster unless calcined. The wall round Caerwent was superimposed on an embankment, and therefore belonged to a relatively late period.

Mr. A. TRICE MARTIN replied that the shrine theory should not be pressed, but the discovery of the stone head of a divinity close by was certainly in its favour. If the embankment and ditch were single, this cutting away for the wall seemed unnecessarily steep.

The PRESIDENT said that reports from Caerwent were always of an interesting nature, and the exhibits on the table included

some noteworthy specimens. Some of the brooches resembled the remarkable series from Pont-y-Saison, near Chepstow, in the British Museum; two terra-cotta discs had still to be explained, and there were two perfectly useless imitation lamps, perhaps of votive character. Later finds on the site extended to the seventeenth century, and suggested caution in dating unfamiliar objects: at Silchester, on the other hand, very little of post-Roman date was found.

The detailed report on the Caerwent Excavations will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited a bronze palstave found at Southall, Middlesex.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a bronze palstave found in Pimlico.

Mr. DALE remarked with reference to the alleged rarity of looped palstaves that ten years ago a hoard of forty-two roughly cast specimens came to light near Southampton, as many with loops as without, and all unused. One of those exhibited was a fine specimen with a larger loop than usual, more probably for attaching to the haft than for hanging at the side. Though differing in surface condition the two were roughly of the same date and character, the looped and unlooped being contemporary.

The PRESIDENT agreed that looped palstaves were not rare and were apparently of the same age as the unlooped. Both those exhibited were found in London, and the difference in their appearance was due to one having lain in peat and the other in clay or gravel. Peat left both bronze and wood practically unaltered.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 14th May, 1908.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Folkestone Parish Church, with reference to the date of its earliest portion. By W. L. Rutton, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

From Dr. James Galloway :—Roncesvalles. *Reseña histórica de su Real Casa, y descripción de su contorno*, por el licenciado D. Hilario Sarasa. 8vo. Pamplona, 1878.

From the Author :—A Celtic Reliquary found in a Norwegian burial-mound. By Th. Petersen. 8vo. Trondhjem, 1907.

F. HAVERFIELD, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., submitted an account of the Corbridge Excavations in 1907, with special reference to the Corbridge Lion.

He pointed out that Corbridge and Carlisle, the one on the main east coast road, the other on the main west coast road, were the only two sites in Northern Britain where traces seemed discernible of Romano-British civil life. Both might have been for some period purely military, but both seem also to have at other times enjoyed a more definitely civil life. Carlisle lay buried under modern streets; Corbridge, in an open field never built on since Roman days, was as accessible to the excavator as Silchester itself, and a fortnight's trial work in 1906 had proved that, in some parts at any rate, its remains were still unusually perfect. Accordingly in 1907 the excavation of the whole site had been determined, a powerful committee formed, and three months' work effected, under proper supervision throughout. The range of operations was large. The area covered by buildings appeared to be much greater than the existing accounts of the sites suggested: the foundations lay in many cases as much as from 8 to 10 feet deep, and the soil was full of heavy stone debris. The portion completed in 1907 embraced (1) the approach to the north end of the great Roman bridge over the Tyne, the piers of which had been partly determined in 1906; (2) the uncovering of an extensive building, provided with hypocausts and latrines, and probably used as a residence, lying on the slope

of the hill overlooking the Tyne: (3) the discovery of a tank, or perhaps ornamental pond, near to but earlier than this house, in which was found the Corbridge Lion, one of the most remarkable pieces of Romano-British sculpture yet unearthed, comparable with the Gorgon at Bath, and breaking away, like that, from the conventional traditions of Roman provincial art; (4) the excavation of many buildings on the two sides of a street on the hill-top, which yielded a fine slab of Antoninus Pius and other inscriptions, a well-preserved public fountain and drinking-trough, several structures surrounded by singularly massive walling, a burnt pottery store (in which the fragments of broken and blackened pots lay among the ashes of their shelving and the debris of the roof, and which presented a curious conflict of probabilities in the question of its date), a hoard of fourth-century coins, and much else. The work will be resumed about 7th July.

Mr. R. H. FORSTER said he had spent a good deal of time at Corbridge and was prepared to spend more. The hypocaust mentioned was now known to be an insertion, the corridor being originally built without it. Whatever the date of manufacture of the pottery found in the ruins, he thought the pottery shop was certainly late. It had apparently been erected on the foundations of an earlier building, which were of decidedly better work than the walls above them. Underneath the shop was found a coin of Valentinian (late fourth century), which had not worked down by accident. Mr. Craster had carefully examined the coins supposed to come from the shop-till, and found one of the house of Constantine, in good condition. Two others were later, of Valentinian I. (364-375) and Gratian (375-383). Whatever the date of the conflagration, there was no subsequent occupation of this site, though other buildings seem to have been rebuilt. Close to the plinth-wall there was another find of Constantinian coins that had been subjected to the action of fire, and the disaster probably occurred about 340. Further evidence might be obtained by excavations this year close to the shop.

Dr. WRIGHT was inclined to trace oriental influence in the Corbridge Lion.* The human face and the peculiar grouping of the two animals recalled the ordinary Mithraic sculptures. Orientalism in the north of England could be easily accounted

* This point was brought out by J. E. Price, *Excavations in Bishopsgate Street*, 61. where other lions, found in Britain and abroad, are figured in illustration of the London group. (R.A.S.)

for by the presence of foreign auxiliary troops in the Roman army.

MR. MILL STEPHENSON remarked that in view of the discovery at Corbridge, the classification of "Samian" ware seemed to rest on an unsatisfactory basis, and required fresh and conclusive evidence.

The TREASURER pleaded for an increase in the Research Fund of the Society, which was soon exhausted every year, and had to be administered with rigid economy. He trusted that the grants made in aid of various excavations showed the goodwill of the Society and would encourage those who had more to give. Professor Haverfield had dealt severely with Roman art, but even from a small seaside resort like Pompeii artistic productions had been recovered, and London had yielded a fair amount of good work in stone and bronze.

MR. HOPE referred to the lions now in Newcastle and London, and was inclined to regard the animal below as a goat rather than a deer.

Professor HAVERFIELD replied that there was scientific evidence that the lion's victim was a stag, and the grouping was not necessarily oriental. The same idea was found throughout the Roman empire, and Professor Gowland had reminded him of the lion at Namur. The present specimen was intended for a fountain, the water running through the lion's mouth. The original motive might have been oriental, but this had been forgotten in course of time, and the best analogy he could think of was the mediaeval gargoyle. He was grateful for the help given by the Society towards the exploration at Corbridge, but as a Fellow would much like to see the resources of the Research Fund enlarged.

SOMERS CLARKE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Egypt:

"I venture to lay before you the following communication from Egypt in relation to the work of investigation now in progress in Nubia.

The attention of the Fellows was called last year to 'the liberal and enlightened spirit' in which the Government of Egypt had approached this subject, especially in relation to that part of the Nile Valley which will be overwhelmed when the dam at Aswan is raised and the waters of the river will

be thereby impounded, rising to a level fully 23 feet higher than is now the case.

The organizations required to carry out the scientific investigations then referred to have now been in working order for some time and are in full operation.

The bulk of the work to be done has been placed under the control of Captain Lyons, R.E., F.R.S.

The sustentation of the temples is undertaken by the Department of Antiquities, under M. Maspéro. By the courtesy of M. Maspéro I have been enabled to visit the temples which have up to now been worked upon during the season drawing to its close, and by the kindness of Dr. Reisner I have been taken to those sites upon which he was engaged at the time he so obligingly acted as my host. It will be convenient, in the first place, to call attention to the investigations on which he has been engaged.

As soon as Captain Lyons had received his instructions to set in hand the researches, he very wisely sought out specialists in their several spheres, so that each department of the work should be carried forward in a thoroughly efficient manner.

It is but too well known that a great deal of investigation in Egypt is carried on by men who are more of amateurs than of scientific workers. With wonderful energy and devotion they often throw themselves into the undertaking, but the mental atmosphere pervading their camp is more suited to that of a prolonged picnic than of a serious occupation. Some, again, are permitted to undertake work who have absolutely no qualifications whatever beyond that of powerful influence or a fine name, whilst others are but traders who hope, by selling half, as it is fondly supposed, of what they find, to pay the cost of their labours; the Antiquity Department coming off with what it can get of the remaining half.

A preliminary examination of the northern end of the Nubian valley had already made it clear that there existed a large number of cemeteries and other evidences of high antiquity.

In securing the services of Dr. Reisner to superintend the work on the spot, Captain Lyons was enabled to feel assured that the utmost diligence and method would be maintained, the exhaustive work which has been carried on by him at Naga ed Deir and at Gizeh being a more than sufficient guarantee. Before Dr. Reisner began, a preliminary examination of the valley had been made by Mr. A. E. P. Weigall, Chief Inspector of Upper Egypt, at the instance of M. Maspéro, the Director-General of the Department of Antiquities.

The observations then made have been embodied in a

valuable report* on which I may be permitted to make a few remarks later on.

Both the east and west banks of the Nile from the dam southward to the Adendân (a little south of Abu Simbel) are minutely described by Mr. Weigall under the following heads:

1. A description of the temples and a detailed account of the reliefs on the walls.
2. A rough statement of the repairs necessary.
3. A description of the cemeteries, fortresses, and other ancient sites.
4. Facsimile drawings of pottery, showing date and style of antiquities to be found by excavation.
5. Facsimile copies of all graffiti of historical interest which were found on the rocks.

To these notes are added not less than ninety-four plates, of reproductions of photographs, of inscriptions, and of types of pottery.

No such compendious collection illustrating Nubia has before been issued. Mr. Weigall is to be congratulated on the great industry and care he has displayed.

Perhaps the most noticeable thing about his report is that which he certainly had not in his mind, viz. the severe criticism he offers upon the sloppiness and negligence of administration of the Department of Antiquities for many years past.

Before this subject is brought under your consideration, I will venture to make a few further remarks upon the work which is being carried out by Dr. Reisner, a work of great value in developing a page of the long history of Egypt.

It should be borne in mind that the Nile valley immediately south of the Dam is bounded by masses of jagged sandstone or rounded granite rocks, with narrow gorges here and there lying between the ranges.

In the floors of most of these lateral valleys are ancient cemeteries.

Each of these valleys has been examined.

The work was begun on the part of Dr. Reisner by a preliminary examination on 2nd September, 1907.

On 20th September the detailed examination was begun. The explorations were made by two gangs of experienced men, long tried hands.

Where the conformation of the ground required it, they

* Department of Antiquities. *A Report on the Antiquities of Lower Nubia and their condition 1906-7*, by Arthur E. P. Weigall, Chief Inspector of Antiquities of Upper Egypt. Oxford University Press, 1907.

moved southward, one gang passing along the lower face of the cliffs, then the other along the top.

The ground was thus covered twice, as the gangs of men changed places on their return journey.

The object of the archaeological survey now being made is (1) for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the historical material buried under the soil; (2) for the purpose of making this material available for the construction of the history of Nubia and its relations to Egypt.

The questions on which it is hoped to throw light concern the successive races and racial mixtures, the extent of the population in different periods, the economic bases of the existence of these populations, the character of their industrial products, and the source and the degree of their civilization.

All these things, with maps, plans, photographic reproductions, etc. will ultimately be embodied in a monumental work to be issued by the Egyptian Government.

In the meantime, to quote Captain Lyons' words, it has seemed preferable to publish the records of the results obtained and the information collected as soon as possible, in order that they may be available for archaeologists and anthropologists interested in them. This is being done in the form of 'Bulletins.' Bulletin No. 1, dealing with work up to 30th November, 1907, has just appeared, and is full of valuable information.

The investigations continue to advance, and on 1st January, 1908, were begun at Dabôd, the site being fully explored.

This place was used as a centre until 1st February, when the work was moved further south, one set of men being on the east, the other on the west bank of the river.

Dr. Reisner's very exhaustive methods may now be studied by reference to his book upon the cemeteries at Naga ed Deir just published. The same methods are being made use of in Nubia. Plans, sections, and notes of each tomb and its contents have been made by Mr. Firth, Mr. Blackman, and Dr. Reisner himself.

Topographical maps to a scale of 1:2500 and detailed maps to a scale of 1:100 were made by Mr. T. D. Scott and Mr. Murray. Mr. Scott was afterwards succeeded by Mr. Cross-thwaite.

In addition to the plans, notes, and observations above referred to, every tomb examined has been carefully photographed during the several stages of its investigation.

It is exceedingly interesting to see this work done, and admirably done, by the native boys and youths trained under Dr. Reisner.

The whole process: taking the photographs of the interiors of the graves; making use of mirrors to direct or spread the light; washing; developing; printing; everything is done by these boys, who have become so adept and to be depended upon that they may be left a whole day or more to carry on the work by themselves.

Competent specialists are also engaged on questions of ethnology, whether ancient or modern, so that each department of knowledge shall be accurately recorded. At the time I made these notes the workers had not reached Kalabsha, although up to 15th March, 1908, not less than 53 cemeteries had been excavated and recorded. Probably the work from that place, southward, will be begun early next season.

The general conclusions that Dr. Reisner has arrived at, as far as the investigations have yet gone, are as follows. The objects found and the methods of burial are characteristically Egyptian, not to be distinguished from objects or burials of the corresponding period in Egypt proper. Egyptian influence was evidently dominant south of the first cataract. Three cemeteries, those numbered 14, 15, and 22, were found as exceptions. The cemeteries fall into three groups. Two of these, which have been catalogued as *b* and *c* groups, at Shellal, are early, *i.e.* they belong to the Old and Middle Kingdoms. One cemetery is, on the other hand, very late.* This must perhaps be set down as between Ptolemaic and Christian, but is Pagan in character.

The *b* group above referred to contains some pottery and other objects identical with Egyptian objects of the Old Empire, but there is also observed black-mouthed pottery, found exceptionally in Egypt.

The *c* group contains pottery and other objects which resemble but are not identical with the 'pan-grave' material found in Egypt, *i.e.* they are Nubian or Negro.

As these graves are probably to be dated to the Sixth-Twelfth Dynasties, it seems that the district investigated up to the present was Egyptian in culture even from the earliest predynastic period; that it suffered from isolation during the Old Empire and from the influence of non-Egyptian (perhaps Negro) industries during the Middle Empire; and that it was dominated again by the influence of Egyptian cultivation from the time of the New Kingdom onward. This general conclusion is also supported by the anatomical examination of skeletons made by Professor Elliott Smith and by Dr. Wood Jones, which shows a pure Egyptian race in the predynastic

* Designated as Type 1, Cemetery 15.

period and an influence of negro characteristics in the Old and Middle Kingdom.

Whilst so large an amount of invaluable evidence is now being collected we must not forget that an enormous quantity has been irrecoverably lost. If we seek for the cause of this loss we are forced unwillingly to the conclusion that we owe it chiefly to the want of action of the Department of Antiquities.

The section of the Nile valley in Lower Nubia may be compared with that of a small trough excavated out of the bottom of a large one.

The small trough represents the ordinary Nile bed, filled at the time of the flood, nearly to the brim.

The floor of the large trough represents the flat bed, chiefly of alluvial deposit, on which the temples, villages, and cultivation were established. The sides of the large trough represent the lines of Gebel, *i.e.* the cliffs and rocks which enclose the Nile valley.

When the reservoir is filled to its present capacity, the water rises very much above the small trough, covers the floor of the large trough and rises up the sides of it so far as completely to drown nearly every vestige of cultivation or occupation in any form. It was known beforehand that in the winter of 1903 the floor of the valley would be flooded. It was to be surmized, and it was indeed partly known, that on this floor were many cemeteries and evidences of use and habitation which would be totally lost when the waters were raised.

It was known that whilst some of the temples stood upon rock, others rested merely on the alluvium, a perfectly adequate substratum if unattacked by water. The attention of the Department of Antiquities was called to these facts: indeed, based on my second visit to Nubia in 1898-9, I made a long report to the Director stating the deplorable condition in which I found most of the temples, and the active destruction going on at the hands of the villagers. Nothing was done. The dam was completed so as to store water to the level known as 106 R.L. = 106 metres above high water at Alexandria, and by its means the floor of the trough was flooded as we see it to-day. The Egyptian Government took in hand the investigations on the island of Philæ and the consolidation of the foundations, or we must fear it would never have been done.

This work is described in 'A Report of the Island and Temples of Philæ, by Captain G. H. Lyons, printed by order of the Ministry of Public Works. Cairo, 1897.'

It is evident that to consolidate the foundations and

strengthen the superstructure of a building after the alluvial substratum has been soaked for five successive seasons must be a far more hazardous and expensive thing to do, and attended with far more uncertainty of result, than had the work been set in hand before the foundations were attacked.

Now, in the winter of 1907, this work has been at last begun, and is being carried through by the Department of Antiquities.

We cannot hide from ourselves the fact that whilst for the investigations previously described there has been gathered together a company of highly educated men and experts, no such course has been followed by the Department of Antiquities.

The architectural archaeology of the buildings which could, under the conditions of repair, be so thoroughly examined is altogether neglected, as no one educated in such matters is engaged on the work.

Whilst we cannot praise too highly the industry and devotion of M. Barsanti in the works of consolidation, it would be impossible to say that some of the buildings have not been needlessly defaced in the operation.

I have seen a large plan which is now being prepared of the temple at Kalabsha. It is quite without value. Every point which goes to indicate the history of the building is neglected, and for the best of reasons. No specialist equipped with the proper knowledge has been employed.

Mr. Weigall's valuable report has been already referred to, and from it I make several extracts in proof of the statement that the antiquities of Nubia have been hopelessly neglected in times past. The evidence I quote was certainly not intended by Mr. Weigall to be used as I am venturing to use it, but his statements cannot be denied. They follow on as a supplement to the observations I have already made in 1894 and in 1898.

We find that the places had been visited by the Director-General in 1904-5 and by the Inspector in the autumn of 1905 and the autumn of 1906. M. de Morgan frankly took no care for the monuments. It was in his time and during the short reign of his successor, M. Loret, that I visited Nubia. I found the temples at Dabôd and Taifeh tumbling down and full of dirt.

The temple at Kalabsha was incrustated, as to its pylon, with mud huts, and was quite neglected.

The temple at Dakkeh was being actively destroyed. Standing as it does on brick foundations, the fellaheen were digging these away for the value of the materials, whilst the masonry of the walls was falling over and lying around, a

prey to any one who chose to take the stones. The sanctuary of the temple was the place of deposit for all the unnameable filth of the village.

On my first visit in 1894 I found things thus. On my second in 1898 things were still the same. We have but to refer to the drawings of Lepsius and to photographs taken some 28 or 30 years since to see the destruction that has gone on unchecked. Let us see what Mr. Weigall says in his report. He observes at Dabôd: 'Almost the whole of the south side of the temple and a great part of the fallen doorway on the east side of the temple has been systematically quarried away; and as the photograph here published shows that the doorway had not fallen a few years ago, this quarrying must have occurred within quite recent years. About 250 large blocks have been entirely removed.'

He comes to Kertassi, an ancient Roman fortress, exceedingly complete as I can testify. He says: 'When the dam was made the place was flooded. In summer, when the site is dry, the enclosure is found to be full of broken stones, ruins of houses, and fragments of the original construction.'

It was perfectly well known that the place would be drowned, but nothing was done to make a record or to preserve the ruins.

Then, at Taifeh, we find the same melancholy evidences of neglect.

Here, amongst other things, stood 'a large number of dwelling houses constructed of heavy masonry blocks.' These remarkably interesting buildings were, no doubt, the houses of the chiefs of the Roman garrison which held this place, the antient Taphis. They were unique. I am happy to say that I have taken measurements and notes of some of them, but as no efforts have been made to preserve the buildings, and they have now been drowned for six successive winters, little enough can be left of them. The temple, after six years of jeopardy, has been repaired and mended up.

Mr. Weigall finds the temple at Dandur, which is fortunately above the flood level, in a neglected and unguarded condition, just as I found it several years before.

The temple at Gerf Hussein 'is in such a filthy condition owing to the birds and bats that it is not pleasant to look at. The whole temple is in a very dirty state, and the smell, caused by the presence of thousands of bats, is intolerable.'

At Dakkeh he finds that 'the pronaos, vestibule, and part of the adytum were overthrown quite recently owing to digging away of the foundations by the natives, and now the remains of the building lie in confusion on the ground.'

At Es Sebûa he finds bench marks and a large Arabic numeral relating to some government list painted across the head of one of the sphynxes in the avenue, and remarks: 'This casual damaging of the monument, follows naturally on the forsaken appearance of the temple, lying, as it does, like something dead, half buried in the sand. And if this destitution renders government employ  s careless in their treatment of the place, it will also make, and indeed it has made, the native absolutely fearless in his attacks on the unprotected cemeteries and other monuments in the vicinity.'

At Am  da, perhaps the most interesting of all the temples in Nubia, he finds that an employ   at Derr Police Station has recently painted a large numeral on the door post. When censured, the employ   stated that he had no idea that the place was anything but a convenient landmark.

Tourists, he tells us, frequently visit this temple, and letters are cut on the walls. He found some of 1905.

I will name but one more, the temple at Derr. Mr. Weigall finds it, as I did, a mere receptacle of filth. 'The officials of the town had hardly heard of the Antiquities Department, and knew practically nothing of the decrees of 1894 which place the ancient monuments under police protection.' And yet Derr is one of the principal police centres of Nubia.

It may appear that the statements made above are in the nature of a very severe stricture upon the management of the Department of Antiquities. At first sight they certainly are, but the question we may fairly ask ourselves is whether the Director of this department is not called upon to do the impossible.

Let us compare his position with that of other directors of museums.

The Director of the Louvre has not only as collaborators with him men of great eminence in their several departments, but his duties lie within the walls of his museum.

The same may be said of the Director of the British Museum, and of most other museums. But what is the burden laid on the back of the Director in Egypt?

He not only has the direction of the immense collection in Cairo, but his museum, that which should be the object of his care, extends in fact for nearly 1,000 miles, from the sea to the borders of the Sudan. The care of monuments, cemeteries, etc. and the complex administration connected with them fall upon him.

As if this were not more than enough, it has been the custom for the Department to carry on excavations, whereas the true work for a Director is clearly administration.

On the top of all this the Director, in the present case an Egyptologist of world-wide renown, writes copiously. What a programme for any single man. The man has not yet lived who can carry it out successfully. It is impossible for any human being to carry it through, more especially if he does not avail himself of the services of trained specialists, and we see, in fact, that a great many things are overlooked and neglected by the mere force of circumstances.

P.S. Since writing the foregoing I have received the following information from Mr. E. R. Ayrton, who is still working for Mr. Theo. Davis in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes.

It relates to the tomb of Horemheb, which has but a short time since been discovered.

He tells me that the plan of the tomb forms a link between that of the earlier Eighteenth Dynasty tombs and those of the Nineteenth Dynasty, such as the tomb of Seti I. and as such is exceedingly interesting.

Instead of turning off at a right angle as we see in the tombs of Amenophis II. and III. and Thothmes III. and IV. it goes straight on into the bowels of the hill as does the tomb of Seti I.

It is, however, unfinished as regards its decoration, but one hall (the hall immediately before we enter the great burial chamber) is, as regards colour and finish, the most perfect of its kind in the valley.

The whole tomb has been plundered, and except for a very fine granite sarcophagus and fragments of an alabaster canopic box, the plunderers have left nothing but woodwork, such as figures of deities, etc. These are, however, of no little interest.

The tomb runs under that of Rameses VI. on the south side, and is vertically as deep down as that of Seti I. since it also reaches the argillaceous shale bed. This has been the cause that several columns have given way owing to the insecurity of their foundations, and some repairing will be needed. Later on the tomb will be open to the public."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 21st May, 1908.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The Roman centuriation in the Middlesex District. By Montagu Sharpe. Svo. Westminster, 1908.

From the Author :—A History of the Parish of Leyton, Essex. By Rev. John Kennedy. Svo. London, 1894.

From the Indian Government :—Portfolio of illustrations of Sind tiles. Prepared by Henry Cousens. fol. n.p. 1906.

From the Architectural and Topographical Society :—The Architectural and Topographical Record, March, 1908. (Vol. I. No. 1.) Svo. Westminster, 1908.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the round church of the Knights Templars at Temple Bruer, Lincolnshire, with special reference to certain excavations lately carried out on its site by Captain Reeve, Mr. W. R. V. Fane (High Sheriff for Lincs.), and himself.

The church had been excavated in 1833-4 by Dr. Oliver, then vicar of Scopwick, who had left two independent accounts of his discoveries. In both he describes a number of mysterious vaults and secret passages as existing beneath the church and tower, and enters in some detail into reasons which led him to think they were appropriated by the Knights Templars to revolting uses. In one of his accounts the positions of these are actually down on a plan.

Scepticism as to the real character of Dr. Oliver's discoveries was the reason for the recent excavations, which have demonstrated beyond all doubt that the vicar was entirely mistaken. Two of his passages were found to be merely descending ways from the round nave to a third 'passage,' which proved to be a narrow apsidal Norman crypt that underlay the first presbytery. Another passage with horrible traces of fires

was only a post-Suppression oven; and the remainder were purely imaginary, and based upon a misreading of ordinary lines of walling. It was also impossible, from the nearness of the underlying rock to the surface, that any such passages could ever have existed.

Mr. PEERS remarked on the curious fact that not all the Templars' churches are circular: that at Aysgarth in Wensleydale, for example, was not of the shape described. The circular nave was intended to recall the Holy Sepulchre, but was not well adapted for ritual of any kind. The earliest instance of an enlarged chancel was St. John's, Clerkenwell. Temple Bruer came next in date, if indeed it was not earlier. The towers were a curious feature, which perhaps would only be explained when all the Templars' sites in England had been excavated.

The PRESIDENT pointed out that though Dr. Oliver's statements had been demolished by the spade, we were not yet in a position to be dogmatic about this or similar sites. It was difficult to be certain about the meaning of a ruined wall, and it was the duty of the Society to proceed with caution in such matters. He congratulated Mr. Hope more especially on his plans, which furnished the maximum of instruction, and formed an admirable comparative series.

The DIRECTOR referred to a recent work on the castles of the Loire,* which described the discovery of a skeleton in the costume of the thirteenth or fourteenth century in the dungeons of Loches. The circumstances suggested that a prisoner had been immured.

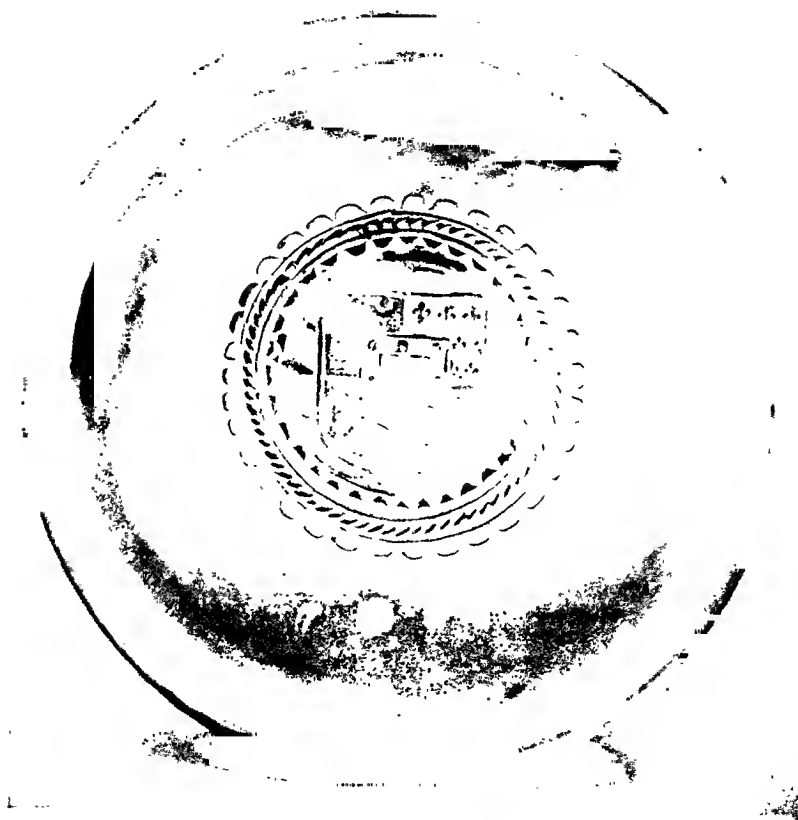
Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Colonel W. N. TUFNELL, through the Assistant Secretary, exhibited a medieval silver-gilt covered cup belonging to him, and a silver-gilt medieval paten belonging to the parish of Great Waltham, Essex.

The cup is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and consists of a plain bowl $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep, with flattened bottom, and a short spreading foot with moulded edge $4\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter. The cover has a moulded rim $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches in diameter and a slightly raised middle upon which is fixed

* T. A. Cook, *Old Touraine*, i 159.

a pear-shaped knop with flattened top 2 inches in diameter, with an invected and cabled border enclosing a plate of crystal. Beneath this, within an engrailed circle with a field of green translucent enamel is a shield of arms: *quarterly*,



ARMS OF CRESSENER (FULL-SIZE) ON COVER OF A SILVER-GILT COVERED CUP,
LONDON. 1503-4.

1 and 4, *silver on a bend engrailed sable three fitched cross-lets, also silver, with a crescent for difference*, Cressener; 2 and 3 *azure semy of fleurs-de-lis silver*, Mortimer; with a scutcheon of pretence, *vairy gold and gules, with an azure*

bordure with silver horseshoes, Ferrars. The total height of the cup is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



SILVER-GILT COVERED CUP. LONDON. 1503-4. ($\frac{3}{4}$ linear.)

Both cup and bowl bear the following marks: (i.) the maker's mark, the symbol for Sagittarius: (ii.) the leopard's

head crowned; (iii.) a small black letter f, being the London date-letter for 1503-4.

The Great Waltham paten is silver-gilt, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter,



SILVER-GILT PATEN (LONDON 1521-2) AT GREAT WALTHAM, ESSEX. (3.)

and has a single circular depression engraved with a vernicle charged upon a sun. Round the rim is engraved the legend:

+ **Benedicamus patrem et filium cum sancto spiritu**

terminating with a wounded heart.

The marks are: (i.) two links of a chain, for the maker; (ii.) the leopard's head crowned; (iii.) a Lombardic D, being the London date-letter for 1521-2.

Mr. HOPE referred to the recent discovery by him of the covered cup while on a visit to Colonel Tufnell, and pointed out that no other piece of plate had hitherto come to light bearing the London letter for 1503-4, or the Sagittarius maker's mark. The arms were curious as being apparently feudal rather than personal, representing, as they did, the manors of Cresseners, Mortimer, and Ferrers, which were long held by the Cressener family. The cup had passed about 1720 into the family of the present owner by the marriage of Samuel Tufnell of Langleys with Elizabeth, daughter of George Cressener, of Earl's Colne.

Mr. ROSENHEIM remarked that the workmanship of the bowl and cover was different, the former showing no marks of the hammer and having apparently been cast. In spite of the fact that both parts bore the same hall-mark, he was inclined to think they did not originally belong together.

The PRESIDENT said that medieval plate was so rare in this country that a new find was always worth recording, especially when it exhibited any fresh features. The present specimens were of additional interest as giving date-marks not otherwise represented. Cups of this pattern always had the sides comparatively thick; and he could not think that the cup and cover exhibited were of different dates, though the mouldings of the cover and foot did not agree in character. The mistake, if it be one, in the heraldic charge shows that even sixteenth-century workmen were fallible. Thanks were due to the owner for lending a valuable relic of this kind for exhibition, and to Mr. Hope for following up the good fortune he had had in finding the cup.

M. E. HUGHES-HUGHES, Esq., exhibited part of a monumental brass lately found at Leez Priory, Essex (see illustration).

Mr. HOPE pointed out that the brass was a figure of a lion, which had unluckily lost its head, and had evidently formed one of a series disposed more or less regularly about the figure

or figures of some monumental brass of a date about 1410 or 1420. Since no trace of any colouring remained, it was useless to speculate upon the possible name of the family commemorated by the brass.



PART OF A MONUMENTAL BRASS FROM LEEZ PRIORY, ESSEX. ($\frac{1}{3}$)

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 4th June, 1908.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—*Prehistoric Man in Manitoba and Saskatchewan*. By Henry Montgomery. 8vo. Toronto, 1908.

From the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, U.S.A.:—Three proclamations concerning the lottery for Virginia 1613-1621 (containing facsimiles reproduced from two original proclamations in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London). fol. Providence, Rhode Island, 1907.

The PRESIDENT referred in suitable terms to the great loss which the Society had sustained since its last meeting by the death of Sir John Evans, one of its most distinguished Fellows, and a former President. He proposed the following Resolution, which was seconded by Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B., V.P., and carried unanimously:

“The Society of Antiquaries of London, meeting on the day of the funeral of Sir John Evans, cannot but record on the minutes of its proceedings the sense the Fellows entertain of the loss which his death is to them and to the science they cultivate. They have in remembrance the seven years during which Sir John Evans presided over the Society with advantage to it and honour to himself. They recollect that he had been for fifty-six years a Fellow, and was at the time of his death one of its oldest members. But these recollections fall far short of the sense they feel of what he was and what he did for Antiquarian research.

There was no branch of the study of antiquity and of the history of former times to which he did not apply his unrivalled powers and his deep knowledge. To this Society he devoted his services in every capacity in which he could be useful to it, and by it his memory will ever be held in honour.

His donation of £500 as the nucleus of a Research Fund has enabled the Society to assist many useful explorations, and has been followed by further gifts which will render that branch of the Society's activities still more available in future.

The Society tenders to the family of Sir John Evans its respectful sympathy.”

In accordance with the Statutes, ch. xii. § ii. an estimate of £208 5s. submitted by Messrs. Nichols and Sons for printing

a *General Index to Proceedings*, 2nd Series, Vols. I.-XX. was laid before the Society and duly approved.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

CHARLES DAWSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two prick-spurs found in Hastings Castle, and an iron object from Lewes Castle.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:

Charles Harding Firth, Esq., M.A., Hon. LL.D., Regius
Professor of History in the University of Oxford.
Rev. William Macgregor, M.A.
Major Wilmot Vaughan.
Rev. Edmund Charles Hopper, M.A.
Edward Milligen Beloe, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Phineas Barrett Tuthill, R.A.M.C., M.D.
Duncan Grant Warrand, Esq., M.A.
Robert Valentine Berkeley, Esq.
Percy Manning, Esq., M.A. (re-elected).

Thursday, 18th June, 1908.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Aymer Vallance, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Art in England during the Elizabethan and Stuart Periods*. (Special spring number of *The Studio*, 1908). 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Author:—*An Historical Account of Canonbury Tower*. By Henry W. Fincham. 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Board of Education, South Kensington:—*On the Observations of Stars made in some British Stone Circles*, preliminary note, second note, and third note. By Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B. 8vo. London, 1905-1908.

From H. St. George Gray, Esq.:—*Report on the Excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey, Somersetshire*. 8vo. Taunton, 1908.

A letter from Lady Evans was read, expressing on behalf of herself and the family of Sir John Evans their heartfelt thanks for the Society's kind message of sympathy with them in their sorrow, and of appreciation of Sir John's life and work.

Robert Valentine Berkeley, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund, submitted a detailed report of the excavations carried out on the site of the Romano-British town of *Callera* in 1907.

The excavations in question extended over the six months from 17th May to 27th November, under the constant supervision and direction of Mr. Mill Stephenson.

In pursuance of the plan outlined in last year's report, the Committee's investigations were begun in the grass field which occupies a considerable area near the middle of the Roman site.

A small section in the north-east corner of this field was examined in 1903, and apparently formed part of an *insula* extending westwards, but the remaining portion could not be excavated until last year. The northern margin of the *insula* is on the opposite side of the modern road across the site, and when explored in 1901 showed the foundations of the gateway to some important building. Search was made for this in 1907, but only some insignificant traces of it could be found, the rest having been completely destroyed and the site partly overlaid by other buildings. These seem to have been connected with a row of shops along the western margin of the *insula*, and consisted of several rooms or courts, with which was associated a long brick drain of unusual construction. The ground south of these buildings was probably the garden of the original mansion. In it were found three wood-lined wells and a few rubbish pits.

The remaining south-western corner of the grass field and the ground west and south of it contained an *insula* which has yielded remains of several interesting buildings.

In the grass field a small house was uncovered, showing signs of alteration, and having several of its walls built upon piles. Near it were a large wood-lined tank, the mosaic floor of a destroyed isolated structure, and other interesting features.

The southern half of the *insula* contained a good deal of open or garden ground, but along its western margin was a large house of the courtyard type which appears to have grown from a simpler nucleus. In one part of the original house was a large composite hypocaust, and another chamber was perhaps a *lararium*. Several interesting features were met with outside the house, including the mosaic floor of a destroyed wooden building, and a number of wells and rubbish pits. Immediately to the north of the courtyard house were uncovered the very perfect foundations of a square temple, probably of early date. The platform of the *podium* still retained its floor of red mosaic, while the *cella*, although robbed

of its floor, showed the base of the broad step or platform for the image of the deity to whom the temple was dedicated. On and about this were found some of the shattered fragments of the image itself, which was about life-size and of stone. All that can at present be said about it is that the figure was bearded and wore apparently a long cloak, and had the legs protected by greaves ornamented with lions' heads. A large piece of the left hand grasps what seems to be the lower end of a cornucopia.

In addition, there have turned up considerable fragments of at least three inscriptions, finely cut on thin slabs of Purbeck marble. One of them has about the beginning the word MARTI, which may be suggestive of the dedication of the temple to Mars, of whose image the fragments found probably formed part. Another of the inscriptions is perhaps even more important, since it contains the significant word CALLEVAE, and so places beyond all doubt the identity of the Roman town at Silchester with the *Callera* or *Callera Attrebatum* of the 7th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of the Antonine Itineraries.

Professor HAVERFIELD congratulated the excavators on approaching the end of their labours, which had been continuously successful. The completion next year of the ground plan of Calleva would be a splendid achievement and considerably help forward the study of Roman Britain. The three inscriptions were tantalizing. They seemed to contain the same elements but were difficult to restore completely. He was inclined to think that each began with a proper name, and preferred to read Marti as Martialis, rather than as the name of the war-god, which would have been in larger letters than the rest. There were references to *collationes* and a *collegium peregrinorum* established at *Callera*; but though several inscriptions mentioning such a *collegium* had been found in the Roman Empire, nothing was known about it. The persons named were evidently connected with the guild, and had received some privilege recorded on the tablets. The temple was a good example of the Roman provincial type; there were many parallels in the Western Empire, some square instead of oblong, which, like the three examples found at Silchester, differed from the ordinary classical type. The pottery covered the whole period of the Roman occupation, and the finds in general from Silchester fitted in well with the hypothesis that the town lasted well into the fourth century. There remained a good deal to be done outside the walls; as, for instance, to discover the character of the area between the town walls and the less marked intrenchments, and to fix the dates of the town's growth. He himself recognized an almost

square area bounded by *insulae* 10, 19, 21, 35, which may have been the original area laid out by the Romans, when they gave a town character to the tribal capital. The straight lines of streets seemed not to proceed beyond that area. He expected striking results from the cemetery or cemeteries when located, and pointed out that the smaller finds at Silchester did not come up to expectations: there were very few brooches and little enamel, but the bulk of such finds would come from the interments. Hitherto little assistance had been obtained from stratification, internal evidence being relied on for dating: but the burials at Silchester could be relied upon to furnish an enormous amount of chronological material.

Mr. WALTERS called attention to the exceptional quality of the smaller finds, and noticed a preponderance of early Roman objects. Besides the so-called "Samian" there was another class of glazed ware represented, which was found in Gaul and other parts of the Empire, the glaze being of metallic character. There were also specimens ornamented in the manner of cut-glass, probably made at Lezoux in the third century. There was a very early piece of imitation Arretine ware, and the "thumb-pot" might be referred to the middle of the second century. Some hard grey ware dated before the Roman occupation, and came from Gallia Belgica: it was common at Colchester, but rare elsewhere in Britain. The marbled ware, with yellow glaze smeared with red paint, was made at La Graufesenque in the middle of the first century, the same potters' names occurring on the red ware.

Dr. McDONALD considered the exhibition a remarkable one and invited the attention of the Society to the Newstead finds now on exhibition in the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON said nine pottery vessels had been found at the same level, 13 feet down in a pit, which had all through yielded fragments of all sorts. Attempts had often been made to take advantage of stratification at Silchester, but always without success. Sometimes a piece of "Samian" ware was found at the top of an excavation, and other pieces of the same vessel 5 to 13 feet deeper. The pottery was generally found in a ring on the outer side of a pit: and as the excavation was small, it was exceedingly difficult to recover vessels entire, and they never contained anything but soil. There were other vessels that might be arranged in groups as the nine on the table had been, as finds in the same

pit had been labelled and kept together. Three sides of the temple had been examined, but it was just possible that the missing portions of the inscribed slabs would be found on the fourth side.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked that some of the red ware belonged to types found on Pudding-Pan Rock, and one such piece was of importance as bearing a German potter's stamp (GENIALIS. M). Among the exhibits were local imitations in grey ware of first century Gaulish red ware: and the group of nine was of special interest as comprising British and Roman forms, as well as a fine vase of coloured ware, which recalled specimens found at Roanne and elsewhere in France, and described by M. Déchelette * as pre-Roman. The same close association of Late-Celtic and Roman pottery had been found recently in a series of pits at Cobham, Surrey.† The brooches belonged mainly to the first two centuries: and he could see little on exhibition that could be assigned to the third century, and practically nothing of the fourth. A pit similarly lined with basket work, presumably pre-Roman, had been found at Leicester, and was illustrated in *Proceedings*, 2nd S. i. 245.

Mr. CLEMENT REID said the same seeds occurred again and again on the site, but there was a new Umbellifer this year which he thought had not grown here but had been brought over in packing from the continent, perhaps with Gaulish pottery. None of the specimens suggested any trade connexion with the Mediterranean or the Rhine district, but many pointed to the neighbourhood of Bordeaux. The opium poppy had not been found till recently, and they had to determine all specimens without reference to their surroundings.

The PRESIDENT said there was a melancholy satisfaction in coming so near the end of a great undertaking such as the exploration of Silchester, but he felt sure that the most fascinating part was to come, when the cemetery was found. The full attendance of Fellows to hear the Silchester report year by year was sufficient proof of the interest taken in the work, and in the absence of the Director, who was treasurer of the Fund, he thought it fitting to make a special appeal for subscriptions towards the completion of the programme. There was material for a monograph on the Roman town not to be equalled in or out of Britain.

In illustration of the paper, which will be printed in *Archæologia*, a large number of objects in bronze, iron, bone, and glass, vessels of pottery, a few architectural fragments,

* *Revue Archéologique*, 3rd S. xxvi. 196, plates v. vi.

† *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, xxi. 202.

and a model of the temple to scale made by Mr. J. Challenor Smith were also exhibited.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 25th June, 1908.

CHARLES H. READ, Esq., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Committee of the Corbridge Excavation Fund —Corstopitum: Report of the Excavations in 1907. Svo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1908.

From the Author: Keynsham Abbey (a reprint). By Rev. F. W. Weaver. F.S.A. Svo. n.p. 1907.

Charles Harding Firth, Esq., M.A., LL.D., was admitted Fellow.

In accordance with the Statutes, Chapter XIX. § 1, notice was given of the following proposal by the Council of an alteration in the Statutes:

Ch. III. § 1.

For

“Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall pay the sum of Eight Guineas for his Admission Fee,”

Read

“Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall pay the sum of Ten Guineas for his Admission Fee.”

The PRESIDENT explained that the object of the proposed change, which of course would not affect any of the existing Fellows, was a permanent increase in the income of the Research Fund by the allocation to it of part of the Admission Fees: but the Council thought that, if passed, the change should not be put in force as regards any candidate whose certificate was already suspended.

THOMAS ASHBY, Esq., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A., read a paper on the Villa d'Este at Tivoli, which will be printed in *Archæologia*

HORACE SANDARS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a reproduction of the bust known as the “Dame d'Elche” in the Louvre, Paris.

Lord BALCARRES thought the bust had no feature that was not contradicted in some other part of it. From the æsthetic

point of view there were paradoxes in it showing that the sculptor laid equal stress on essential and unessential points. The moulding of the lips was fine, but the colouring too strong, and no good artist would have allowed the ornaments to detract from the features. The jewels were executed with care in the Phœnician manner, but overbalanced the whole composition, and reduced its merits. But for the fibula, he would have considered it Phœnician work. The straight and lifeless nose was as remarkable as the lips, and agrees with the almond-shaped eyes, that have a downward tendency. When the nose and lips were compared with the modelling of the body, it was impossible to consider all to be the work of one artist. There was no modelling of the back or neck, and very little seen of the arms. The approximate date was no doubt the third century B.C., but the style reappeared in South Italy during the thirteenth century. The melancholy face and abundant jewellery suggested the courtesan, and the type must have been represented elsewhere. The artist was not isolated, but followed and handed on traditions, so that further researches would produce analogous examples, if the bust were genuine.

Mr SANDARS in reply showed on the screen similar sculptures of undoubted authenticity from Cerro de los Santos, which he had brought before the Society on a previous occasion.* He had seen another example in eastern Spain, and the artist evidently followed a tradition, as many of the Despeñaperros figures had the same arrangement of the collar and mitre.

The PRESIDENT agreed that the bust was a wonderful work of art, but its unique character might well arouse suspicion. The arguments brought forward were, however, strongly in favour of its authenticity. In his opinion the overcharged ornament had been rightly interpreted, and agreed with its votive character. The shoulders reaching almost to the ears were poorly modelled, and it was not clear whether the figure was seated or standing, but the face showed wonderful artistic skill. He looked forward to similar discoveries in Spain, and fully concurred in the date suggested (third century B.C.). The reproduction was creditable to all concerned, and the Society appreciated the privilege of examining it.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 26th November.

* *Archæologia*, ix. 81, 82.

Thursday, 26th November, 1908.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Rev. H. V. le Bas :

- (1) The ancient register of North Elmham, Norfolk, 1538 to 1631. Transcribed by A. G. Legge. 8vo. Norwich, 1888.
- (2) Ancient churchwardens' accounts in the parish of North Elmham, 1539 to 1577. With notes by A. G. Legge. 4to. Norwich, 1891.

From the Author :—Liverpool in the reign of Queen Anne, 1705 and 1708, from a rate assessment book of the town and parish. By Henry Peet, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1908.

From the Author :—Screens and galleries in English churches. By Francis Bond. 8vo. Oxford, 1908.

From the Author :—Some notes on the gold annilla found in Grunty Fen, together with Mr. Isaac Deck's original account of its discovery in 1844. By the Baron von Hugel, M.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1907.

From L. L. Duncan, Esq., M.V.O., F.S.A. :—Charlton, near Woolwich, Kent. Full and complete copies of all the inscriptions in the old parish church and churchyard, etc. By L. M. May. 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Author :—The Arretine vase in the Cambridge Archaeological Museum. By H. B. Walters. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Author, Robert Day, Esq., F.S.A. :

- (1) A short sketch of the North Cork Regiment of Militia, raised 1793, disbanded 1908. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- (2) On the silver communion plate in the Presbyterian Church, Prince's Street, Cork. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- (3) Silver hall-marked medal of the Irish Brigade, 1798-9. 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq. :—Cuneiform inscriptions, Chaldean, Babylonian, and Assyrian collections contained in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan. Catalogued by Rev. C. H. W. Johns. 12mo. New York, 1908.

From the Author :—Notes on "Danes' Skins." By H. St. George Gray. 8vo. n.p. 1908.

From Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A. :—*Anecdota Oxoniensia*. The chronicle of John of Worcester, 1118-1140, being the continuation of the *Chronicon ex Chronicis* of Florence of Worcester. Edited by J. R. H. Weaver. 4to. Oxford, 1908.

From F. G. Hilton Price, Esq., Director :—A catalogue of the Egyptian antiquities in the possession of F. G. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A. Vol. II. 4to. London, 1908.

From the Author :—*Les stations lacustres d'Europe aux âges de la pierre et du bronze.* Par Robert Munro. 8vo. Paris, 1908.

From the Author :—*Notes on the parish of Burton in Wirral.* By F. C. Beazley. F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1908.

From the Editor :—*The parish register of Muston, in the county of Leicester, for the years 1561-1730.* Edited by T. M. Blagg, F.S.A. 8vo. Newark, 1908.

From the Author :—*Notes on the cartography of the counties of England and Wales.* By H. G. Fordham. 8vo. Hereford, 1908.

From the Author, T. H. B. Graham, Esq. :

- (1) *Cromwell's silver coinage.* 8vo. London, 1908.
- (2) *The re-coinage of 1696-1697.* 8vo. London, 1906.

From L. F. Salzmänn, Esq. :—*Second report of the Pevensy Excavation Committee, for the season 1907-1908.* 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries :—*De Danske Runeminder-mærker, I. i.* fol. Copenhagen, 1893-1908.

From the Author, G. Montagu Benton, Esq. :

- (1) *On stone coffins and skeletons discovered at Thetford, Norfolk.* 8vo. n.p. 1908.
- (2) *On a fourteenth-century wall-painting in Lolworth church, representing the incredulity of St. Thomas.* 8vo. n.p. n.d.

From the Author :—*Supplement to Bibliographia Jamaicensis.* By F. Cundall, F.S.A. 8vo. Kingston, Jamaica, 1908.

From the Author :—*The Libraries of London : a guide for students.* By Reginald A. Rye. 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Author :—*Notes historical and traditional to accompany a pedigree of the family of Houssemayne du Boulay.* By J. T. H. du Boulay. 4to. Winchester, 1908.

From W. H. Richardson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. :

- (1) *Archaeological studies on the two manors of Ponsburne and Newgate Street, Bishop's Hatfield.* By J. W. Carlike. 8vo. Hereford, n.d.
- (2) *The Saxon window in Mugginton church.* By P. H. Currey and Rev. J. C. Cox. 8vo. n.p. 1903.

From the Author :—*Dr. Walter Bayley and his works, 1529-1592.* By D'Arey Power. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—*The circle in South African myth.* By Professor E. H. L. Schwarz, F.G.S. 8vo. Cape Town, 1908.

From the Author, Rev. O. J. Reichel, F.S.A. :

- (1) *The hundred of Haytor in the time of Testa de Nevil, 1244.* 8vo. n.p. 1908.
- (2) *Twenty-first report of the Committee on Devonshire verbal provincialisms.* 8vo. n.p. 1908.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Rev. Edmund Charles Hopper, M.A.
William Thomas Lancaster, Esq.

Notice was given of a Ballot for the election of a Member of Council in the room of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., on Thursday, 3rd December, and that Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq., M.A., had been recommended by the Council for such election.

The PRESIDENT referred to the loss which the Society had sustained by the death of Mr. George Edward Fox. He was not only a distinguished archæologist who had made the architectural and other remains of Roman Britain his especial study, but a man of charming manner and amiable disposition.

Mr. P. CARLYON BRITTON inquired if the President could explain why the Society of Antiquaries was not represented officially on the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments for England.

The PRESIDENT replied that there had been some correspondence on this point, which had caused dissatisfaction among many of the Fellows. In conjunction with the Royal Academy and the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society had sent a letter to the Prime Minister asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and preserve the ancient monuments of England. This letter could not be traced, but a copy was subsequently sent and duly acknowledged. Shortly before the names of the Commissioners were published, the President had heard that the authorities of a number of institutions had been asked to submit the names of representatives to serve on the Commission, and that they had in accordance with that request made their own selections. On the appearance of the list, it seemed proper to call a special meeting of the Council of this Society, to consider what line the Society was to take with regard to the appointment and constitution of the Commission. The matter was discussed, and a letter written to the Prime Minister pointing out that, whereas other societies of less prominence and less antiquity were represented directly on the Commission, the Society of Antiquaries, the mother Society of this country, was not officially represented. Mr. Asquith's argument was curious and did not appeal to the Council. The Society of Antiquaries, he contended, was so distinguished a body that anyone could select representatives from it without consulting the Society itself. Other societies were quite unknown to Mr. Asquith, and were therefore invited to submit representative names. The Council's reply pointed out that of the four Fellows of this Society appointed

Commissioners, two represented other bodies, and none could be considered as representing the Society, as he had not been formally nominated. Mr. Asquith finally replied that he saw no reason to make any change, and pointed out that it was unusual to consult anybody in appointing a Royal Commission. It therefore remained for this Society to decide on its line of action, in view of the fact that a Commission had been appointed principally at its instigation. Though the Commission was not entirely to our liking, it was not dignified for the Society to hold back now that its composition was finally settled: and it was the unanimous opinion of the Council that the Society should loyally support the Commission. He hoped and expected that the Society would endorse that opinion, and render all the assistance in its power.

Dr. ALFRED C. FRYER, F.S.A., read a paper on the Wooden Monumental Effigies of England and Wales. As far as can be ascertained there are ninety-three such effigies in this country, distributed over twenty-six counties. The greater proportion represent military personages, but there are as many as twenty-four ladies, as well as one judge, three laymen, an archbishop, and three priests: while two of the effigies also have cadavers. Authentic records exist of at least twenty-two other wooden effigies which have been destroyed.

Mr. E. S. PRIOR congratulated the author on his tabulation of wooden effigies, and remarked on the utility of photography for such purposes. This kind of archaeological work was much more advanced abroad than in England. The art of effigy-sculpture passed from one strict convention to another equally strict through a period of free sculpture. The first was the hieratic convention of religious use, the last was that of commercial use: but in the interval the artist was free and untrammelled, and produced the best effigies existing. Some of the highest sculptural art in England was produced between 1280 and 1350. The author had shown some scepticism, but had freely accepted some of the proposed identifications. The genealogist sometimes went too far in identifying such effigies from records, and leaped from possibilities to probabilities. After 1450 most of the effigies with inscriptions and certain of the bishops could be identified, as could the effigy of John Gower in the cathedral church of Southwark. This last was not included in the paper, though the head and feet are certainly of wood. He could not believe that these effigies were intended to be portraits, as many of them had the same features. Some of the royal effigies might be true portraits,

but Henry III. and the wife of Richard II. were nothing but ideal representations. That of Queen Philippa was possibly the only portrait-effigy in England.

LORD BALCARRES inquired the reason for carving these effigies in wood. The importance of some of the subjects precluded any idea of economy, nor was the question of statics an important one in this connection. He thought that the effigies did not all belong to one class and were not carved for the same purpose. The Westminster example was not an effigy at all, but simply a basis for brass plates: and some others were merely foundations for gesso or wax modelling. The second and more important group was composed of self-contained works of art, the best example being that at Much Marcle, Herefordshire: and this group comprised actual portrait figures. There was a good deal of variety in the series of heads shown on the screen in illustration of the paper.

MR. HOPE also regarded the use of wood by wealthy families as a curious fact. It was interesting to compare the wooden effigies at Brancepeth, co. Durham, with the neighbouring sepulchral monuments of alabaster, and he suggested that the wooden figures were models or templets submitted by the alabaster-workers before beginning on the more precious material. The turrets of King's College chapel at Cambridge were actually set up in wood on approval before being reproduced in stone as they are to-day. Now that the wooden effigies had been tabulated, attention might be turned to the monuments of Purbeck marble which needed similar treatment.

THE PRESIDENT regarded the paper as an excellent example of what the new Royal Commission would have to do in regard to the monuments of this country. We could assume that most, if not all, of the admirable series described in the paper were of English work; and such monuments should figure in the album of English art that had already been suggested to the Society. Specimens existed abroad, such as the figure of a bishop of the late fourteenth century at Burgos, Spain; and as the bishop was an Englishman, it was possible that the effigy was exported, as the alabasters certainly were. Whether the effigies represented the features of the deceased with any exactitude was a question, but the bolder carvings were evidently intended to do so. The

similarity, however, was only conventional, and they could not be considered portraits in our sense of the term.

Dr. Fryer's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this communication.

Thursday, 3rd December, 1908.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Council of the Huguenot Society of London :

Publications of the Société archéologique et historique de la Charente.
viz. :

Bulletin 1845-1889. 8vo.

Bulletin and Mémoires 1892-1904. 8vo.

Table générale 1845-1900. 8vo.

Annexe Bulletin 1890-1891. Cimetière d'Herpes : Fouilles et Collection
Ph. Delamain. fol.

Annexe Bulletin de 1897. Le Trésor Liturgique de Cherves en Angoumois.
Par. X. Barbier de Montault. fol.

Le Trésor des pièces Angoumoisiennes inédites ou rares. Tome II.
1867.

From the Viking Club :

(1) Saga Book of the Viking Club. Vol. I. part ii., vol. II. parts ii. and
iii., vols. III. IV. and V. 8vo. London, 1896-1908.

(2) Orkney and Shetland Old-lore. Nos. 1-8. 8vo. London, 1907-1908.

(3) Ruins of the Saga Time. By Thorsteinn Erlingsson. 8vo. London,
1899.

There was laid upon the table the *Antiphonarium ad usum ecclesiae SS. Cosmae et Damiani*, a magnificent large folio Italian manuscript of late fifteenth-century work, lately bequeathed to the Society by Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart., F.S.A. It contains a number of superb illuminations purporting to be the work of Andrea Mantegna and his son Francesco, and other decorations by Jacopo de Mantua.

Notice was given that the Ordinary Meeting of Thursday,

10th December, would be made special at 8.45 p.m. for the consideration of the suggested alteration in the statutes proposed by the Council on 24th June and laid before the Society on 25th June last.

The following were admitted Fellows:

Rev. Robert Henry Lathbury, M.A.
Duncan Grant Warrand, Esq., M.A.
Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.

Sir Edward W. Brabrook, C.B., and William Page, Esq., were nominated scrutators of the Ballot for the election of a Member of Council in the room of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S., deceased.

JESSE MARLOW, Esq., exhibited a series of antiquities discovered at Desborough, Northants, on which Mr. REGINALD SMITH read the following notes:

"During the past three years the excavation of ironstone by the Desborough Co-operative Society has brought to light a number of early remains, as well as four wells of early date in the formation of which advantage has been taken of natural clefts in the rock. They were about 20 feet from the surface and passed through the Northampton sand (in which the ironstone occurs) to the lias clay. Mr. Jesse Marlow, secretary of the Co-operative Society, was good enough to show me over the ground recently, and to point out the approximate sites of the discoveries; but the nature of the work precludes any systematic exploration, and it is a misfortune that nothing was noticed in association with the principal exhibit, a late Celtic bronze mirror that rivals the well-known specimen found at Birdlip, Gloucs.

Desborough has already produced some remarkable Anglo-Saxon jewellery, glass and bronze vessels (now in the British Museum) which were found near the junction of two fields numbered 81 and 129 on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey map xxiv. 7, at the east end of the town.* The recent discoveries, however, were made at various points in the southern portion of field No. 62, which is high ground at the west end of the town overlooking a small valley, and now being dotted with houses. The Co-operative Society possesses an unusually large cinerary urn of the late Bronze Age, 18 inches

* Details of this and earlier finds at Desborough are given in *Victoria History of Northants*, i. 237 (fig. 2 on coloured plate).

high and $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the mouth, now restored and mounted in an iron frame. It was found inverted over burnt human bones, and the overhanging lip is peculiar in having horizontal lines incised in sets of six, measuring 6 to 7 inches in length, whereas the horizontal lines between the lip and shoulder are continuous. Another urn of this type was found in fragments along with cremated bones.

A 'food-vessel' of ordinary type (fig. 1), but of somewhat coarse workmanship, with zigzag incisions round the lip, may date from the middle of the Bronze Age, as many specimens belong to a time before the introduction of cremation.*



Fig. 1. BRONZE AGE 'FOOD VESSEL,' DESBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Several querns came from this site, some imperfect and others showing signs of hard wear. They vary in diameter from 13 to 15 inches, and are made of a hard gritty sandstone not found in the neighbourhood. Querns were found in considerable numbers when the early British pits within the earthwork of Hunsbury, near Northampton, were cleared out under the superintendence of Sir Henry Dryden,† and the difference between British and Roman examples is well shown by finds at Melandra Castle, near Manchester.‡

* *Bronze Age Guide* (British Museum), p. 44.

† *Report of Associated Architectural Societies* xviii, *Northants*, 61.

‡ *Melandra Castle* (Report for 1905) ed. Professor R. S. Conway, plates opp. pp. 7, 8.



Figs. 3, 4, 5. ROMANO-BRITISH VASES, DESBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Rough pottery rings (fig. 2) with an outside diameter of 4 to 5 inches and hole of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch were also found; and the fact that some are worn as if by the friction of a cord on the inner side,* confirms the view that these rings were used as loom weights to stretch the warp threads on an upright loom. In the British Museum are specimens so worn from Leadenhall Street, London: Grantchester, Cambs.: and Macclesfield, Cheshire: and one is illustrated full-size by Artis (*Durobrivæ*,



Fig. 2. CLAY RINGS. PROBABLY LOOM-WEIGHTS. DESBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. (4.)

pl. 29, fig. 6). Other clay weights probably used in the same way are of pyramidal or cylindrical form.

An interesting bronze brooch 2 inches long, with bilateral spiral spring all in one piece, is a late example of La Tène III. type, and is reserved for illustration with the bronze mirror as being contemporary. The pottery includes two specimens of Roman fabric that have certain Late-Celtic features. The

* As specimen from British camp at Carshalton, Surrey, figured in *Journ. R. Anthropol. Inst.* N.S. viii. 394.

complete vase is of hard dark-grey ware with lattice-pattern on the shoulder (fig. 4), and both have a raised cordon on the neck. Another vase (fig. 6), originally $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, is of thin brown ware with scroll-work in white slip, resembling a Castor specimen,* and doubtless from the same factory. The other Roman pieces are commonplace, but two fragments of a buff-ware vase showing a broad band of painted splashes in brown were probably made at Castor, near Peterborough.

Two Anglo-Saxon vases (fig. 7), doubtless from a grave, but accessory vessels (not cinerary urns), are of the usual form for plain pottery, almost globular, of blackish ware not made on

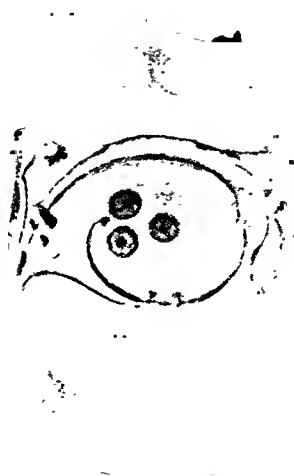


Fig. 6. CASTOR-WARE VASE, DE-BOROUGH, NORTHANTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

the wheel. Other examples have been found in Northants, also in the neighbouring counties of Leicester and Rutland.

The remaining Anglo-Saxon specimen is quite exceptional in this country, and is in excellent preservation. It consists of a hollow silver necklet $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, quite plain, and of round section tapering towards the ends which are joined by a slip-knot. Another necklet of silver with slip-knot fastening was recently found at Ipswich in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery of the sixth century, but was of uniform thickness and carried an amber bead.† One was found in the reputed grave of Theodoric, King of the Goths (died 451) at Pouan, Troyes,

* *Artis, Durabrivae*, pl. xlv. fig. 2; the vase resembles fig. 1, plate li.

† *Proc. Suffolk Arch. Inst.*, xiii. pl. iv. fig. 5, p. 6; *Proceedings*, xxi. 244.



Fig. 7. ANGLO-SAXON HAND-MADE VASES, DESBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Dépt. Aube; and another at Goldberg, near Liegnitz, Silesia. The area of their distribution is said to comprise Perm and Kertch in Russia, Roumania, Hungary, Galicia, East Germany, and Scandinavia.”*

Dr. LAVER said that all the Essex mirrors had been found in cremated burials: cists were unknown as there was no stone in the county. In the Roman period tiles were used for protecting interments. He had heard of another mirror in Essex, now lost, that he was trying to trace. Mr. Mayer’s specimen was probably obtained from Roach Smith, and therefore may also have come from the neighbourhood of Colchester.

The PRESIDENT remarked that the surmises of the late Sir Wollaston Franks were being continually justified by research and discovery. It was to him we owed the term “Late-Celtic,” which was adopted in spite of the elder Lindenschmit’s contention that these remains were Etruscan. Celtic art had its highest development in our islands, and mirrors such as those exhibited were not found elsewhere.

Mr. Smith’s paper on the Late-Celtic mirror found at Desborough will be printed in *Archæologia*.

O. G. KNAPP, Esq., exhibited, through the Secretary, a large iron nail found near the earthwork called Cranborne Castle, in Cranborne parish, Dorset: and an iron “currency-bar” of the early British period found with many others within the earthwork on Meon Hill, Gloucestershire, 1824.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked that “The iron nail, though of commonplace appearance, gained in interest when compared with others found in Belbury Camp, an earthwork about 13 miles distant, at Higher Lychett, near Poole Harbour in the same county. The finds in that camp might all be of the pre-Roman period, and some at any rate were of Late-Celtic workmanship. They had been admirably illustrated and described in *Archæologia*† and a citation from Caesar’s *Commentaries*, iii. 13, which gave a plausible explanation of these iron nails, might well be repeated: ‘This state (of the Veneti, a Gaulish tribe at the mouth of the Loire) has far the most ample authority in all the sea coast of those regions, because the Veneti have very many ships with which they have been used to sail to Britain, and also exceed the other nations in knowledge and use of navigation. . . . Their

* *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1905, 400 (with fig.).

† Vol. xlviii. 115. plate vi.

ships were built and equipped in this manner: the keels somewhat flatter than those of our ships, so as the more easily to deal with the shallows and the ebb-tide . . . the benches made of planks a foot wide, fixed together with iron nails as thick as a thumb: and the anchors fastened to iron chains instead of ropes.'

An iron anchor $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long with chain attached was actually found in Belbury Camp, also a number of iron nails 6 or 7 inches long about the thickness of a thumb. The specimen exhibited is of precisely the same description, measuring 7 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square below the head, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide: and though Cranborne Castle is some distance from a port, it is interesting to have this clue to the date of what would otherwise be a nondescript find. Mr. Knapp states that he got it some years ago out of the bank in a 'shallow excavation which was being made for gravel, about 2 or 3 feet below the surface. The earthwork is a small round fort on the top of a hill, called Saxon by the local antiquaries, with traces of a larger enclosure adjoining but rather lower, within which the gravel was being worked. There is a lot of ironstone here, and the local authorities say there were Roman ironworks on the spot.'

The other exhibit may now, I think, be described as a 'currency-bar' without begging the question, though such bars have gone under several names in recent times. In 1905 I was able to lay before the Society statistics which suggested three denominations of these bars, the standard weights being in the proportion of 1, 2, and 4. It was not, however, till October last that I came across actual specimens from Meon Hill in the Ashmolean Museum, and the exhibition this evening gives me the opportunity of adding details of these and other finds to the list already published in *Proceedings*.*

The present specimen of what may be regarded as the iron money of the Britons in Caesar's day is believed by Mr. Knapp, in a letter to the Secretary, to belong to the hoard of nearly 400 specimens found buried in the camp on Meon Hill, Glouces., in 1824, and often referred to since.† About 20 were sold at the Honington Hall sale in the spring of 1907, but nearly all of these were taken down into Mickleton and worked up into horse-shoes, etc. by the village blacksmith. The example on exhibition measures $28\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, including the handle of 2 inches, while the breadth of the

* 2nd Series, xv, 182.

† G. B. Witts, *Archæological Handbook of Glouces.*, p. 36; Skelton, *Ancient Armour at Goodrich Court*, pl. xlv, fig. 3. Wm. Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, under *Hasta*.

blade before it begins to taper to the point is $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Its weight is approximately $10\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois, and is well up to the presumed standard (*see* table); but the same cannot be said of four specimens from the same site (and probably the same hoard) now preserved at Oxford. Their weights have been kindly communicated to me by Mr. Leeds, who states that one specimen is evidently imperfect; it is therefore omitted from the table, but clearly belongs to the same denomination, its present weight being 2,107 grains (136·8 grammes), its length $19\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and average width of blade $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. This specimen, like the heaviest of the three others, bears traces of wood in the socketed handle, as though a peg had been inserted for convenience in handling. Though varying somewhat in length, the three at Oxford are practically of the same width, and all have the handle formed by bending in the edges in the manner shown by the lightest specimen illustrated in *Proceedings*,* though the other end tapers gently to a round point. The surprising feature of the trio is, however, their weight, which gives us a new denomination for iron currency-bars, and incidentally confirms the view already taken of the early British weight system. Though the individual weights vary, their total is 7,222 grains (469 grammes), which gives an average weight of 2,407 grains (156·3 grammes), approximately 20 grains above the presumed standard for this new denomination, *i.e.* half the smallest denomination previously known.

Through the kind offices of Mr. T. W. Colyer, of Reading Museum, I am able to add the weights of ten more specimens from the same hoard of 394 on Meon Hill, courteously communicated by Mr. T. R. Hodges, to whom some of those described belong. Those included in the table are practically complete, and though varying in weight, have an average of 2,331 grains (151 grammes), which is only 54 grains short of the presumed standard of 2,385 grains (154 grammes.) When new they must therefore have been of surprising accuracy in the mass; and it may justly be concluded that the raw material for a certain round number was weighed against a standard, and then made into bars which were not weighed separately but roughly estimated by the blacksmith. All of this denomination were about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and much rusted, the blade tapering from about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in width to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; and a few have, like those at Oxford, remains of wood in the socket which forms the handle. The reason for this addition is not obvious. One broken and imperfect specimen in the

* 2nd Series, xx. 181.

list is in Reading Museum and now weighs 1,268 grains (82 grammes); and Mr. Hodges sends details of six other imperfect specimens apparently of half-unit weight, as well as part of a larger bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide and an iron spear-head $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, weighing 656 grains. All were disposed of at the Honington Hall sale, and passed into various hands. From the same source I learn that a handle of the same small size is preserved in Worcester Museum, labelled as coming from Littleton, a village in the Avon Valley, near Evesham.

The bars found on Meon Hill are stated in more than one account to have had an average length of 33 inches, which is hardly corroborated by the specimens now identified. The average length of the smallest size is under 23 inches, while the specimen exhibited by Mr. Knapp is $28\frac{1}{4}$ inches. A length of 33 inches suggests the denomination most frequently found (about 22 ounces), but is still about 3 inches more than the average of the 23 others I have been able to examine. A somewhat more serious discrepancy is found in the weights of five specimens which Mr. Willis Bund kindly found for me in the museum of Malvern College. The discovery of two hoards of 150 bars each on the east side of the Malvern Hills between Great Malvern and the Wyche has been already recorded, but these appear to be the only survivors, and I owe particulars of them to the courtesy of Rev. Henry Foster and Mr. Douglas Berridge, both of Malvern College. The average length of these five is $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the breadth 0·8 inch, and thickness just under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

It will be observed that while the first Malvern bar in the list is $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces below the standard, the remaining four are each about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces short of the true weight, and the deficiency does not seem in the present case due to rust. The average of the four lighter bars is 3,230 grains, and six of these would amount to 19,380 grains or approximately the weight of the heaviest denomination (19,080 grains). It is conceivable that a mass of iron weighing about 44 ounces avoirdupois was divided into six bars instead of two, four, or eight, but even this desperate hypothesis would not account for the heavier specimen from the site, and is totally at variance with the British weight system as indicated by all other known specimens. A more likely explanation is that the blacksmith in dividing the mass was less accurate than usual, and was content to keep only the average weight of a large number up to the standard.

Another currency-bar seems to have been found during the excavation in 1894 of Lyncham barrow, Oxfordshire,

about 4 miles south of Chipping Norton and 30 yards from the Burford main road. The iron 'sword' was not connected with any burial in this long barrow, which contained human remains of the Neolithic and Saxon periods; but was found in fragments 2 feet below the surface, near the monolith that marked the north-eastern summit of the barrow. When pieced together it measured 20 inches, and seems to have been fairly perfect, as Sir Wollaston Franks identified it as 'an ingot or bar to be made into swords, perhaps of Late-Celtic date.* Other bars are thus described by him in *Horae Ferales*, and Roach Smith held the same view as to their use; but though the identification is certain enough, there is nothing to guide us to the weight or denomination of this specimen, 20 inches being very short even for the lightest series.

A few more particulars are recorded of a find at Holne Chase, near Ashburton, Devon, though I have been unable to trace any of the specimens. One is said to have been presented by Mr. G. W. Ormerod in 1871 to the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn Street, but there is no official record of the donation. In 1873 Colonel P. F. S. Amery mentioned the find in a paper on the earthwork in Holne Chase, and accepted their interpretation as currency-bars in a second paper read to the Devonshire Association in 1906.† 'In 1870 Sir Bouchier Wrey's gamekeeper, while digging out a rabbit from rocks between the camp and the River Dart on the west side, came upon about a dozen flat iron bars packed together on a flat stone with another stone laid on the top, the whole embedded in peat earth among the roots of oak coppice. The bars resembled heavy spear-heads, were 24 inches long and 2 inches broad, tapering slightly to a flat point at one end, while the other was bent round as if to receive a shaft or form a handle. Unfortunately the man broke most of the bars against the rocks, but carried two or three back to the house.'

In the Bucks County Museum at Aylesbury is a currency-bar marked 'Thames,' which the Curator, Mr. Edwin Hollis, informs me probably belonged to the Seebohm collection. It has an average width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and its handle is formed like those of the heaviest specimens known,‡ which are double its own weight. Unlike many of the specimens it is well over weight, being more than 1 ounce avoirdupois in excess of the standard 22 ounces. The only other find of the sort in the Thames was at Maidenhead, and of the bundle of seven or eight at least two were of the highest denomination. It

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xv. 410.

† *Trans. Devonshire Assoc.*, vi. (1873-4). 264 : xxxviii. (1906), 370.

‡ Cf. *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xx. 181, lowest figure.

is conceivable, but unlikely, that the Aylesbury specimen belonged to that series, and consequently a second Thames find is indicated.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF IRON CURRENCY-BARS.

Specimens of *half-unit* weight (presumed standard being 2,385 grains = 154·87 grammes, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois):

	Length.	Grains.	Grammes.
Meon Hill, Gloucs.	$29\frac{3}{4}$ inches	2,643	171
" "	$25\frac{1}{4}$ "	2,130	138
" "	$24\frac{3}{4}$ "	2,447	158
" "	21 "	2,188	142
" "	$27\frac{1}{4}$ "	2,844	185
" "	$25\frac{1}{2}$ "	2,844	185
" "	24 "	2,625	170
" "	21 "	2,516	163
" "	$19\frac{1}{2}$ "	2,297	149
" "	21 "	1,969	128
" "	$18\frac{1}{2}$ "	2,297	149
" "	18 "	1,750	113
" "	$18\frac{1}{4}$ "	1,750	113

Specimens of *unit* weight (presumed standard being 4,770 grains = 309·74 grammes, or about 11 ounces avoirdupois):

	Length.	Grains.	Grammes.
Meon Hill, Gloucs.	$28\frac{3}{4}$ inches	4,593	299
Malvern, Wores.	22 "	4,142	269
" "	23 "	3,372	219
" "	$22\frac{1}{4}$ "	3,203	208
" "	$23\frac{1}{4}$ "	3,218	209
" "	$21\frac{1}{2}$ "	3,126	203

Specimen of *double* weight (presumed standard being 9,540 grains = 619·4 grammes, or about 22 ounces avoirdupois):

	Length.	Grains.	Grammes.
River Thames	$19\frac{1}{8}$ inches	10,102	656

A few words may be added with regard to the denominations of the coinage, which was contemporary with the bar-currency and partly conterminous, but was evidently centred in the south-eastern part of England, where the iron currency has not yet been traced. The bronze coinage, which is generally

believed to be later than the Julian invasion, is of three weights, about 17, 34, and 68 grains, that is in the same proportion of 1, 2, 4 as the iron currency-bars. It is, however, unlikely that iron and bronze belonged to the same weight system, as the silver and gold weights are quite distinct from the bronze, though agreeing with each other. The gold stater averaged about 84 grains and the quarter-stater of 21 grains was approximately of the same weight as the silver piece. The lowest iron denomination is equivalent in weight to 35 of the heaviest bronze coins, but the bars were less likely to be based on that standard than on the earlier gold and silver standard; and there is no obvious relation between 84 grains and the lowest iron weight of 2,385 grains. Troy weight is known to be of great antiquity, and we may conclude that from early British times gold and silver have had a special system of weights, but there is still considerable confusion in the British weight standards of the period. Recent discoveries at Melandra Castle, Glossop, have in part confirmed the Celtic standard of the currency-bars, as several leaden weights correspond almost exactly with various fractions of the presumed unit of 4,770 grains. These are set out in detail by Professor Conway,* whose remarks are based on the researches of Mr. Thomas May of Warrington, who has published two papers on the subject.† The lowest denomination from Melandra is 146·8 grains, which represents $\frac{1}{32}$ of the unit, or 149 grains, but even this seems independent of the coin standards; nor do the Roman weights found on the same site afford any assistance. Other possible examples of the Celtic standard have been found at Charterhouse on the Mendips,‡ and Professor Haverfield§ found the weights of three in Taunton Museum to be 3 ounces, $5\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, and 11 ounces avoirdupois, which agree fairly well with the currency-bars.

Finally, there seems no obvious connexion between the currency-bars and the British Bronze Age weight system deduced from gold bracelets and 'ring-money' by Prof. Ridgeway in his *Origin of Metallic Currency*, Appendix C."

Sir L. ALMA TADEMA, O.M., R.A., F.S.A., through the kindness of E. R. Hollond, Esq., exhibited a Roman bronze portrait bust of a Prince of the Augustan House found in the river Alde at Woodbridge, Suffolk.

* *Melandra Castle*. Report for 1905, p. 109.

† *Journ. Derbyshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.* xxv. 165; xxviii. 166.

‡ *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.* lii. pl. ii. p. 98 (one weighed 2,412 grains).

§ *Archæological Journal*, xlix. 186; *Victoria History of Somerset*, i. 344, fig. 91.

Mr. G. F. HILL thought he could add but little to the uncertainty of the subject. It was, however, clear that the bronze belonged to the Augustan period, but was it necessarily a prince of the reigning house? He could not believe that in Roman Britain there were many wealthy residents likely to have portrait-busts of themselves, and the Emperor would be a favourite subject in military circles. He thought it more likely to be Tiberius than Claudius or Drusus; the broad upper part of the head, the projecting ears and profile of the nose, all agreed with known portraits of Tiberius, though his head was not so square as the bronze. It was not easy to distinguish members of the Augustan house. The work was provincial, and probably modelled on a coin portrait.

The TREASURER added that in the British Museum was a bust ascribed to Drusus (died 23), which was like the bronze, but the date was too early for Britain. It was conceivably Drusus, the son of Tiberius.

The PRESIDENT regarded the bronze head as an important fact, though its discovery in the circumstances narrated was extraordinary. No one would deny it was a forcible piece of portraiture, but he would prefer to compare it with the statue said to be like it in the Capitol. In Britain such a bronze could only belong to an imperial statue. The head of Hadrian in the British Museum evidently belonged to such a statue, but bronzes of this description were extremely rare in Britain.

The head will be illustrated in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

The Ballot for the election of a Member of Council opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the Scrutators reported that Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq., M.A., had been unanimously elected.

Thursday, 10th December, 1908.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From Charles H. Read, Esq., LL.D., President :—*De oratoriis domesticis et de usu altaris portatilis auctore P. D. Johanne Baptista Gattico Novariensi. Editio secunda . . . curante J. A. Assemano. Fol. Rome, 1770.*

From the Author, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. :

- (1) Leicester-hire men at the French Wars of 1346-1347. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- (2) The sequestration papers of Edward Farnham, of Quorndon. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- (3) The sequestration papers of Sir Thomas Eyton, Knight, of Eyton-on-the Wealdmoors. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- (4) The Shropshire lay subsidy roll of 1 Edward III. (1327). Edited by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher and H. M. Auden. 8vo. Oswestry, 1907.

At 8.45 p.m. the Meeting was made special for the consideration of the following alteration in the Statutes proposed by the Council on 24th June, and laid before the Ordinary Meeting of the Society on 25th June :

Chapter III. § i.

For

“ Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall pay the sum of Eight Guineas for his Admission Fee,”

Read

“ Every person elected a Fellow of the Society shall pay the sum of Ten Guineas for his Admission Fee.”

On a Ballot being taken the proposed alteration was carried with only one dissident.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, Esq., M.A., M.D., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, read the following Notes on Lincolnshire Church Plate with a Lincoln Maker's Mark, and on another mark attributed to Lincoln :

"The so-called Lincoln Maker's Mark, about which I have the honour to say a few words to-night, is well shown in the illustration (fig. 1) and will be seen to be a capital M surmounted by a capital I or J, enclosed in a shield something of the shape of the larger end of a violin body, which is found in the sixteenth century. Both the mark and the outline of the shield stand out in relief. I have notes of this mark



Fig 1. MARKS ON A COMMUNION CUP AT AUBOURN, Lincs (†).

on fifty communion cups, all of which, save one, are in the diocese and county of Lincoln. In three instances out of the fifty it is accompanied by a star, formed by seven wedge-shaped or elongated heart-shaped indentations, and without a shield, as at Woodford St. Mary's, Northamptonshire (the one example which I know outside the county), at Upton-cum-Kexby, and in the example in the illustration at Aubourn. With the mark and the star in this last instance you will notice a letter or figure, a capital I or the number 1; this occurs, I believe, on no other example of this series. Its general position is as shown in the Aubourn cup, between the edge of the lip and the engraved pattern which usually

runs round the middle of the bowl. In two cases, at Legbourn and at West Rasen, this mark is struck on both cup and paten-cover and in the latter example it has been struck twice on the paten-cover. Eight of the cups have lost their paten-covers, but among the complete specimens a key is given to the date of these pieces of church plate by the fact of 1569 being inscribed in figures on the bottom of the foot of the paten-cover in nineteen instances, 1570 in two instances (one of which is before you), and 1571 in one case. In those years the diocese of Lincoln consisted of the counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, and a large portion of Hertfordshire, but I have not succeeded in finding any examples of this maker's marked plate either in the admirable work of my friend the late Andrew Trollope on Leicestershire Church Plate, or in a series of manuscript notes of that in Huntingdonshire kindly lent me by Mr. J. E. Foster of Cambridge.

The distribution of these cups in the diocese is fairly even over the western half of the county and the north-eastern quarter, but I have no note of any specimen having been found in the triangle between Bardney, Burgh, and Stamford.

From the fact that this mark occurs alone in all but three instances, and with one exception on plate in the county of Lincoln, I think it may reasonably and fairly be concluded that it is the private or maker's mark of a silversmith who probably lived and worked at Lincoln. But I am sorry to have to confess that, up to the present, I have not been able to discover his name. The City Freeman's lists, the wills both in the local Probate Court and at Canterbury, the registers of the various parishes where these cups occur, and the municipal registers, have all been searched in vain for the originator of the mark I, or I M, or M I. This, besides being vexatious, is rather surprising, as the maker of so many of these cups should have been a person of some importance. All the more so, if, as I believe, he was the maker of some thirty-five other cups, which have no mark at all, and of which thirteen have 1569 in figures on the paten-cover foot, and two 1571, for the style of cup, paten, and decorations of both is identical with that of the marked specimens. This leads me on to give a brief description of the cups and patens which possess the mark in question. The cups vary in height from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and in weight of course accordingly. Speaking generally, they are of the ordinary Elizabethan type, the bowl having almost straight sides, slightly sloping outwards and widening towards the lip, the lower end being flat where it joins the stem, except in two instances (of which

one is at Scotton) where it is somewhat rounded off, making it more of a bell-shape. Some of the unmarked cups are of this shape, as at Barnetby-le-Wold.

The bowl always has a band of arabesque design (sometimes called, I think very suitably, the cranesbill pattern) about the middle, between two straps which intersect two or three times in the circuit, as in the specimen from Aubourn. Here also, as in a considerable number of cases, these straps are shaded, so to speak, with an up and down cutting. In the Barnetby Cup this shading is effected by horizontally running dashes. In some cases a single line takes the place of the strap, and on the fine specimen (the finest of the series I have as yet come across) at West Rasen this shading has been omitted, and at the intersections the straps are carried above or below the band and end in sprays of foliage, a not uncommon feature in the ornamentation of these cups.

The stem is sometimes plain with a horizontally reeded moulding at the junction with the bowl and with the foot, as at Aubourn, Beelsby, Boultham, Brinkhill, and four more places. At Haxey there are three bands of this moulding, one constituting a knot in the middle of the stem. Occasionally the reeding of this moulding is vertical as at Kirkby Green and Bag Enderby.

In other examples there is a well-defined knot in the middle of the stem, which, as well as the junction of stem and bowl, and stem and foot, is ornamented with a kind of trellis-work pattern. This is found on two cups at Frodingham, on one at Messingham, Harlaxton, and in seven other instances. It is well shown in the two examples from Barnetby and North Carlton, the latter of which has little dots in the interspaces of the trellis work. In the West Rasen example the middle knot has a rounded moulding, and the stem is divided from the bowl and foot respectively by mouldings made up of a series of small roundels set side by side.

The foot is generally of a flattened dome shape, with a broad flange, the diameter of the foot being usually the same as that of the mouth of the bowl. Below the dome in the West Rasen example is a belt of elegant little dentelles, outside which again on the flat of the flange is a band of egg-and-dart moulding. The upper portion of the foot of the Barnetby cup, which is much flattened, has a band of interrupted dashes round it.

The paten-cover is of much the same size and shape as the foot just described: it is a flat-domed plate with wide flange, on the under surface (when used as a cover) is a projecting rim, a third of an inch or so deep, which fits into the top of

the bowl. On the summit of the dome is a small stem with a flat top to serve as a handle for taking off the paten-cover, and as a foot or stand when placed with its concave surface upwards on the altar. The paten shares in the general scheme of ornament already mentioned. At Aubourn, the flat top of the foot has a band of the up-and-down cutting; between two similar bands on the rounded shoulder of the dome is an elegant band of foliage, while another belt of foliage fills up the width of the outer flange.

The second subject of my remarks to-night is that of the



Fig. 2. MARK ON A COMMUNION CUP AT NORTH CARLTON, Lincs. (†)

fleur-de-lys mark, which has been attributed to the city of Lincoln by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Ellis. At Carlisle, Cripps says the seeded rose, taken out of the city's arms, was used for stamping weights and measures, and is also to be found on some early Elizabethan communion cups in that diocese.

At Lincoln, however, the plain shield of St. George, *i.e.* without the fleur-de-lys, was used for stamping weights and measures, and of late years till 1889 the same shield with the words City above and Lincoln below it. The suggestion that the fleur-de-lys, the emblem of the Virgin Mary, in whose

honour Lincoln Minster is dedicated, was the city mark on plate, is both interesting and has a high degree of initial probability. But so little real evidence (beyond the fleur-de-lys on a certain number of spoons which cannot be proved to have anything to do with the city or county of Lincoln) has been produced by these gentlemen, that I thought that the results of my examination of some 540 reports of church plate in the diocese of Lincoln, collected during the last 25 years by my old friend, one of your own Fellows, the late Canon Harvey, might throw some light on the subject either for or against the suggestion. Well, the result of my search for fleurs-de-lys on the Lincolnshire church plate has been to find three examples, and of these two are out of court for the present inquiry, as they occur in shields as maker's marks, on London made and stamped communion cups, one of the date 1567 at Halton Holegate, and the other of the date 1569 at Skillington. The third occurs alone on a cup and paten at North Carlton, four miles from Lincoln (fig. 2). Having seen the great majority of the cups with the Lincoln maker's mark and the similar ones unmarked, I have no hesitation in saying that this cup and paten are by the same craftsman, although the workmanship is of a rather coarse and rude kind. I have only to thank the Society for allowing me to bring this subject before them this evening, and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. T. M. Fallow for much kind help and advice in preparing this paper."

The DIRECTOR observed that the so-called fleur-de-lys mark looked more like a twig of foliage, and resembled no mark he had ever seen. The regular fleur-de-lys was common on base metal spoons, and pointed to a factory in or near London, as many were found in the metropolis and in the Thames.

Mr. H. D. ELLIS had championed the fleur-de-lys as a Lincoln mark, but now saw he was mistaken. That mark might be ascribed to Wakefield, Yorks; and many places now of no importance had plate workers and their own marks in the time of Elizabeth. There was great variety in the marks of church plate everywhere in England, and every maker had his own idea as to decoration.

Mr. WILLIS BUND inquired the reason why most of the cups mentioned from the Lincoln diocese were made in 1569 and the majority in the adjoining diocese of Worcester were

made in 1571. It might be supposed that about that time the order was given to purge the cups of superstition and to replace the chalice with a communion cup. In one or two Cardiganshire parishes Elizabethan plate bore a peculiar mark, that of Swansea mint. One of the archdeacons of Cardigan was connected with Swansea, and insisted on the churches getting their plate from that town.

Mr. HOPE thought it reasonable to assume that the Lincoln mark was a fleur-de-lys, as the arms of that city consist of a cross charged with that device; but, oddly enough, most of the known pieces of plate bearing a fleur-de-lys mark were found, not in the Lincoln diocese, but in Suffolk and overlapping parts of Norfolk. Any connexion with Lincoln could not therefore be assumed, and their place of origin must be some workshop in East Anglia. Bury St. Edmund's had been suggested, but would not suit; Sudbury, on the other hand, had received as part of the arms granted to the town in 1570, the English leopard between two fleurs-de-lys, and the workshop may have been there. With regard to the date of the Lincoln pieces, the change took place about the same time in other parts of the country, and the reason for it was probably a practical rather than a doctrinal one, namely to increase the capacity of the vessel for communicating the laity, the chalice having previously been denied them.

Mr. MINET held that an increase of capacity was not the only motion for the change. The chalice with its thin baluster stem could not be passed round from hand to hand, whereas a beaker-shaped vessel could be easily grasped.

Dr. MANSEL SYMPSON replied that if the doubtful mark were not a fleur-de-lys, the theory of the Lincoln origin of the fleur-de-lys must be abandoned; and all the evidence of that origin he had come across would not bear serious investigation. That the fleur-de-lys was not prevalent as a silversmith's mark was proved by its absence from Lincolnshire church plate.

The PRESIDENT remarked that at the date of these cups the fleur-de-lys had become a debased symbol, a much better type having been in vogue a century before; but even the most debased was distinguishable from the disputed mark on the cup. The element of capacity had very little to do with the change in the form of cup, for when the pattern changed the name changed with it. He could see no obvious difference

between the cup exhibited and one from East Anglia in the British Museum; and thought the Welsh plate could hardly be distinguished from English in the third quarter of the sixteenth century.

H. D. ELLIS, Esq., exhibited and communicated the following notes upon an Elizabethan Communion Cup and Paten dated 1577, and upon Old Welsh Silver Plate in general:

“The cup and paten belonging to me, which I exhibit, are impressed with a mark of four ovals linked laterally. This mark has not been found upon any secular plate, but upon church plate only; and church plate so marked is found only belonging to parishes within the diocese of St. David’s. In this diocese all the Elizabethan church cups and patens, with few exceptions, are thus marked. The patens, for the most part, bear an engraved date, the earliest being 1573. The dates 1574 and the next few years abound. The close resemblance which all these cups and patens bear to each other is very remarkable, realizing the saying ‘Alike as two peas.’ Not only were they all wrought from one standard design or pattern, but, with rare exceptions, the minutest details are exactly reproduced in each example. Save that they vary in size, the cups in St. David’s cathedral church and in the large towns are precisely similar to those in small and remote parishes. And so closely is the standard pattern adhered to that even the four-oval mark is always found impressed immediately below the upper engraved border of the cup, and within the lower border is always engraved (and always in the same Roman capitals) the words ‘POCVLVM ECLESIE DE,’ followed by the name of the parish. In the case of the cathedral church the words following are ‘CATHEDRALIS MENEVENSIS.’ Menavia was the ancient name of St. David’s, which once enjoyed the honour of being an archiepiscopal see.

The singularly rigid adhesion to one design is suggestive that this must have been prescribed and enforced by authority, the ecclesiastical authority dominant over the diocese within the limits of which (and nowhere beyond) this design is found. A tradition pointing in this direction exists in some of the rural parishes possessing these cups, where they are called ‘The Bishop’s Cup.’ In 1562 Parliament appointed a Commission of five bishops, of whom the Bishop of St. David’s was one, and directed them to cause the Scriptures to be translated into the Welsh tongue, and so to be read in places of worship in Wales. It may be that a masterful prelate of strong views, thus armed with powers extraordinary though limited in their

scope, may have thought it a fitting opportunity to push his authority so far as to essay the imposition upon his clergy of an obligation to use in the administration of the Sacrament a vessel of the form and design approved by himself and none other. If this be so, the merit of this compelling ordinance must be ascribed to Bishop Richard Davies, who held the see of St. David's from 1561 to 1582.

The communion cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width at the lip, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the foot, and the extreme height to the top of the paten is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A noteworthy feature of these pieces (and of similarly marked pieces throughout the diocese, I believe) is that the four-oval mark is apparently not struck with a die, but impressed with a tool made for moulding designs in ovolo upon plate.

In pursuance of this subject, it may be observed that in one other Welsh diocese, viz. Bangor, there is Elizabethan church plate marked with a peculiar mark which is found nowhere outside the limits of that diocese. Moreover, the Bishop of Bangor was one of the five bishops nominated by the Act of Parliament of 1562, and it is quite conceivable that he too approved a model communion cup thus marked, and prescribed it for adoption by his clergy. The mark is a horse's head couped to sinister. But whereas no example of secular plate has been found marked with the four-oval mark of St. David's diocese, one such example marked with the horse's head of Bangor diocese has come to light, viz. a seal-topped spoon which I recently acquired and now exhibit in illustration of the mark. One of the Bangor church cups thus marked is dated 1574, and that is the approximate date of all the rest and of this spoon.

It has hitherto been supposed, for lack of evidence, that no silver plate was wrought in Wales, but that is a negative conclusion which must now be subjected to reconsideration. If the Welsh did not manufacture plate, then they must have been dependent upon English produce to supply their needs; for the pieces extant, if not Welsh, are English beyond dispute. But there is in Wales a very large quantity of Elizabethan church plate still in existence, and (as narrated above) in at least some of the Welsh dioceses the plate is peculiar and distinguishable from that of other parts, and no example of the marks borne upon it has ever been found upon any plate in any part of England. Is it reasonably conceivable that this plate was English plate made in England, and that it all migrated into certain special districts of Wales without a single example remaining in the land of its origin? And, in the absence of all compelling necessity, why should it be so?

From remote antiquity the Celts were renowned as workers in metal, and surely at this time Welsh Celts must have been capable of turning out silver cups (made perhaps from the ore in their own Welsh mines) with having resort to the foreigner. And when we recall the ancient and bitter ill-feeling of the Welsh towards the English, can we deem it possible that those intensely patriotic people would have given wholesale commissions to English silversmiths? The last and fatal blow struck at Welsh independence by the conquering English (the Act of Incorporation with England in 1536) must have been fresh in all minds at this period, producing an effect cumulative upon the ancient traditions of hatred kept alive and fostered in every Welsh heart by bardic song and story.

I therefore venture to think that there is warranty for believing that the plate in question was made in Wales, and I hope that further research may not long hence throw some more light upon this interesting subject. For much information I am indebted to the Rev. J. T. Evans's Catalogue of St. David's Church Plate."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 7th January, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

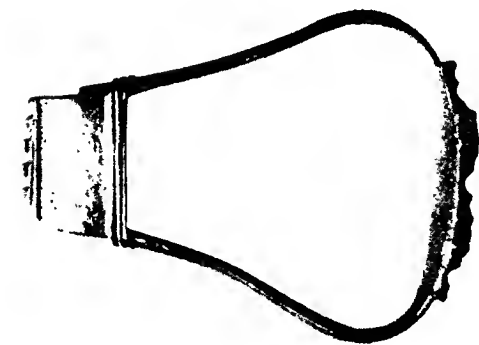
The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—*Fonts and font-covers.* By Francis Bond, M.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

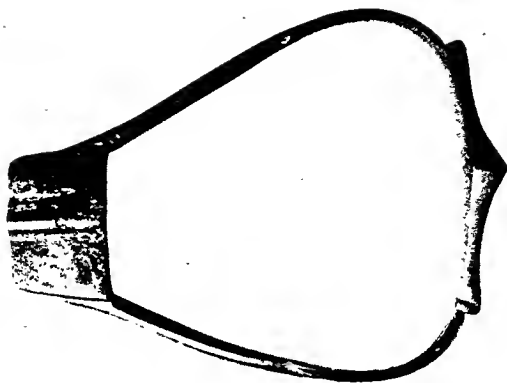
From the Author:—*History of the Royal Berk-hire Militia.* By E. E. Thoyts. 8vo. Reading, 1897.

From the Author:—*History of the borough of Lewisham, with an itinerary.* By Leland L. Duncan, M.V.O., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1908.

From the Author:—*The "Norwich Taxation" of 1254, so far as it relates to the diocese of Norwich, collated with the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1291, with remarks on the origin of the rural deaneries and the valuation of the parochial benefices.* By Rev. William Hudson, F.S.A. 8vo. Norwich, 1908.



2



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1. BRONZE-GILT STIRRUP, FRAMSHALL, PARK, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)
2. BRONZE STIRRUP, BUTLER'S WHARF, LONDON. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

From the Author :—The origin and history of Thetford Hill. By H. F. Killick. 8vo. Norwich. n.d.

From Harold Sands, Esq., F.S.A. :

- (1) The great siege of Bedford Castle. A chapter of local history compiled from original and contemporary records. By A. R. Goddard, B.A. 8vo. Bedford, 1906.
- (2) Wall painting in a house at Rye, formerly known as "the Old Flushing Inn."
 - i. The wall-painting. By P. M. Johnston, F.R.I.B.A.
 - ii. The house in which the painting was found. By Harold Sands, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. n.d.
- (3) Hastings Castle. By Harold Sands, F.S.A., M.I.M.E. (Reprinted from the *Transactions of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies*, 1908.)

Special votes of thanks were accorded to the editors of *The Athenæum*, *The Builder*, and *Notes and Queries*, for the gift of their publications during the past year.

The following letter was read :

" 38 Ritherdon Road,
Upper Tooting, S.W.
January 6th, 1909.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

In accordance with the wishes of our late Fellow Mr. George Edward Fox, I beg to offer for the acceptance of the Society his collection (or such a selection as the Society may choose to make) of drawings, engravings, and photographs illustrating Roman, Romano-British, and Medieval antiquities. This collection is in sundry cases and numerous rolls. Also such books from Mr. Fox's library as may be wanted to fill gaps in our shelves.

I have the honour to remain, dear Mr. President,

Yours very sincerely,

MILL STEPHENSON.

C. H. READ, Esq.,
Pres. Soc. Antiq."

It was resolved:

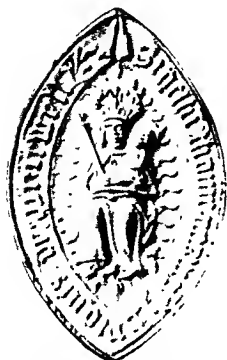
"That the special thanks of the Society be accorded to Mr. Mill Stephenson for his valuable gift."

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

CHARLES DAWSON Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze-gilt stirrup from Framshall Park, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. (See illustration.)

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a bronze stirrup of similar form found at Butler's Wharf, London. (See illustration.) Also an iron ball and three bullets, a bill-head, a gisarm, and an iron axehead found in the Thames near Brentford.

H. PLOWMAN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an iron axehead also found in the Thames.



SEAL OF THOMAS
NORWYCH, PRIOR OF
PRITTLEWELL, 1520.

W. KING, Esq., through Mr. Reginald A. Smith, exhibited the latten matrix and an impression of the seal of Thomas Norwych, last Prior of the Austin Priory of Prittlewell, co. Essex, 1520.

The device is a seated figure of Our Lady and Child within a halo of wavy rays, and the marginal legend :

*Sigillū thome norwyche prionis [sic]:
de prittlewell.*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society :

Montagu Rhodes James, Esq., Litt.D., Provost of King's College, Cambridge (proposed by the Council *honoris causa*).

Jerome Nugent Bankes, Esq.

Philip Mainwaring Johnston, Esq.

Harold Clifford Smith, Esq., M.A.

Frederick William Bull, Esq.

Edward Oliver Pleydell Bouverie, Esq.

Sir William Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., K.C.

Edmund Clarence Richard Armstrong, Esq.

Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, Esq., M.A.

Alfred Percival Maudslay, Esq., M.A.

Ralph Griffin, Esq.

Thursday, 14th January, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Compiler, Rev. R. B. Gardiner, F.S.A.:—Calendar of St. Paul's School, founded by John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, 1509. 8vo. Oxford, 1909.

From the Author:—Henry van Paesschen et l'ancienne Bourse de Londres. Par Henri Hymans. 8vo. Antwerp, 1908.

From the Author:—Interim report on the excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1908. By H. St. George Gray. 8vo. Dorchester, 1908.

The following were admitted Fellows:

Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, Esq., M.A.

Ralph Griffin, Esq.

Alfred Percival Maudslay, Esq., M.A.

Philip Mainwaring Johnston, Esq.

Jerome Nugent Bankes, Esq.

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Exploration Fund, submitted a report on the excavations carried out upon the site of the Roman town at Caerwent in 1908.

The work had been executed mainly under the direction of Dr. Ashby and Mr. A. E. Hudd, and consisted in the excavation of three large houses or blocks abutting on the main street between the east and west gates. To the west of these was discovered a small rectangular temple, of a plan not unlike that at Lydney. To the north of the temple another house had been excavated with two large yards or gardens.

Among the notable finds were another hoard of coins, mostly *minimi*; an unusual amount of the so-called Samian pottery; and a small stone figure of a seated goddess with a palm in one hand and a fruit in the other. The execution, which was extremely rude, recalled that of a stone head found some years ago in the so-called shrine in the south-west quarter of the town.

Mr. HUDD thought that the stone carving represented a female, and had seen somewhat similar figures in Esperandieu's work on Gallo-Roman sculpture. The depth at which the Caerwent carving was found had little bearing on its date, and he regarded it as Romano-British. Some effort should be made to produce a corpus of Roman sculpture in Britain and thus throw light on the deities then worshipped in this country. Among the small finds perhaps the most interesting was a checker board of whale's bone, doubtless for some game. The bronze snake's head was found in the temple itself, and this season had brought to light the first gold coin at Caerwent. The beehive structure that encroached on the temple site he regarded as a kiln, though not for pottery.

Professor GOWLAND reserved judgment on the furnaces, as they had not been fully described. The gold coin was probably two-thirds gold, as metal made of equal parts of gold and silver was absolutely white.

Mr. CLEMENT REID said most of the seeds found were common on Roman sites, but there were two introduced plants not previously recorded. Alexanders (*Smyrniolum olusatrum*) was now found all over Britain outside cottage gardens, but it was not certainly indigenous, and the greater Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*) occurs under exactly similar conditions. Alexanders was used as a pot-herb, and the Celandine produced a yellow juice used to cure warts. The Dill also occurred, with two or three other plants not natives of Britain now. The characteristic Roman flora was now being recorded on the principal excavated sites.

Mr. CARLYON BRITTON drew attention to the discovery of Constantinian coins in association with Samian ware. It was unfair to assume that coins gravitated to the lower levels more expeditiously than other objects, and it was more likely that the pottery in question had been ante-dated. It might well have been preserved and used till the days of Constantine by people who appreciated its fine quality; and specimens were possibly handed down in families through several generations, or purchased second-hand as objects of *virtu*.

Mr. H. B. WALTERS remarked that the limiting date for the fine red ware was a thorny subject, and the Corbridge instance was still under discussion. In that case there was no question of a collecting connoisseur, as the pottery was found on the

site of a shop where it had been exposed for sale in quantity. It was not positively known that the red ware came to an end with the third century, but it ceased to be made in France after the time of Gallienus (about 260 A.D.), as the kilns at Lezoux were then destroyed by the barbarians. The German ware was later, but was not imported so largely into Britain. Fourth-century specimens were debased and easily distinguishable from the earlier varieties. There was no evidence that the kiln was for firing pottery. The stone carving was of a well-known Gaulish type, generally known as *Fecunditas* or a nature goddess, and better executed in terra-cotta.

The PRESIDENT thought that a few isolated coins were not sufficient to date the Samian ware. A coin could easily drop down a crack in the earth produced by drought, or a cavity left in the decayed roots of trees that went very deep below the surface. The Corbridge find remained a puzzle, but even if rightly interpreted was not in itself sufficient to upset the chronology that had been based on a large number of finds.

The Caerwent Committee's Report will be printed in *Archæologia*.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on a flint in human shape found in the Thames, and on sixteen Gothic latten letters found in London, which he likewise exhibited :

"The curious flint figure, chipped into human form, which I am exhibiting (see illustration) was purchased by me of a labourer last year, who said it was found in Thames ballast. The story is not improbably a true one, although it seems certain that the object much have come originally from British Honduras. It may have found its way into the river from some ship's ballast thrown overboard. The figure is nine inches in height, and about an inch through at the thickest part ; both sides are similar. The arms are truncated near the shoulders; the legs are bowed, and the feet, which are small, are turned outwards. The head, which is possibly slightly imperfect, shows no sign of features, and there is no indication of sex. The colour of the flint is bluish-grey, which in places has turned to a creamy white by patination, especially on one leg.

Worked flints of this description have been found in British Honduras, and a paper on them by Dr. T. Gann has been published, with illustrations, in the *Proceedings*.* In reply

* 2nd Series, xv. 430-434.

to my enquiries Dr. Gann, to whom I submitted photographs of both sides of the figure, writing from Belize, British Honduras, informed me that he was of opinion that the figure probably came from Honduras. Examples of similar flint work can be seen in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, and among a collection of flint objects from Honduras, in the British Museum, is a cast of a similar figure. Dr. Gann further informed me that many of his examples of Honduras flint-working are in the Liverpool University Archaeological Institute.



FLINT FIGURE FOUND IN THE THAMES.

The sixteen Lombardic latten letters, which I also exhibit, viz. A D D E E E E G G h K N S T V Y, and seven stops, are from a monumental slab of early fourteenth century date, said to have been found 'in London' in 1908. It may possibly have come from the site of the Greyfriars' Monastery in Newgate Street, where extensive excavations have been made for the new Post Office buildings. The slab is said to have been intact when found, but was broken up by the workmen, and only a fragment, of Purbeck marble, with casements for the letters A Y G, has been preserved (see illustration)."

Mr. HOPE said a slab of this kind, inlaid with latten letters, would not be expected on the site of the Greyfriars' Monastery, as the buildings were destroyed and the gravestones given to



LATTEN LETTERS FROM A MONUMENTAL SLAB SAID TO HAVE BEEN
FOUND IN LONDON. (3.)



ROMAN BRONZE FIGURE OF HERCULES, FOUND AT PULBOROUGH, SUSSEX. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

Sir Martin Bowes at the Suppression. The house was founded in 1224, but the church was rebuilt at the cost of Queen Margaret from 1306 onwards. The slab to which the present fragment belonged may, however, have remained *in situ* and got buried during the work of reconstruction, to be resuscitated in the twentieth century.



FRAGMENT OF A MONUMENTAL SLAB WITH INLAID LATIN LETTERS,
SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN LONDON. (3.)

HARRY PRICE, Esq., exhibited through Mr. R. Garraway Rice, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Sussex, a small bronze statuette or *lar* of Hercules, of Roman date, which he had found recently in a bank of the River Arun at Pulborough, Sussex. (See illustration).

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 21st January. 1909.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From Henry Owen, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A. — Notes from a Collector's Catalogue, with a bibliography of English cookery books. By A. W. Oxford. 8vo. London, 1909.

From the Author: — The restored Churches of Worcestershire. A paper read to the Worcester-hire Architectural and Archaeological Society, 27th January, 1908, by J. W. Willis-Bund, but omitted from the published papers of the Society. 8vo. Worcester. n.d. [1909.]

From Edward Bell, Esq., F.S.A.: — The Itinerary of John Leland. Parts vii. and viii. Edited by L. T. Smith. 8vo. London, 1909.

From the Author: — Roman Britain (an extract from *The Year's Work in Classical Studies*). By H. B. Walters, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. [1908.]

ERNEST A. MANN, Esq., and PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, submitted a paper on an ancient conduit-head at Chapel Street, Bloomsbury, with further notes on the Greyfriars' water system.

This forms the sequel to a paper read by Dr. Norman in 1899, and published in *Archæologia*.^{*} Therein from the Greyfriars' Register (a manuscript now at the British Museum), he had given a detailed topographical description, showing the original course of the pipes that supplied the Greyfriars' Convent, Newgate Street, with water, and had been able to prove that an ancient structure, now under ground at the back of a house in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, was the remoter "head" whence the supply was drawn, the water being carried almost due east to the top of Leather Lane, down which it passed, and then along Holborn to Newgate Street. He had also shown from the minute-books of Christ's Hospital, the foundation which succeeded to the buildings and the water supply of the Greyfriars, that a nearer conduit-head mentioned in the Greyfriars' Register, and at first, like that just mentioned, in the open country, had disappeared through the construction of Chapel Street, Lamb's Conduit Street. At the back of a house in that thoroughfare Mr. Mann has recently been fortunate enough to find, under

^{*} Vol. li. 251-266.

the flooring of a room, this near "head," described in later documents as the "White Conduit," and spoken of by the early chronicler as "Caput aquæ quod propinquius est, unde pro majore parte aquam habemus, parum autem de capite remociori." Of this he exhibited measured drawings, placed, for comparison, by those of the remoter or "Chimney Conduit." A plan was shown of the approximate course of the pipes as laid in the thirteenth century, with the relative positions of the two conduit-heads: and, by kind permission of the authorities of Christ's Hospital, a plan drawn in 1676. Some interesting extracts bearing on the subject were also given from the books of Christ's Hospital, so that we now have fairly complete knowledge of the Greyfriars' water system, which, as the town spread, had gradually to be abandoned, but not before the earlier years of the eighteenth century.

Mr. HOPE said it was interesting to compare the Christ's Hospital map on the table with that of the Charterhouse water-system exhibited to the Society in 1902, and published in *Archæologia*.* Both had the conduits and suspirals or settling tanks marked. According to the dictionaries *suspiral* was a breathing-hole, and was first thought to be a hole bored in a pipe to prevent the water bursting it, but, as a matter of fact, the water discharged itself into a series of settling tanks, and flowed by gravitation from one to another, and so all danger of bursting was obviated. In the case of the Charterhouse water supply, the total fall was 64 feet. Conduit houses were invariably above ground, and the White Conduit was probably so called because whitewashed outside, not because of the clunch or chalk vaulting. A parallel instance was the White Tower of the Tower of London, as was clear from the Close Rolls of Henry III., which contained directions for putting up lead down-spouts to prevent the dirty rain water soiling the newly whitened walls, but the original whitewashed coating of plaster had now been removed from the exterior.

Messrs. Mann and Norman's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

E. NEIL BAYNES, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on

* Vol. lviii. 293.

two small urns and a glass beaker and bowl of Saxon date, found at Buttsale, Eastry, Kent, which were also exhibited :

“ In the year 1792, Mr. Boteler discovered, on his property at Buttsale, on the east of the Roman road which traverses the

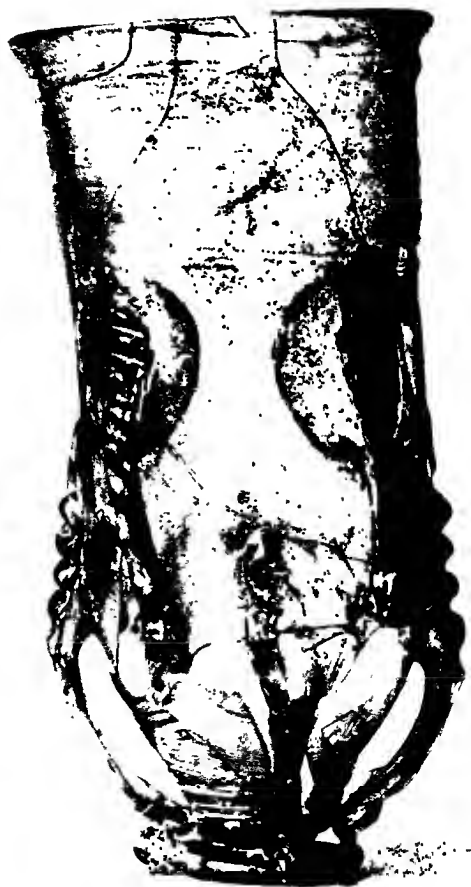


Fig. 1. ANGLO-SAXON GLASS BEAKER. EASTRY, KENT. (3.)

village of Eastry from north to south, what he considered to be a Roman burying ground.* It is, however, pointed out on

* W. F. Shaw, *Liber Estrie*, 3.

p. 351 of the first volume of the *Victoria County History of Kent* that the objects discovered in the graves prove that the interments must be ascribed to Saxon times. These objects included 'fibulæ, beads, knives, and umbones of shields, etc.', and in one grave 'an elegant glass vessel.' I have been unable to ascertain what has become of the fibulæ, beads, knives, and umbones, but the remains of a glass vessel of the usual beaker type which, in this country, is only found in Saxon graves, (fig. 1), a glass bowl, (fig. 2), and two small urns (figs. 3 and 4), have remained at Brook House, Eastry, ever since their discovery. Drawings of the urns are given in *Liber Estrivæ*, also of some glass fragments, but no attempt was apparently made at that



Fig. 2. ANGLO-SAXON GLASS BOWL, EASTRY. KENT. ($\frac{2}{3}$.)

time to reconstruct the glass objects, which had been broken into very small pieces. It has been found possible, however, to restore most of the beaker and a great deal of the bowl: both of these are here shown two-thirds of their full size. The beaker is in places only one-fiftieth of an inch in thickness, but the glass is remarkably tough and strong. There is also one isolated fragment of the rim of another beaker.

It appears further that about the year 1860 or 1861, in making some alterations and adding a bay window to a house called 'South Bank,' about 200 yards south of Eastry cross, 'skeletons were discovered lying in clay in the bed of chalk,' but no mention is made of any grave goods being found here, and no information can be obtained on the spot.

Captain L. P. Irby, who married a descendant of Mr.

Boteler above referred to, lives at Brook House, and has kindly given permission for these objects to be exhibited and for photographs to be taken. He told me that during some rather extensive drainage works, which were carried out about three years ago in connection with the local brewery, no remains of Roman or Saxon date were met with."

Dr. ARTHUR EVANS remarked that the glass beaker belonged to a widely diffused type, and he himself had seen one in Dalmatia. Perhaps it was originally not purely



Fig. 3. ANGLO-SAXON URN. EASTRY, KENT. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Germanic, but derived from late Roman models, or manufactured in late Roman times. Glass was often substituted for more precious materials, and there were in existence jewelled beakers of Persian or Sassanian origin that might have suggested the present form. This was another hint as to the route by which the Gothic influence spread westward, such finds as that of Petrossa showing contact between Persia and the lower Danube. Beakers of the type exhibited, with hollow claws or tears in rows on the outside, were rarely found in England and generally in Kent.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH agreed that some at least of these lobed beakers were made abroad and imported by the Anglo-Saxons of the sixth century. An example has been found as far north as Castle Eden, Durham, and glass vessels of bell shape had been found in considerable quantity at Woodnesborough, close to the site of the present discovery. Akerman figures one of about thirty used at harvest-homes and on other special occasions by farm-hands in recent times. The



Fig. 4. ANGLO-SAXON URN. EASTRY, KENT. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

pottery vases exhibited were not cinerary urns, but, as usual in Kent, accessory vessels deposited in or near the coffin with the unburnt body: one with a slender foot (fig. 4) was evidently copied from a Roman model. Other discoveries had been made in the immediate neighbourhood from time to time,* and excavation might still have good results.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

* *Victoria History of Kent*, i. 351.

Thursday, 28th January, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author, Henry Wagner, Esq., F.S.A.:

(1) *The Family of Ligonier*. 8vo. London. 1909.

(2) *A Pedigree of the Romilly Family with some notes*. 8vo. London. 1909.

From the Author:—*The Exploration of Bushey Cavern, near Cavetown, Maryland*. By Charles Peabody. 8vo. Andover, Mass. 1908.

The following were admitted Fellows:

Frederick William Bull, Esq.

Edward Oliver Pleydell Bouverie, Esq.

On the nomination of the President, the following were appointed auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1908:

Emery Walker, Esq.

Reginald Allender Smith, Esq., B.A.

Horace William Sanders, Esq.

Leland Lewis Duncan, Esq., M.V.O.

E. NEIL BAYNES, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on the excavation of two barrows at Llanddyfnan, Anglesey:

"On the north-east coast of Anglesey, in the parish of Llanddyfnan, two barrows recently stood about a mile and a half from Red Wharf Bay. They were close to the highway leading from Pentraeth to Llangefni and overlooked the common Rhos-y-gâd, or the Common of the Battle. They are marked on the ordnance maps.

In the early part of last year the tenant of Ty'n-y-pwll, on whose farm the barrows were situated, expressed his intention of levelling them as they interfered with the cultivation of his land, and he had in fact already begun their demolition. In ploughing over the larger barrow, however, he exposed three cinerary urns, and from that time, at the request

of the Rev. Evan Evans, rector of Llansadwrn, and a zealous local antiquary, he left them undisturbed until their proper excavation could be undertaken.

The work was carried out at the expense of Lord Boston, to whom permission to excavate was courteously accorded by Mr. Walter Vivian, who owns the Plâs Gwyn estate, on which the farm of Ty'n-y-pwll is situated.

The larger mound, as originally constructed, was apparently almost circular. It had a circumference of 275 feet, and its apparent height was 8 feet 10 inches above the level of the surrounding ground. The mound had evidently been ploughed down for some years. The highest point, which afterwards proved to be the centre, was 48 feet from the north, east, and south edges, but only 42 feet from the western edge.

An undisturbed bed of clay, 3 inches thick, was followed to the centre, which was then 7 feet below the apex, showing that the barrow had been originally formed on a natural ridge or mound. This clay bed was followed further until a semicircle of 20 feet radius, south of the centre, was laid bare. In the centre of the barrow a hole was sunk 2 feet deeper into the gravel, and at intervals trial holes, 18 inches deep, were made lower still, making a total depth of 10 feet 6 inches below the apex.

The clay bed covered a layer of stones under which was clean gravel, the depth of which was not ascertained.

The barrow itself was composed of a heap of gravel about 42 feet in diameter, on which had been placed a layer of stones, then a quantity of sand, the whole being covered with soil. At two points, the one 24 feet north, and the other 26 feet north-east of the centre, heaps of stones were found piled on the clay bed: they probably formed part of the layer of stones above referred to. Some of the stones in the latter heap were blackened, apparently by charcoal.

Of the seven cinerary urns which were discovered, three were destroyed by the farmer when ploughing over the barrow, but I was able to obtain some particulars from him concerning them.

The first urn stood on its base, 14 feet north by west of the centre of the barrow, but no cover stone was observed. It contained burnt bones, and is described as having been very small and close to the surface.

The second also stood upright about 9 inches below the surface and 15 feet 4 inches north-west of the centre. On removing the bones which it contained, three small pieces of bronze were discovered. They showed marks of fire.

The third urn stood upright, about 9 inches under the

surface, and 15 feet 4 inches west-north-west of the centre. It was covered by a flat stone and contained calcined bones.

The next was the first discovered during the excavations. It was 16 feet 9 inches north by east of the centre, standing almost upright, 9 inches under the surface. It was nearly 12 inches in height and about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It stood on gravel in a cist formed of horizontal stones covered by a flat stone. As it was found impossible to remove it entire, it was carefully measured and removed in pieces. It contained burnt bones, and three small lumps of bronze which had been melted. It had two ribs running round the side, and the design, just within the rim, outside the rim, and on the band below, is a variety of the chevron pattern composed of a series of small dots formed with some pointed instrument.

Urn No. 5 had no protecting cist, and was unfortunately damaged by a spade before it was discovered. It was found 16 feet 8 inches north-west of the centre, 15 inches under the surface, in an inverted position and upright. This urn was distinguished by having three raised hoops or ribs running round it, the spaces between the rim and two top ribs being decorated with a shaded chevron pattern of straight incised lines.

The next urn fell with some gravel and was broken to pieces, having no protecting stones round it. Its impression, left on the side of the cutting, 17 feet west-north-west of the centre, showed that it was barrel-shaped, and that it had stood, probably in an inverted position, only 4 inches under the surface. In size it must have been about 10 inches in height and 8 in breadth. It contained calcined bones, and a piece of thin bronze which had passed through the fire. The design on the two top bands is a roughly made cord pattern of diagonal lines.

These urns with raised ribs or hoops are apparently of rather an uncommon type, and I find no previous record of the discovery of any answering to them in Anglesey, with the exception perhaps of one found at Menai Bridge, although one was found at Penmaenmawr in 1889. According to the Hon. J. Abercromby, this 'type is best represented in North Britain, and comes as far south as Derbyshire. But it also occurs in North and South Wales, and in the north-eastern part of Ireland, reaching as far south as Wicklow.'

Ten feet to the south-south-east of the centre the seventh urn was found 10 inches below the surface. It had been inverted, and was standing upright and touching another smaller urn which will be referred to later. The larger urn

was 16 inches in height and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest width, the rim being 14 inches across inside. The decoration, both on the inside and outside of the neck and part of the side, was composed of a zigzag pattern of short twisted cord lines. When removing the bones contained in the urn, the following objects were found: the blade of a bronze knife-dagger and an elongated bronze implement of uncertain use, both in good condition: a bronze, celt-shaped implement, twisted by the action of heat, and two minute fragments of the same metal: also a piece of stag's horn about 5 inches long.

The small urn above referred to was lying on its side in a broken condition. It is nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 7 in diameter. The inside and outside of the rim, and part of the side, are decorated with a twisted cord pattern. It is better baked and of harder paste than the seven cinerary urns already described, and as only a few fragments were missing I found it possible to reconstruct it.

Nineteen feet nine inches north-east of the centre of the barrow was a cist, 1 foot 9 inches below the surface, containing incinerated bones.

Near the edge of the barrow and 25 feet from the centre, in a north-easterly direction, an extended skeleton was discovered, the skull being 2 feet 8 inches below the surface. *

The shape of this barrow and the finds made during excavation prove it to have belonged to the Bronze Age. From the absence of any central interment it may be assumed that the large urn, No. 7, contained the bones and bronze relics of the most important personage buried there.

At a distance of 200 feet to the south-east of the last-mentioned barrow, stood a tumulus about 4 feet in height above the ground level, and over 200 feet in circumference.

This mound was also much ploughed down, and, of course, it is possible that some urns have been destroyed, but as we found no traces of any, I think it more probable that they were never deposited there. The mound itself was composed of soil, gravel and stones, the gravel being less in quantity and the stones in greater abundance than in the larger barrow.

No object of interest, with the exception of one flint flake similar to three flakes found in the first barrow, was discovered above the ground level. Almost in the centre, but a little to the west, a flat slab of limestone was met with 14 inches below the surface. On raising the stone a cist was discovered, nearly full of gravel, the walls being composed of

* Many of the bones had perished and it is impossible to assign any date to the interment.

clay and stones. On clearing out the cist a crouched skeleton was exposed. A small flint knife had been placed behind the head, and the body had apparently been wrapped in a hide or skin. Professor Keith of the Royal College of Surgeons, who made a careful examination of the skull, believes that it belonged to a man of about 30 years of age. It is markedly dolichocephalic, and the low cranial capacity is explained by the small stature of the individual. He also considers that the skull belongs to the type described by Huxley as having been found in long barrows and river bed deposits of England and Ireland, and in the cist interments of Scotland. Huxley regarded them as neolithic people.

This barrow, like the first one, is possibly of the Bronze Age, although in date the earlier of the two. The Iberian descent of the individual whose bones were discovered in it is shown by the shape of the skull, the presence of the flint knife, and the absence of grave goods.

A more detailed report on these excavations, together with diagrams of the urns and photographs of the objects discovered, will appear shortly in *Archæologia Cambrensis*."

Dr. ARTHUR EVANS was glad to find that a careful record had been made before the complete destruction of the barrow, and congratulated the author on his timely intervention. The relics belonged to a good period of the Bronze Age, and the urns to a type that had a northern and western range and was not found in south-east England. The cordons should be distinguished from those of the Early Iron Age, as on the Aylesford urns.

Professor GOWLAND said the calcium carbonate incrustation, which was a stalagmitic material, at first sight seemed to have covered some object of wood, but was more probably on leather, which had wrinkled in drying. One of the bronzes was distorted and another melted, but none of them had been on the body during the process of cremation. A fire intense enough to reduce the bones to the condition they were found in, would have completely melted the bronze. In Japan the cremation of the body was incomplete, and the larger bones not calcined were carried off and stacked in a corner of the cemetery.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH regarded the bronzes as early specimens dating from the period before cremation became common in Britain, and was surprised to find them in such close association with cinerary urns which seemed to belong to the

latter part of the period. The burial in the chambered cist of the second barrow seemed to be neolithic, though the absence of bronze and presence of a flint knife were not conclusive evidence.

C. F. HARDY, Esq., read a paper on the music in the painted glass of the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick in which he showed by reference to grails of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, that the scrolls in the tracery of one of the windows contained, substantially in their original condition, the words and plainsong of the anthem *Gaudeamus*, the first part of the introit as appointed for the mass on most of the feasts in honour of the Virgin. Similar anthems or hymns seem to have been originally in the scrolls on three windows but have been replaced (probably since 1864) by glass bearing meaningless notes without words. A document cited by Dugdale, but imperfectly printed by him, and hitherto unexplained, was interpreted as describing the four sets of scrolls as "gaudes for Our Lady." Two pieces of glass interpolated in the east window were identified as part of the anthem *Ave Regina*, which was probably one of the four gaudes. Features characteristic of certain slight differences between the uses of Sarum and Rome were pointed out in the *Gaudeamus* and the remains of the *Ave*. In the east window there remained about half the original contents, part of a plainsong setting of the *Gloria in excelsis* appointed for the mass on greater doubles, and partly adapted by Merbecke in his *Common Prayer Noted*. This was illustrated by a MS. grail of the same period as the chapel (fifteenth century) containing a miniature which had certain features in common with the designs of the side windows, and included a scroll displaying the opening of the *Gloria* originally in the east window. This opening had now been replaced in the window by what seemed to be the mutilated remains of a two-part setting of the *Gloria* so far as contained in the text of St. Luke, written in measured music. Photographs of the scrolls, manuscripts, etc. were shown on the screen: and the *Gaudeamus* was beautifully sung by Mr. E. W. Goldsmith and Mr. Falconer.

Mr. Hardy's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, 4th February, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Government of Madras: The private diary of Ananda Ranga Pillai, vol. ii. 8vo. Madras, 1907.

From the Musée Océanographique, Monaco:—La caverne d'Altamira à Sautillane, près Santander (E-pagne). Par Émile Cartailhac et Henri Breuil, 4to. Monaco, 1906.

From Henry Wagner, Esq., F.S.A.:—A pedigree of the Petitot family connections. Single sheet fol. [1908.]

From Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer:—Plan and sections of the old conduit head at Bloomsbury, and plan of part of the manor of Bloomsbury showing the position of the Chimney Conduit, 1664-5.

Harold Clifford Smith, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following Report as Local Secretary for Hampshire:

"In presenting my brief Report as Local Secretary I must apologise for again asking the attention of the Society to a few objects of the prehistoric age which have lately been brought to me. The neolithic celt assumes a great many forms, and those I am showing to-night have features of interest which are worthy of attention. The simple chipped celt which I will call No. 1 is better worked than usual, and is about the size and proportions of a polished celt, which it may have been destined to become. No. 2 belongs to the smaller class of celts which can hardly have been hafted, as they are not strong enough to resist a blow. You will notice that it is slightly curved and sharpened at the broader end by rubbing. It is very similar to another in my possession which I have shown here before, but again exhibit for comparison. The curvature must be intentional, and perhaps we might call such small slender celts chisels, and assign to them some use which would require their being held in the hand. The small implement, No. 3, cannot be anything else than an arrow flaker, and is the equivalent of the walrus tooth of the Esquimaux used for pushing off small flakes from an arrow-head.

Celt No. 4 is one of the rare instances of a polished celt which had become dulled with use and has been sharpened again, not by rubbing but by chipping. I have met with instances of this before, but have never seen one so cleverly and effectually sharpened by skilful blows as this specimen.

No. 5 is an example of a polished celt reduced in size and altered in form by chipping. It is the first instance of the kind I have come across. Narrow chipped celts of this form are common enough, but why a polished celt should have been sacrificed to make one is hard to say. In a district where flint is common, neolithic implements are invariably of that material. It is therefore interesting now and then to find one of different rock. I possess three of greenstone which I regard as foreign importations. I am showing one to-night, No. 6, which was found a month ago at Shirley, near Southampton, at the depth of a foot from the surface. The rock of which it is made is that of the grey septaria of the Barton beds, of which there is a section some 20 miles away in Christchurch Bay. These septaria occur in bands and break away with the fall of the cliff. Broken pieces get mixed with the gravel shingle of the beach and are rounded into pebbles and boulders. From such an elongated pebble this celt has been made. It is not so hard and serviceable as a flint celt, and probably would not have been chosen except for the convenience of its natural shape. It does not appear to have had any use. Some years ago I obtained a small celt at Barton similarly made from a black pebble of transported material.

At the Roman site of Clausentum there was some fresh breaking of ground last year. It consisted, however, only of the making a new road on the western part of the triangular area and the depth reached did not exceed a foot or 15 inches. The soil above the gravel is, just here, deep and black and rich in coins and pieces of pottery, including much of the so-called Samian ware. My fragments of this ware have been described for me by Mr. Reginald Smith, and the names deciphered, for which I desire to record my deep obligation. One piece of native pottery had in it a leaden rivet, heavily and clumsily made but evidently an instance of pot mending.

A quantity of coins were carefully gone through for me by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, who describes them as 'A silver denarius of Hadrian, a series of Gallienus and contemporaries, of Carausius and Allectus, and of the Constantinian family and successors down to Arcadius and Honorius, in no way differing from the ordinary run of coins from Roman sites in Britain.' These coins afford an example of

the mixing up of second century pottery with coins of later age, of which we have heard much lately.

Among the coins was one which made an agreeable change from the dreary waste of the ordinary Roman pieces and was labelled by Mr. Hill as 'good.' It is one of the sceat series. The sceat series of coins is described by Mr. Grueber as 'the earliest coins of the Anglo-Saxon period forming the connecting link between the Roman coins and the Anglo-Saxon penny. The earliest types are derived from Roman coins, those which followed are from Frankish prototypes, whilst the later ones seem to represent a native British art. Though the precise period over which their issues extended is somewhat uncertain it may be assumed that sceattas were first struck in the sixth century and remained in currency till the middle of the eighth, when the introduction of the penny took place. The earliest pieces have Runic legends. On the later ones Roman letters were used.'



COIN OF CONSTANTINE (1). AND ANGLO-SAXON SCEATTA (2) FOUND AT Clausentum, WITH ROMULUS AND REMUS SUCKLED BY THE WOLF. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The Clausentum sceatta is in excellent preservation and is a copy on one side of the Urbs Roma coin of the time of Constantine, with Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf. On the reverse is the representation of some animal, probably intended for a bird, but there is no lettering. A similar coin is described in the British Museum Catalogue, Anglo-Saxon Coins, p. 9, No. 77. The silver has the appearance to me of being debased. Its presence at Clausentum is an illustration of the persistent occupation of this site, which was the abode of man in prehistoric times, all through the Roman occupation, and in Anglo-Saxon times as well as in the middle ages.

The small Sloden pot came from Bitterne Park about a mile north of Clausentum and was thrown out in digging for gravel. It belongs to the thumb-pot family, though without the characteristic indentations, and is a very cleverly made little pot.

I venture to suggest that it might be worth while for the Society of Antiquaries to undertake a little digging on the New Forest pottery sites. Crock Hill and Panshard bottom have been very much disturbed and dug over, but there are one or two sites in Sloden wood which might repay the trouble of cutting a few trenches through. I am showing a small heap of crocks which are the result of a little amateur digging of my own in Sloden Wood with a trowel only and without permission."

Mr. CARLYON-BRITTON thought the coin exhibited was of good silver. It belonged to a series that began about the middle of the fifth century, soon after the coming of the Saxons, and extended to the middle of the eighth when Offa became King of Mercia. Of the legends upon them, some are in runic characters, others Roman, and in some cases the letters resemble Roman but make no sense. He himself considered that the Roman lettering was the earliest and was subsequently supplanted by the runes, as the die engraver gained experience. The word *sceatta* should be pronounced *shatta*, plural *shattas*, and not latinized into *sketta*. The word *celt* (prehistoric axe-head) was derived from a bastard Latin word, but neither it nor the ethnic term *Celt* should have the hard C softened into an S sound.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH quoted the opinion of Dr. Allen Sturge that the so-called iron markings on the neolithic celts exhibited were in general due to chemical action extending over a vast period, and not necessarily to contact with the ploughshare or hob-nailed boots. The specimens on the table also had a soft white surface due to the decay of the flint and subsequent impregnation with chalk in the surrounding soil. The depth of the decay also pointed to the great age of these implements. With regard to the New Forest pottery, two sites within a short distance of one another yielded totally different wares, one being the hard stoneware with metallic lustre usually associated with Crockle Hill, and the other a dull grey ware much softer and devoid of ornament. The former site had been excavated in 1852, and an illustrated report on the finds (now in the British Museum) published in *Archæologia*.* It would be interesting to continue the investigation, but it was unlikely that evidence

* Vol. xxxv. 91.

would be obtained on the spot of the exact date of these factories.

MR. MILL STEPHENSON supported the proposal to make excavations in the New Forest. Much of the ware from this centre had been found in the south of England, and a certain quantity at Silchester. He was endeavouring to procure comparative analyses of this Roman ware and the greybeard stoneware of the seventeenth century. If a kiln were found at Crockle Hill and worked out, he thought some light would be thrown on the manufacture.

MR. GARRAWAY RICE had found that iron-marked flint implements were mostly found on land that had been under cultivation a certain time. The downs near Amberley had been recently steam-ploughed and a good many flints without iron-markings turned up that had not been reached by previous ploughing.

MR. DALE agreed that the stains were due to contact with iron, and mentioned the harrow as another agent. The very doubtful word *cultis*, supposed to mean a chisel, occurred in the Vulgate version of the Book of Job: but the use of celt for axe-head had now become established and could not be conveniently dropped.

MR. HOPE remarked that only a small proportion of the pottery found at Silchester came from the New Forest factory, though it should be plentiful there if anywhere. The available data suggested that the period of production was comparatively short: possibly it began late or proved a failure. Whole specimens were rarely found, and further digging on the site of the potteries was desirable, as possibly other traces of occupation would be found to determine the date.

REV. LEWIS GILBERTSON, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a gold ring found in London, and an early example of a seal-headed spoon, on which he submitted the following notes:

"The seal-headed spoon I exhibit has within the bowl the London leopard's head in a circular die, and on the back of the stem the date letter for 1520-21, and the maker's mark.

The seal top is circular supported by a simple torus, the earliest of the forms of circular (renaissance) tops.

If the top be contemporary with the spoon, this specimen is some 30 years earlier than any hitherto recorded.

The gold ring I also exhibit was dug up on the site of the burying ground of St. Gregory by Paul, now the roadway between St. Paul's Cathedral Church and the Deanery.

The ring carries a broad bezel in which is set a Roman intaglio of Jupiter, enthroned, having in one hand a spear, in the other an orb, at his feet the head and shoulders of an eagle.

On the bezel centrally above the intaglio is a cross, to the right of this is the letter A, diagonally below G, to the right of bottom centre L, and to the left of the cross A in thirteenth century characters.

These form the word AGLA, a cabalistic name for God, composed of the initial letters of four Hebrew words meaning 'Thou art strong for ever, O Lord.'

King quotes Irenæus who says that the early Gnostics adopted Jupiter as a symbol of Simon Magus, whom they accounted demiurge, and who claimed to have appeared in the world before in many forms, among them that of Christ.

In this association of the emblem with the inscription we have just such an address as an early gnosticized Christian might have made to Simon Magus, and the ring may be looked upon as a Gnostic remain of the Middle Ages, although it is not of the type of ring called Gnostic."

The PRESIDENT said the spoon was a good and early specimen, but had not so much human interest as the ring. The inscription on the latter consisted of four magical letters that had a cabalistic or amuletic value for the wearer. Finger-rings of the fourteenth century frequently contained antique gems, and occasionally Saracenic intaglios with the name of Allah in a western setting. The ring exhibited belonged to a type characteristic of the thirteenth and twelfth centuries frequently found in this country. Fortunately they were sometimes buried with bishops and their precise date could thus be established.

Mr. HOPE said the ring resembled one found in the tomb of Archbishop Hubert Walter (died 1205) at Canterbury; this and other relics had been exhibited to the Society in 1890.*

Mr. REGINALD SMITH referred to a Gnostic ring (properly so-called) found in the grave of Bishop Seffrid (1125-1151) at

* *Vetusta Monumenta*, vii. pt. 1. p. 6, fig. 2.

Chichester. It was mentioned in *Archæologia*,* and illustrated in the *Archæological Journal*.†

PHILIP M. JOHNSTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some portions of early painted glass which had been temporarily removed from North Stoke church, Sussex.

These included two representations of the so-called Coronation of Our Lady, and some remains of canopy work, all of late thirteenth century date.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 11th February, 1909.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following gift was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the President and Council of the Linnean Society of London :—Account of the Darwin-Wallace Celebration held on Thursday, 1st July, 1908, by the Linnean Society. 8vo. London, 1908.

MILLER CHRISTY, Esq., read the following notes on an early mediæval latten door knocker from Lindsell, co. Essex, exhibited by Henry Oppenheimer, Esq., who will present it to the British Museum :

" The large ancient brazen knocker which I exhibit was, for several centuries and until the last ten years or so, affixed to the front door of the small farmhouse at the Brazen-head Farm, in the parish of Lindsell, near Great Dunmow, in Essex. The house in question stands about a quarter of a mile to the west of the road from Dunmow to Great Bardfield, and is about four miles from the former.

I have been familiar with the knocker for over thirty years, having lived when a boy at Lindsell Hall, within a mile of Brazen-head. At that time, I made inquiries of several old inhabitants to ascertain whether anything was known locally as to the history of the knocker; but I was unable to obtain any information beyond the fact that some of the old people believed it to commemorate 'the last wild

* Vol. xlv. 404.

† Vol. xx. 235.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

TWELFTH-CENTURY LATTEN DOOR KNOCKER FROM LINDSELL, CO. ESSEX. (4).

animal killed on the farm '! I was told, however, of an old woman, Judy Boyett by name, now long dead, who regarded it with superstitious veneration and came, of her own accord, at certain intervals, to polish it.

The knocker itself is shown in the accompanying illustration (fig. 1). It is not solid, but is a thick heavy casting in bronze, weighing, at a rough estimate, between fifteen and twenty pounds. It consists, as will be seen, of a circular disc, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and approximately a quarter of an inch in thickness, with a narrow thickened rim. Nearly in the centre, but not quite, and standing out in very bold relief to a distance of about five inches (see fig. 2), is the head of a lion or leopard, which is exceedingly well and effectively executed. It is surrounded by tapering rolls or curls of hair belonging to the mane. These rolls or curls, which all radiate outwards around the head, are of two different lengths, a small and short roll alternating with a larger and longer one. The smaller rolls overlie the longer, and each is about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The longer rolls have their bases covered by the smaller rolls which overlie them, the portion which shows being 4 inches long. The lion's eyebrows and moustache are represented, very boldly and effectively, by smaller curled rolls of hair. The eyes are not pierced, though the nostrils are. In the mouth is a comparatively modern rough iron ring, which knocks on the narrow rim of the disc. The original ring was, no doubt, of bronze, more ornamental and much larger than the present one. If it were intended for actual use as a door-knocker (which is doubtful), it probably knocked on a sounder placed three or four inches below the lower edge of the disc. Round the edge of the disc, just within the rim, and between the tips of some of the longer rolls of hair, are nine holes, originally filled by the bolts or nails which secured the knocker to the door. Four of these holes are obviously modern. The remaining five holes, which are clearly original, have not been drilled, but have first been cut through from the back by some kind of sharp narrow graving-tool, held at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the hole thus made being afterwards rounded and its edges smoothed.

As to the age of the knocker it is not easy to speak with precision, but I suggest that it belongs to either the eleventh or the twelfth century. No one, I think, will regard it as later than the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Of the history of the knocker practically nothing is known. One can, therefore, do little more than speculate as to how it may have come into the position in which it recently was.

It is impossible to suppose that so fine and costly a knocker can ever have been made expressly for the door of any farmhouse, however considerable. In the present day, the house at Brazen-head is small and of modern red brick, having been built no more than forty years or so ago. An earlier house, which stood on the same site, was ancient, moated, and of some size. It became ruinous and was pulled down before the present house was built, the knocker being transferred from the door of the old to that of the new. A curious old pigeon-house, of timber and plaster, which belonged to the earlier house, and is perhaps Tudor, still stands.

Yet the farm of Brazen-head seems to have been known by its present name at least four centuries ago, and it is difficult to suppose that it can have come by that name otherwise than because of the presence of this knocker on its door. The available evidence goes to show, though not very conclusively, that the knocker was at the farm (or, at any rate, that the farm was called Brazen-head) *before the year 1500*. Thus, the Visitations of Essex of 1552, 1558, 1612, and 1634, all state* that one Thomas Fitch (described as Esquire, a son of Thomas Fitch, of Fitches, in Widdington, where the family had long been seated[†]) married Agnes, daughter and sole heir of Robert Alger, of Brazen Head, in the parish of Lindsell; while a sixteenth-century pedigree of the Fitch family in the British Museum says[‡] that the marriage in question took place in 1500. That it cannot have taken place much later than that year is proved by a memorial brass to this Thomas Fitch (who died 21 April 1514) and his wife Agnes, together with their six sons and five daughters, which still exists in Lindsell Church.§ It is improbable that the couple would have had as many as 11 children in less than the 14 years which elapsed between 1500 (when they are said to have been married) and 1514 (when Thomas Fitch died.)||

The point of all this is that, as long ago as 1500, the farm in question was already known by its present name, that of Brazen-head, doubtless from the presence there of the 'brazen head' now under notice. How much earlier than

* See the *Visitations of Essex*, 8, 51, 197, and 397 (Harl. Soc. 1878-9).

† See Morant, *History of Essex*, ii. 445 (1768).

‡ Add. MS. 5521. ii. 190-191.

§ The brass is figured in *Essex Review*, vii. 40 (1898).

|| Brazen-head continued in the possession of the descendants of this Thomas Fitch for more than two centuries. They were evidently of good standing and intermarried with the Wisemans and several other leading Essex families. A younger branch of the family was also seated at Canfield. In or about 1710, when Holman, the Essex historian, wrote, Brazen-head was the seat of Sir Francis St. John, Baronet.

1500 the farm was known by that name, it is difficult to say. The Court Rolls of the Manor of Lindsell Hall might (if accessible) have thrown some light on the point; but, unfortunately, the farm (being freehold of the manor) is seldom mentioned therein; and, further, the existing rolls extend back no further than about the year 1550.* The county historians give us no assistance. The earliest to notice the knocker is the Rev. William Holman, whose manuscript history of Essex, written about 1710, and now preserved at Colchester Castle, says, 'Brasen Head has, on the outward gate, the effigies of a head in brass or copper†—a wolf's head, as Mr. Fitch tells me—very large and well cast.' The later Essex historians (Salmon, 1740; Morant, 1768; A Gentleman, 1769-72; Wright, 1832-34, and others) all seem to have derived their information about the knocker from Holman's manuscript, and tell us nothing more than he does.

But, if there is nothing to show how the knocker came to be at Lindsell, we may at least be sure that it was made originally to serve as the knocker or sanctuary-ring of some large abbey or cathedral church. In these circumstances, it is natural to suggest that it may be monastic spoil; but this idea seems to be negatived by the fact, shown above, that Brazen-head was so called (doubtless from the knocker on its gate) at least thirty years before the Dissolution of the monastic houses, and perhaps long before. There were, within ten miles or so of Lindsell, at least five religious houses, from any one of which the knocker may have come, whether before or after the Dissolution, namely Walden, Tilty, Little Dunmow, Hatfield Broad-Oak, and Panfield. If it came from one or other of these (of which, however, there is no evidence), it seems most likely to have come from Walden: for the church of Lindsell was appropriated to the Abbey of Walden in the early part of the fourteenth century and so remained till the Dissolution. The arms of the abbey still remain, indeed, in the glass of the east window of the church.‡

The knocker remained on the front door of the house until about ten years ago, when, during some alterations, the owner of the farm had it removed to his residence in Great Dunmow,

* For this information I am indebted to Mr. W de Vins Wade, of Dunmow, Steward of the Manor.

† Here the words "either of a deer or hind" have been erased.

‡ In the absence of any adequate explanation of the appearance of this fine knocker at the Brazen-head farm, it may even be worth while to point out that the arms of Fitch of Lindsell are *vert a chevron betwixt three leopards' heads gold* (crest, *a leopard's head gold, in his mouth a sword proper, hilted gules*) and to suggest that, by some means unknown, some member of the Fitch family may have obtained possession of the knocker, and have had it affixed to the door of his house, because it reminded him of the armorial bearing of his family.

where it remained until recently. Now, I am glad to be able to announce, it has been placed beyond risk of loss or exportation to America. Having been acquired, by the liberality of Mr. Henry Oppenheimer, it has been presented, through the National Art Collections Fund, to the British Museum.

So far as to the Lindsell knocker. In connexion therewith, it will be well to notice the few other ancient knockers of more or less similar kind (consisting, that is, of the head of a beast, cast in bronze, holding in its mouth a large knocker-ring) which still exist in this country. They number no more than seven, so far as I have been able to ascertain.

An example (fig. 3), now in the Corporation Museum at Hastings, approaches the Lindsell knocker more nearly than any other, except in size, and is approximately of the same date. The Hastings example is, however, much the smaller of the two. It is supposed to have come from the neighbouring town of Rye. It consists of a circular plate, 5 inches in diameter, having a slightly-thickened rim. Outside this rim were originally eight projecting loops, which served as bolt- or rivet-holes for securing the knocker to a door. This purpose is now served by five other recent holes, which have been drilled through the plate, just within the raised rim. In the centre of the disc is a large head, either of a lion or leopard, standing out about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in relief. This is, in general, much like that on the Lindsell knocker, but is in every way inferior to it in boldness of design and skill in execution. Both heads are surrounded by a mane, represented by radiating curls of hair; both have the nostrils pierced, the eyes unpierced; and both hold in the mouth a large iron ring, probably of much later date than the knocker itself. The Hastings head lacks, however, the prominent ears, nose, and lips, and the curled eye-brows, of the Lindsell head; while the mane consists of a single whorl of curls, instead of two whorls. Moreover, in the Hastings example, these curls of hair have been worked on, after casting, by means of a graving-tool, in a not very skilful manner and with considerable weakening of effect; while the roots of the hair on the nose and the lips have been suggested by means of a number of dots or dents, also made, apparently, after casting. The iron ring in the beast's mouth is remarkably large, almost as large in external diameter as the disc of the knocker. It is of very rude construction and much corroded by rust. The head and ring together weigh 2 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

Of all the ancient bronze knockers which exist in England, the finest and the most widely known is that (fig. 4) on the north door of the nave of the cathedral church at Durham.



Fig. 3. TWELFTH-CENTURY BRONZE KNOCKER IN THE HASTINGS MUSEUM.
(About $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.)



Fig. 1 THE TWELFTH-CENTURY SANCTUARY KNOCKER ON THE NORTH DOOR OF THE NAVE OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

It consists of the head of a griffin-like beast standing out in relief to a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the door and surrounded by numerous curls or rolls of hair. It differs from both the foregoing in that the head is not in the centre of a circular disc. Yet the rolls of hair, though not spread out on the face of a plate or disc, bear so close a resemblance to those on the Lindsell knocker as almost to suggest that both are by the same hand. There are, as in the Lindsell example, two whorls of long curls, though those of one whorl are shorter than those of the other; but, in this Durham knocker, unlike that from Lindsell, there is also, close to the neck, a third whorl of much shorter tufts of hair, represented almost like a collar of small round scales. Another notable point of difference from the Lindsell knocker and all the others noticed herein lies in the fact that the two outer whorls of hair (and, possibly, the innermost also) are cast separately from the head itself, which is super-imposed upon them, as I am informed by Dean Kitchin, who has been kind enough to examine the knocker specially for me. The knocker is larger than that from Lindsell, measuring no less than 1 foot 10 inches across, from the tip of one of the longest curls to the tip of that opposite to it. The tips of a few of the longer curls are, unfortunately, broken off. The face is extremely life-like, if one may speak thus of the face of an imaginary beast. Its sharply-ridged eye-brows; large, round, pierced eye-sockets, originally filled, apparently, by eyes of coloured glass; strong, aquiline, man-like nose, with pierced nostrils; deeply-lined cheeks; and slightly-open mouth, showing four large canine teeth: all these features combine to render the face highly expressive. The teeth serve to hold in position the knocker ring (1 foot in diameter), which is of bronze and undoubtedly original. In shape, the ring is circular, except that the upper side (that held in the teeth) is straight. On each side of the mouth, just below the angles where the straight portion merges into the circular, is a small head, apparently that of a dog, and very well executed, which holds in its mouth one end of the upper straight portion of the ring. The whole knocker is in excellent condition, with the exception of the lost tips of some of the longer rolls of hair and a small hole in the forehead.*

Another knocker (fig. 5), of the same type and approxi-

* A passage in the *Libellus de Admirandis Beati Cuthberti Virtutibus*, by Reginald of Durham, written about A.D. 1150, refers, in all probability, to this knocker. The monk relates (p. 102, ed. Surtees Soc. 1835) that certain persons, "following their leader, came to the very threshold of the Church of St. Cuthbert; when the said leader knocked loudly several times with the bronze rings which hang on the outer gates; by which warning sound, he summoned the attendants watching within to unbolt the doors. These having been opened, the aforementioned leader spoke thus," etc.

ately of the same date as those noticed above, is the well-known example at Brasenose College, Oxford. It is of small size, the circular disc being (as in the case of the Hastings knocker) no more than 5 inches in diameter. The flat annular portion of the disc, surrounding the head, has no raised rim and is unusually narrow, being no more than $\frac{5}{8}$ inch broad. The whole of the rest of the disc is occupied by the beast's head, which is, in this case, unquestionably that of a monkey: not that of a leopard, as is generally stated. The smooth short hair, combed back, as it were, in the forehead; the small triangular ears; the narrow sloping Chinese-like eyes (which are not pierced): the well-defined ridged eyebrows: the wrinkled cheeks; the row of small regular teeth; and the sardonic grin on the round face: all these features leave no possible doubt that the head is intended for that of a monkey. The knocker-ring is of bronze and, apparently, original. It is circular, round in section, and perfectly plain, except for two beasts' heads, one on either side of the mouth, and each holding the continuation of the ring in its mouth. They are right way up, instead of upside down, like those on the ring of the Durham knocker, and, apparently, do not represent the head of any particular kind of animal. The knocker has been assigned, with considerable probability, to about 1120 or 1130. It is in fair condition, with the exception of the rim, which is broken in three places and has been strengthened by being rivetted on to an iron plate. There are also screw-holes through the forehead and the right ear.

The Brasenose knocker has undergone remarkable vicissitudes. Affixed originally to the gate of the Oxford College, to which, presumably, it gave name, it was carried off in 1334 to Stamford by seceding students. At Stamford it was affixed to the door of the hall, and there it remained until 1890, when, the premises being sold, Brasenose College bought back its ancient knocker and removed it to Oxford, after more than five centuries' absence thence. It is now in the College Hall, fixed upon the east wall, little more than 30 yards from its ancient position on the gate. It was, no doubt, during one or other of these removals that the knocker came by its present injuries.

In addition to this knocker, Brasenose College possesses three other 'noses' of various kinds and of later date. These have lately been described and figured, together with the knocker, by two different writers.* Each represents a gro-

* *The Four Noses of Brasenose College*, by Herbert Hurst, B.A. (7 pp. cr. 8vo., Taunt. Oxford, 1904), and *The Name and Arms of [Brasenose] College* (Brasenose Coll. Quatercentenary, Monogr. ii. 1909), by Falconer Madam.



Fig. 5. BRONZE KNOCKER. BRASENORSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

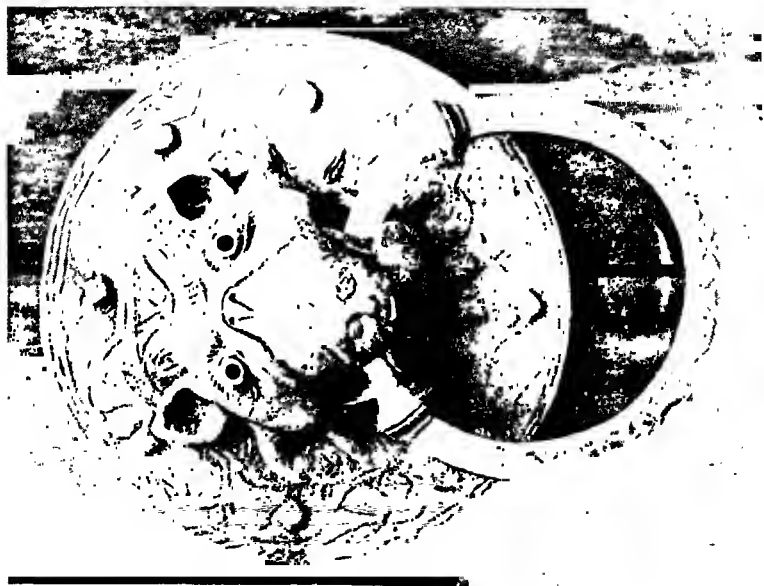


Fig. 6. BRONZE KNOCKER. ADEL CHURCH, YORKS.



Fig. 7. BRONZE KNOCKER. ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,
PAVEMENT, YORK.

tesque human face with an enormous nose. The first, supposed to date from about 1440-1460, is in the glass of one of the windows of the College Hall. The second, date about 1510, is cast in bronze and affixed to the north gates of the college. The third appears on a seal used by the college about 1570. These three 'noses' are, however, not knockers and need not be further noticed here.

The four knockers noticed above are all, I believe, of early date. The three which follow strike me as being later, perhaps of the fourteenth century or early part of the fifteenth.

First come two examples which so closely resemble one another as to leave no doubt whatever that they were both cast in the same mould. One (fig. 6) is affixed to the door of the parish church at Adel, near Leeds: the other (fig. 7) to that of the church of All Saints Pavement, York. The two are about twenty-two miles apart. Each consists of a circular disc or plate, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, having no raised rim. In the centre is the head of a wolf-like beast, very well executed and standing out to a height of nearly four inches from the door. The beast has in its mouth the head of a man, whose ugly bearded face shows in front. Small tufts of hair, fourteen in number, not curled at the tips, surround the beast's neck. The ears are fairly sharp-pointed, and the eyes are pierced, but not the nostrils. The tufts of hair, the beast's eye-brows, and the man's beard have all been considerably worked on, after casting, with a graving-tool, and the roots of the hairs on the beast's muzzle are represented by dents in the metal. The beast's head, and the tufts of hair surrounding it, occupy little more than the central two-thirds of the disc. The remaining (outer) third, annular in shape, is occupied by an elegant design, representing conventional flowing foliage, which has been chased or engraved in outline on the surface of the plate by means of a graving-tool, after casting. The designs on the two plates, though similar, differ in detail. That on the Adel knocker is the more effective of the two, having a narrow corded outer border, and a plain narrow line separating the floral design from the tips of the tufts of hair; both of which features are lacking in the York knocker. The two knockers differ also in another respect; for one (that at Adel) retains, while the other has lost, its original bronze knocker ring. The ring which remains is circular. The uppermost quarter or so (that portion which is held in the beast's mouth) is round in section and terminates at each end in moulded swellings or bosses: while the lower three-quarters of the ring (the portion below the two bosses) is flattened in section, the front side having

chased upon it a running foliage design, very similar to that round the outer edge of the disc. The York knocker, having lost its original bronze ring, has been fitted with a large plain circular ring of iron, which is now much corroded by rust. Otherwise, both of these knockers are in perfect condition.

A knocker of a type different from any of the foregoing (fig. 8) is affixed to the door of the church of St. Nicholas at Gloucester. A hexagonal plate, 11 inches across from angle to angle, has on it the figure of a bat-like beast, with a large grotesque human head, holding in its mouth a heavy, plain, bronze knocker-ring. The bat's large clawed fore feet are widely outspread. There are large tufts of hair on the sides of its fore legs. Its wings are extremely short fan-like objects, evidently curtailed so that they shall not conceal the hinder part of the creature's back, on which is a human face, very well represented, and naturally, not grotesquely, but *upside down*. The tongue is projected, covering the chin: that is to say, it sticks *upwards*, and looks as though it had been intended to hang something upon. At the uppermost angle of the plate (above the man's chin) is a small cluster of foliage, standing out in very bold relief: and there seems to have been a similar cluster of leaves at the lowermost angle (below the bat's chin), but most of this cluster has been broken off. Otherwise, this knocker with its strangely-compound beast is in excellent condition.

Doubtless other similar knockers exist in Britain, but I have been unable to hear of any. On the Continent (especially in Italy, France, and Germany) such knockers are not very rare.* Two have been figured by Viollet-le-Duc,† several others by Havard,‡ and, more recently, ten more by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry.§

The close resemblance between some of these Continental knockers and the earlier English examples figured above raises the question whether the latter are English or Continental manufacture, and suggests that they were not made in England, but brought from the Continent. For instance, the knockers from Lindzell and Hastings have a very striking resemblance to several Continental examples figured by Mr. Tavenor-Perry: while the head on the Durham knocker is so like a head on the north door of the cathedral church of Le Puy-en-Velay (Haute-Loire), figured by Viollet-le-Duc, that one

* Several examples, mostly of iron and of later date than the foregoing, are exhibited in the Cluny Museum (see *Catalogue*, pp. 465-466, and 472-473, 1883).

† *Dict. Raisonné de l'Archit.* vi, 81-86 (1863).

‡ *Dict. de l'Ameublement*, ii, cols. 1158-9, and iii, cols. 664-7 (?1889).

§ *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, xii, 96-105 (1906).



Fig. 8. FOURTEENTH-CENTURY BRONZE KNOCKER. ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH,
GLOUCESTER.

can hardly doubt the two are by the same hand, though the latter lacks rolls of hair, the head being surrounded by a circular disc or plate the flat surface of which is covered with a design representing foliage.

Throughout the foregoing pages I have spoken of these handsome and interesting objects as 'knockers,' but it seems doubtful whether they were such in reality. It is significant that, of the seven examples figured, not a single one shows any sign of ever having been provided with a metal boss or sounder for the knocker-ring to knock upon; while in no case is the ring thickened, or provided with a knob or boss at the bottom, as all of them surely would have been had they ever been intended to knock on a metal sounder. Moreover, several of the rings (for instance, those at Durham and York) are actually fastened down to the doors upon which they are, in such manner as to prevent their being used as knockers. It may be that such 'knockers' as those described were affixed to church doors for ornament merely, or partly for ornament and partly to enable anyone leaving the church to pull the door shut after him with greater ease. The latter is undoubtedly the chief use of the many smaller rings still seen often on church doors. On the whole, it seems more likely that such 'knockers' as those described above were in reality sanctuary rings, as they are commonly supposed to be. This view has recently been urged with some force by Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry. The point is, however, one which I must leave."

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., also read the following notes on the knocker :

"The medieval knockers formed of lion masks with rings in their mouths are late descendants of similar objects probably first made in the Hellenistic period as much for ornamental as for practical purposes; fine examples are those which decorated the two Roman galleys built for Caligula between A.D. 37 and A.D. 41 recovered in 1897 from the waters of Lake Nemi.* They must, however, have been placed upon doors at an early period, as an ivory carving of about the year A.D. 400, in the British Museum, shows one in position on the door of the Sepulchre in the scene of the Holy Women at the tomb.†

It would be interesting to know by what means the lion mask and ring was introduced into Northern Europe in the

* Reproductions in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

† *Cat. of Early Christian Antiquities*, No. 291. One has been discovered this year at Zula (Adulis) on the site of a church ascribed to the fifth or sixth cent. (*Illustrated London News*, Sept. 11th).

Middle Ages. Some may prefer the theory of an independent origin; but it seems more probable that we have here an instance of the imitation by medieval artists of a classical motive. The oldest medieval examples with which I am acquainted are those upon the doors of Hildesheim cathedral church, made for Bishop Bernward in 1015.* It was precisely this patron of the arts who borrowed classical ideas from Rome, and was especially interested in the casting of bronze; his curious spiral column at Hildesheim, evidently suggested by an Italian model, is familiar to all visitors to that city. There seems much probability in the suggestion that the lion mask as knocker, or ornament of doors, became popular in Northern Europe about the beginning of the second millennium as the result of German intercourse with Italy.

The numerous examples on the Byzantine bronze doors presented to cathedral and other churches of Southern Italy by the Pantaleone family of Amalfi are all later than the knockers of Hildesheim.† The oldest is that of Amalfi (about 1050): the others at Canosa, Troja, Monte Sant' Angelo, and Ravello are all rather later.‡ If it were certain that these South Italian examples were made in Constantinople, like the doors upon which they are fixed, the appearance of the type in west-medieval art might be conjecturally ascribed to Byzantine influence. But the doors themselves are ornamented with incrustations of silver, not with reliefs; and we know little of Byzantine sculpture in metal at this period. Good authorities therefore incline to the supposition that the lion masks were added after the erection of the doors on Italian soil. If Byzantine influence is excluded, the theory of suggestion through models seen at Rome still has the balance of probability upon its side as against the hypothesis of independent invention. The oldest examples being in Germany, it may be conjectured that the type spread west into England, as it undoubtedly spread east into Russia, where the German Riquinus executed the doors at Novgorod in the twelfth century.§ It may be noted that in the latter example the ends of the penannular ring in the

* F. X. Kraus, *Geschichte der Christlichen Kunst*, ii. 211 ff. Other early German examples are here mentioned.

† For these doors see H. W. Schulz, *Denkmäler der Kunst des Mittelalters in Unteritalien*, i. 243 ff., ii. 228 ff., 285, and Atlas. pl. xxxix, lxxxv.; E. Bertaux, *L'art dans l'Italie méridionale*, i. 403 ff.

‡ On Italian examples quite a number of lion masks are found on a single door, in one case there is a row along the top, showing that they were merely intended as ornaments.

§ F. X. Kraus, as above, p. 214.

lion's mouth are in the form of monster's heads, as is the case at Durham."

Mr. PALEY BAILDON remarked that the mention of a marriage in 1500 must be in the visitation of 1558, and the name Brazenhead which existed in the latter year might have been transferred to the earlier date without warrant. Hence this was no proof that the knocker was not monastic loot. It was not a manor, but mention of the house might be found in court rolls. He believed that knockers were not ordinarily used in castles, a bugle being more satisfactory both for those within and without.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH thought that the Gloucester example closely resembled in style the gargoyles of architecture, and might be approximately dated in that way. Records of the fabric might fix the date of the Durham knocker by inference from that of the particular door to which it was attached. He was inclined to assign some date between 1160 and 1190 to the Essex bronze.

Mr. PEERS considered the Gloucester knocker much later than the others. The vaulting of Durham nave was finished about 1133, and the knocker was most likely an original fitting and dated from about 1140. The Brazenhead knocker was a little later, about 1160-1180. The specimen exhibited had the lion's head not quite central, a peculiarity due to a twist in the casting. The present iron ring was not original and had no doubt been added at the farmhouse to replace a larger original of bronze.

Mr. THACKERAY TURNER considered the bronze thirteenth century work, though the lion's head was of Norman character. At that time no care was taken to get the design absolutely symmetrical.

Mr. HOPE preferred to call the relief a leopard's head. Those who had to do with the royal house at that time were accustomed to put the leopard's head on their seals. The De Veres then held office under the Crown, and the bronze was possibly from Hedingham Castle.

O. M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., read some notes on (1) a silver bowl and cover of the ninth or tenth century, and (2) a Persian dish of the fourth century, with a figure of Sapor II.

MR. REGINALD SMITH noted that the centre of the quadruple palmette design formed a Greek cross of a pattern much in favour during the later Anglo-Saxon period, one specimen having been found with coins deposited about 875.* The finger rings of Alfred's father and sister showed that niello was in fashion at least between 850 and 900, and the bowl might well be of English manufacture, but perhaps not more than a century removed from the Halton Moor specimen.† The latter was found with coins of Cnut, but might have been Viking loot, and already an antiquity when buried in Lancashire.

Mr. Dalton's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

W. DE C. PRIDEAUX, Esq., read the following notes on a pewter coffin-chalice and paten found on the site of Abbotsbury Abbey, Dorset:

"Early in 1906, while digging a grave to the south of Abbotsbury church, on land formerly occupied by the abbey church, and 24 feet from the inner side of its northern wall, the sexton discovered, some 3 feet below the surface, a coffin made of rough stone slabs in which were remains of long bones, and resting with them, this coffin-chalice and paten. The coffin with remains was covered again at once, so no photographic record is possible.

Mary, Countess of Ilchester, in whose possession these relics are, has kindly allowed me to bring them to-day, thinking they would be of interest, and desiring to learn somewhat of their probable age and character.

The bowl of the chalice has a flat bottom, within which and faintly outside can be seen concentric tool marks. Its sides too show faint traces of the tool: the central raised rib thereon is a thickening, the inner section being of a different sweep, the upper rib revealing nearly or quite its inner shape, following the general lines of the bowl outwards.

The round and otherwise straight stem curves outwards slightly at top and bottom, the top curve being sharply defined by a turned dividing line, while the bottom curve, slightly marked by a line, merges into the base, which so far as can be seen was plain and circular: there is no trace of a knot.

Below the base is a single line cross, similar to that on the swelling base of a chalice from Berwick St. James, Wilts. (c. 1200-1250) figured in *Proceedings*.‡

* *Victoria History of Kent*, i. 381-2.

† Engraved in *Archæologia*, xviii. pl. xvii.

‡ 2nd. S. viii. 153.



FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PEWTER PATEN. ARROTSBURY ABBEY, DORSET. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The stem appears to have had melted metal run into it, and its inner section is square.

The chalice is 4 inches in height, almost equally divided between stem and bowl. I conjecture that the extreme width of the bowl was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, tapering an inch to its smaller diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The paten is quite flat, $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in thickness, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with an inscribed central portion $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter: between this and the edge are some six or seven



FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PEWTER COFFIN-CHALICE, ABBOTS-BURY
ABBAY, DORSET. (4.)

concentric circles. The central inscription is $I\eta\alpha$ with a cross rising from the middle letter having three limbs expanding as a cross paty, the lower long and single, and with the word $\Omega\epsilon\rho\chi\iota$ below in Lombardic characters."

Mr. PRIDEAUX also exhibited and submitted the following notes on a palimpsest brass at Litton Cheney, Dorset, and a

rubbing of the casement of the brass of an abbot from Bindon Abbey :

" The palimpsest brass I exhibit is from Litton Cheney, Dorset: it has three inscriptions, commemorating five individuals, on two pieces of brass of similar alloy, and presumably originally in one.

The inscription to John Chapman, fishmonger, and Alice, his wife, 1471, occupies one side of both pieces, and is finely cut. Of the two inscriptions on the reverse, that to Alexander Warnby is on the larger piece, and is dated 1486; the letters are somewhat superficial, and some are nearly obliterated. The smaller reverse has a simple *Orate pro* to John and Thomas Newton, fairly cut but undated.

The casement from Bindon Abbey, of which I exhibit a rubbing (see illustration), forms part of a slab of Purbeck marble, 9 feet 6 inches long, by 3 feet 6 inches wide. The casement of the brass is 6 feet 8 inches in length, and the brass is seen to have been in three pieces, for the indents of jointing pieces are plainly visible. The brass consisted of the figure of a Cistercian abbot holding his crosier and standing upon (apparently) a lion, with the marginal inscription :

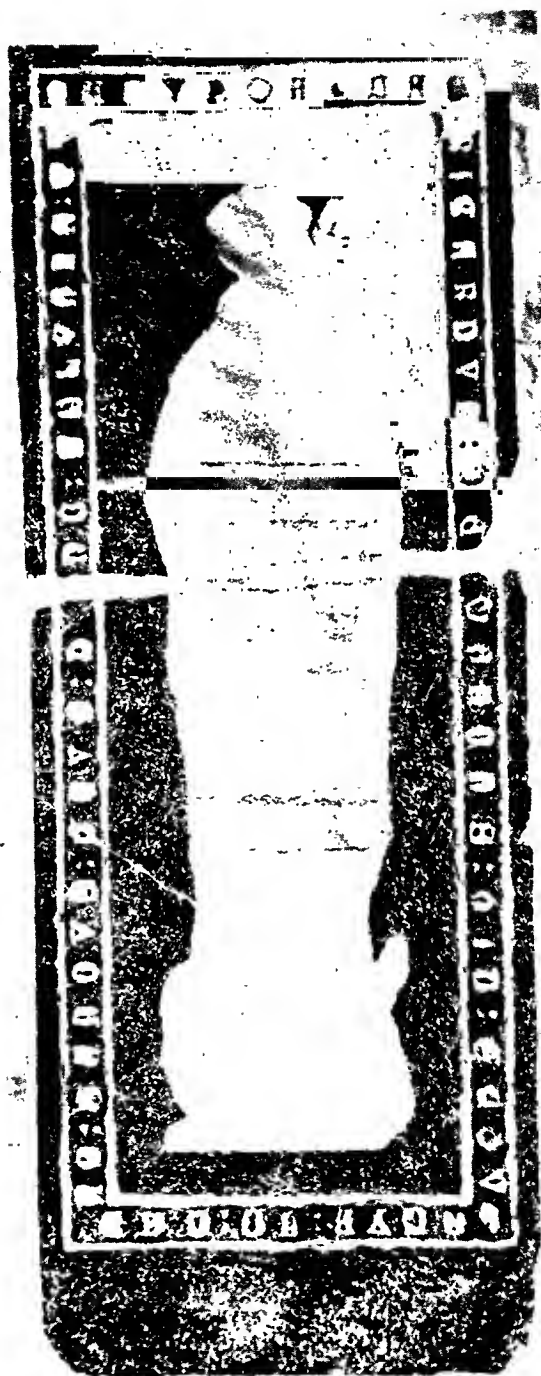
+ABBAS: RICARDVS: DE: MANERS: HIC: TVMVLATVR:
AD: PENAS: TARDVS: DEVS: HVC: SALVANS: TVCATVR:

which may be translated :

Abbot Richard Maners here heth entombed.

May God, who is slow to punish, behold him mercifully and save."

Mr. HOPE could not recall another chalice of the shape exhibited, the ordinary type of the period being that on the table from the Society's collection. Not only was the form exceptional, but the ornamental band round the bowl was a novel feature for the time, and the date must be derived from the accompanying paten. This was inscribed in English with the prayer *Jesu Merci* and must belong to a period when English was commonly used for inscriptions, but the lettering seemed earlier. No black letter inscription was earlier on seals than 1340, and Lombardic characters were not usually found after that date; so that the chalice and paten were probably of the fourteenth century, the Society's own example belonging to the previous century. The earliest pewter coffin chalice known to Mr. Hope was found by himself in the crypt of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, with an inscribed leaden plate showing that the coffin was that of Abbot Scotland, the builder of the crypt (who died in 1087).



CASEMENT OF THE BRASS OF ABBOT RICHARD MANERS.
BINDON ABBEY, DORSET.

Mr. STEPHENSON said the brass on exhibition was of considerable interest, the earlier portion containing an unusual form of date. The lettering was good, being probably done in London or some large town, and there was no obvious reason for rejecting it and cutting it up for subsequent use. The later inscriptions were probably local work, especially as the Latin was faulty. The rubbing of the casement from Bindon Abbey reminded him of that to the memory of Louis de Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, the figure in both cases having been made in two pieces, and soldered together. The stone slab was in excellent preservation and dated from the first quarter of the fourteenth century.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 18th February, 1909.

Sir RICHARD RIVINGTON HOLMES, K.C.V.O.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

REGINALD SMITH, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., read the following paper on the diving operations on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, and on the Gallo-Roman red ware recently recovered from the Rock :

“ The exhibition and discussion of a series of the so-called ‘ Samian ’ vessels from Pudding-pan Rock in January, 1907,* inspired certain Fellows of this Society to organize a search for others *in situ*, in order to test the hypothesis put forward with regard to their deposit on a shoal four miles out at sea. The authorities of certain museums on both sides of the Thames Estuary and private collectors of these specimens were approached, and a fund soon raised to employ a diver to examine the rock, which is stated on the Admiralty chart (No. 1607) to be about 7 feet below low water mark at ordinary spring tides. The following contributed towards the expense of the enterprise .

The Mayor of Canterbury (Mr. F. Bennett-Goldney, F.S.A.).

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xxi. 268.

The Mayor of Maidstone, on behalf of the Municipal Museum (Mr. J. H. Allehin, Curator).

Miss Alice Johnson (Lancaster).

Prof. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.

Dr. Henry Laver, F.S.A.

Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir. S.A.

Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Hugh Pollard, a certificated diver, to undertake the work, and as he was on the point of sailing for Canada, Easter week last year was chosen as the latest possible date in the circumstances. Unfortunately the weather proved most unfavourable, and in consequence the results were anything but satisfactory; but the venture was not altogether fruitless, as may be seen in the diver's report, which was circulated among the subscribers before presentation to the meeting.

REPORT ON PUDDING-PAN SHOALS.

By Hugh B. C. Pollard, Certificated Diver, Associate of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

'On receiving your instructions I went down to Whitstable and commenced operations on Wednesday, 22nd April, having chartered the fishing smack "Grace Stuart," 16 tons, Captain George Frenl, and arranged for hire of diving-dress, air-pumps, and all necessary gear previously. I chose Whitstable as a base for the following reasons: the local boatmen know the ground and bearings perfectly; suitable boats can be obtained there cheaply; and Herne Bay, though two miles nearer, would be less easy to start from, and prices would be about double. Wednesday was quite fine, with very little breeze at flood tide, dropping to dead calm on the ebb. I took bearings from the chart and sounded for the actual rock. This (as charted) the captain and crew declared was non-existent, the lowest water at extreme low tides being $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. After a prolonged search with different bearings, I was forced to admit that nowhere was there any variation in the bottom to the extent of 2 fathoms. I then inquired where the last pot was dredged up, and found it was in a water lane in the direct line of the Girdler light on Reculver, about 1 mile north of the rock as charted. The bottom here, as elsewhere, was cement-stone. This stone has nothing whatever to do with building material (as stated by previous explorers), and is merely the local name. I ordered the

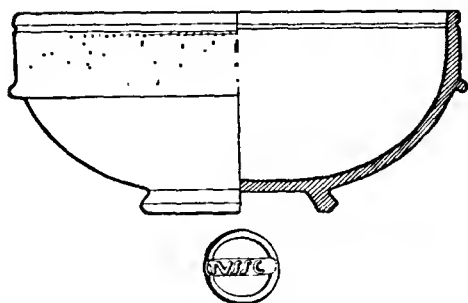
dredgers out, and, working four dredges only, brought up stones, shells, etc. but there were no indications of building-material or pottery. Thursday was fine, and coming nearer land I dredged, and went down in those places where the currents would be likely to deposit pots, but without success, the mud having been so stirred up that at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fathoms nothing could be seen further than 2 feet away. Also the tide induces strong currents which are a great hindrance to any accurate investigation. Friday was too stormy, owing to north-east winds and snow blizzard, for me to leave the roadstead. On Saturday I put out, but the sea was so rough that I was forced to return. Monday was moderately calm at high tide, and I managed to work two tides, being out from ten to seven o'clock. I dredged most of the time, the mud being still stirred up, and found at three widely distant sites one thick fragment of pottery (off Swalecliffe chimney) and two small red fragments (about a mile apart, off the Pan Sands). Tuesday I put off, but was obliged to return owing to the rough weather. If tiles about 18 inches by 12 inches are found (as they have been), I should think they would mark the site of the wreck, but the scour of the tides rolls the pottery too far to make certain of its original position. If suitable conditions prevailed it might be possible to locate the wreck, and a large amount of stuff would probably remain, as it is only when a south wind prevails that the bottom is soft enough for it to wash out. In north or east winds it sets hard like stiff sand. Any further data will be reported to me, and the oystermen will take the bearings on land of each find, and the majority of such bearings may locate the actual wreck. I shall be glad to assist in any way if further opportunity offers.

(Signed)

HUGH B. C. POLLARD.'

Through no fault on the diver's part, the spoil is practically nil, and moreover unsatisfactory as regards locality. It cannot be asserted that any of the three fragments came from the Pudding-pan Rock, the very existence of which has been questioned. Even if one piece came from the classic spot, it is highly improbable that another picked up a mile distant had any connexion with the wreck, and there would be some difficulty in classing the thin fragment with what can certainly be claimed to-day as Rock pottery. The fragment in question is much thinner and finer than the normal ware, and bears a hatched pattern, generally known as engine-turning. The

ware, pattern, and form correspond closely to an almost perfect example in the Society's collection, found near Bucklersbury, City of London, which bears an imperfect name stamped inside the bottom, TVSSC . . . The name does not occur in the ordinary lists,* but there can be little doubt that the vessel, which is exceptionally thin and smooth, came from a factory at La Graufesenque, Aveyron, and dates from the middle of the first century. Another fragment is as clearly of the usual Rock quality, form 10 (diam. $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches), and the obvious deduction is that this piece belonged to a bowl included in the cargo of



RED WARE BOWL WITH STAMP. BUCKLESBURY, LONDON. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

the wrecked vessel, though it might have been picked up at some distance from the site of the wreck. The corollary is that the finer fragment found a mile away has nothing to do with this particular wreck, but may have been due to another.

Two wrecks are only less probable than one, and there are certainly recovered from the sea at various points on the route to London from the nearest Gaulish ports, specimens of red ware that do not belong to the Rock series. The Pan Sand, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 miles north-east of the Rock, has been mentioned by more than one writer as yielding specimens which bear potters' names not included in the Rock series, though not in themselves inconsistent with such an association. In my previous paper the names ACCIVS, CONGI and MVXTVL (for MVXTVLLI . M) are so classed, and an examination of the specimens on which they occur prompted me to separate them from the Rock series, a step that has been perhaps justified by subsequent developments. A perfect

* Gaulish place-names TVSCIACVS, TVSSIACVS and TUSIACVS are given by Holder, *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz*, s. s. r.

figured bowl of 37 type has also been found in the sea at Pegwell Bay, near Ramsgate, but its presence there may as well be the result of the denudation of a villa site as of a wreck on the coast; the exact distance of this and other finds from the shore is not recorded.

With regard to Pan Sand I may be allowed to explain an apparent inconsistency in my first paper. Mr. Edward Jacob was quoted to the effect that the Pan Sand becomes dry for some part of every tide, and a footnote added that it was 2 to 5 feet below low water at ordinary spring tides. Both statements cannot be true at the same time, and I prefer Mr. Jacob's version of 1780. The footnote was due to my confidence in the Admiralty Chart of 1886, but in the 1902 edition I find that part of Pan Sand is just above low water at ordinary spring tides and a large part is 1 to 6 feet below. This illustrates the instability of shoals in the Thames Estuary.

The third fragment recovered on the expedition is very indeterminate, and I hesitate to assign a date to it. It formed part of a hemispherical vessel $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and is of a coarse red ware, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, without any trace of the red glaze that is almost always of the same shade on Rock specimens of the Roman period.

The unfavourable weather that interfered with our operations is all the more to be deplored as Mr. Sparshott informs me that there seems to be a good deal more of the red ware about recently. During the past eighteen months he has bought the ten pieces exhibited by him this evening, and has rejected five or six others. Possibly recent storms, he explains, have caused movements in the Rock where the vessel was wrecked, and it is more exposed now. This is the opinion of some of the dredgers, who agree that more of it has been found recently than for some time previously.

As some of the Fellows may have visited the Franco-British Exhibition without seeing the Pudding-pan Rock specimens exhibited at the Whitstable Oyster Fishery Company's stall, I have obtained permission to utilize them in illustration of my remarks this evening, and desire to thank Dr. Hayward, Mr. F. J. Sparshott, and Mr. C. Warner, all of Whitstable, for allowing the specimens to be exhibited here before returning to their respective collections. Three of Dr. Hayward's series have been already before the Society, and are catalogued with Mr. Evans's pair in my previous paper: but the others are new, and include a novel form to which I have felt bound to allot another number (16). This specimen is in reality a variety of No. 3, and the result of its classifi-

cation apart will probably be that similar varieties of 1 or 2 will presently appear, and demand the same treatment.

Since the plate of diagrams giving the various forms was completed, a specimen has been brought to light (7·6 inches diameter) that justifies the insertion of the size between forms 7 and 8, which was taken from a specimen in the British Museum from Dymchurch, Kent (7·2 inches diameter). One formerly in Mr. Sibert Saunders' collection and now at the Guildhall, closely corresponds to the unnumbered diagram, and shows that three sizes were made of this type. There are now four types which are represented in three different sizes, and there can be little doubt that they were sold in sets. It may be useful to add that Mr. Sibert Saunders, late of Whitstable, has, since the publication of my first paper which gives details of his series, moved to London and disposed of his entire collection. Ten pieces have been acquired by the British Museum to fill gaps either in forms or in signatures; seven have passed to the Guildhall Museum, which now possesses a representative series; and the remainder, consisting of 39 pieces, are now in the Royal Institution at Swansea.

A comparison of the accompanying list of potters' names and forms with that previously published will reveal an astonishing uniformity of practice, and confirm the theory put forward to explain the presence of this pottery four miles out at sea. Up to date I have investigated 282 specimens, undoubtedly from Pudding-pan Rock, of which 216 are stamped with the potter's name; and if abnormal specimens exist to falsify one's deductions as soon as published, it is quite time they made their appearance. Early records and recent experience combine to show that this remarkable series is homogeneous, the work of a group of Gaulish potters, of whom most are known to have worked at Lezoux. There is at present no proof that any of them worked elsewhere, or that the list includes any but contemporaries; and I, at least, am ready to take a further step and treat them all as contemporaries and neighbours.

There are two new names and one new form (or rather variety), but apart from these there is only one exception to the rules deduced from my former lists. Justus is already known as a maker of form 10, and the present series includes a specimen of form 9 (the larger size of form 10) with his stamp. The other eighteen potters whose specimens I have come across since January, 1907, are here found making the same forms as before. One of them, Saturninus, has examples of the same four forms in both lists: and another who signs CINIVS

or CINTVS, adheres to the same three as before. The second list suggests that some potters specialised in one form or another (ATRVCIANI, OF.CAI, CAMPANI.O, CASVRIVS FE, CRACINA.F, MASCELLIO) but other forms by these potters may turn up at any moment from the Rock or elsewhere. I have indicated by asterisks Rock forms found elsewhere in England that were made and signed by the respective potters: so that the asterisks carry almost as much weight as the figures indicating the specimens recovered from the Rock itself. The table cannot lay claim to completeness or finality, but merely marks a stage in the investigation; while the summary in the right hand column will show to what extent the potters varied their forms. That these variations should be regular, and that the various patterns should be rigidly copied by a number of potters, is to my mind cogent evidence that they belonged to one school and worked at the same time and place. The diagrams of the Rock forms have been drawn in each case from actual specimens and are not imaginary averages. The deviations of individual pieces from the diagrams are, however, so slight that those illustrated may be taken as standard forms, which were required in Britain and regularly produced at Lezoux at a certain period.

It may be noted that Saturninus made three sizes of one type (forms 9, 10, 11), and he, Quintus, and Materninus (MATERNNI.M) made both sizes of another type (forms 12, 13). Catianus (forms 2, 3) and Major (forms 10, 11) made two sizes out of three, and the largest forms (1, 9) of the same patterns may have been also made by them (as by the potter who signed MAINACNI), but would be more liable to destruction. Other potters, however, who made more than one form (CALETI.M, DECMI.MA, MATERNI, PATTOF, QVINTI.M & SATVRNINI) seem to have preferred the commonest forms (11, 13), which are not of the same type, but as well fitted as any to withstand rough treatment, whether by the shingle or the dredges. Their survival in such large numbers may therefore be as much due to their shape and solidity as to any special demand for these two forms.

The novelty bearing the name of Catianus is of special interest, and is of a somewhat better quality than the average Rock specimens. The ware is a little thinner than usual, and the colour not quite the same, though this may be due to its exceptional state of preservation, the glaze being quite lustrous. The section shows a strong resemblance to form 3, which Catianus also made, the only difference being in the rim which consists of a horizontal ledge instead of a bead-moulding, and resembles in this respect Dragendorff's No. 51.

EXTANT SPECIMENS FROM PUDDING-PAN ROCK, WITH THE COLLECTIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG,
 SUPPLEMENTING LIST GIVEN IN *Proceedings* xxi. 280.

NAME OF COLLECTION	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5	Form 6	Form 7	Form 8	Form 9	Form 10	Form 11	Form 12	Form 13	Form 14	Form 15	Form 16
Guildhall Museum, London		4		1	1	.	.	1	2	4	4			1	.	
Cambridge Archaeological Museum					...	.	...	.	.	2					...	.
Kingston Library and Museum		...			1	.	...		.	.	.		...			...
Lady Armytage ..					1	.	.	...	.	1	1	1	1		.	...
Major Brocklehurst	...	1	...			.	.	...	.	...	...			...	...	.
Prof. Haverfield, F.S.A.		1				...	.	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.
Dr. Hayward				.	.	1	.	...	.	.	1	1	1	...	...	1
F. J. Sparshott, Esq.		1				...	.	1	.	.	1		5		.	.
John Sunderland, Esq. ...		1				..	1	...	...	.	...				.	.
C. Warner, Esq. ...		1														
PREVIOUS TOTALS	4	29	6	4	12	9	8	10	11	26	46	18	47	7	1	0
GRAND TOTAL 282	4	38	6	5	15	10	9	12	13	33	54	20	53	8	1	1

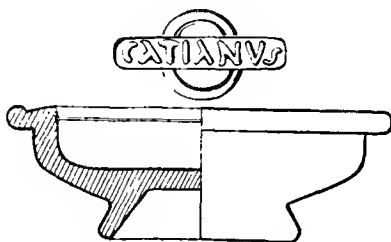
STAMPED SPECIMENS FROM PUDDING-PAN ROCK, GROUPED UNDER THE
POTTERS' NAMES. (REVISED LIST.)

(An asterisk * denotes examples not found on the Rock.)

POTTER'S NAME.	1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	SUMMARY.
AESTIVI . M	14	*	..	..	..	3 Types
ALBVCIANI	10	*	*	*	..	3 Types
ARICI . MA	8	*	..	..	1 Type
ATILIANI	12	..	..	*	2	3	*	1	..	4 Types
ATRVCIANI	1	..	..	..	..	1 Form
BELSA . ARVI	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 Types
OF . CAI	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Form
CALETI . M	3	*	5	..	..	2 Types
CAMPANI . O	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Form
CARATILLI . M	4	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	3 Types
CASVRIVS . FE	1	..	..	..	..	1 Form
CATIANVS	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 Type
CINTVSM	2	*	..	10	3	..	3 Types
CRACINA . F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 Form
DECMI . MA	2	*	3	..	..	2 Types
GENITOR	1	*	*	..	..	..	..	2 Types
GIPPI . M	1	*	..	..	..	2 Types
IVLLINI . M	*	..	1	..	3 Types
IVSTI . MA	1	2	..	*	..	..	..	2 Types
MACCALI . M	1	..	2 Types
MACRIANI	1	..	..	..	..	..	3 Types
MAINACNI	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	3 Types
MAIORIS . M	7	1	..	..	..	..	2 Types
MARCI	*	2	..	..	..	..	..	2 Types
MARTINI . M	2	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	2 Types
MASCELLIO	1	..	..	1 Form
MATERNI	1	..	7	..	..	2 Types
MATERNNI . M	2	..	1	1	15	..	..	2 Types
NAMILIANI	*	1	..	..	1 Type
PATTOF	3	..	2	..	..	3 Types
PAVLLI . M	5	..	..	*	*	..	*	..	3 Types
PRIMANI	3	*	*	*	..	..	2 Types
QVINTI . M	1	5	2	..	..	2 Types
SACRILLI . M	3	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	2 Types
SATVRNINI	5	10	11	..	3	..	..	2 Types
SEVERIANI . O	..	1	..	..	..	*	12	..	..	..	4 Types
SEXTI . MA	*	*	*	2	..	3 Types
TOTAL 216	3	33	6	11	33	52	20	49	8	1	

In the British Museum* is a somewhat smaller specimen ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter) of the same variety, bearing an imperfect stamp ALBV... probably for ALBVCI.M. The stamp occurs on a dish (Dragendorff 18) in the same collection (M 1605), and it would seem at first sight that Catianus reproduced a pattern that had been introduced many years previously; but an ALBVCIVS, whether he was the maker of 18 bowls or not, certainly stamped Rock forms 3 and 13, and worked at Lezoux, so that he was probably contemporary with the band of potters there, who made the ware found centuries later on Pudding-pan Rock.

The remarkable little bowl exhibited on the last occasion by Dr. Hayward is still somewhat puzzling, the black surface being quite unlike the majority of Rock specimens and the form being evidently derived from a metal prototype. In the interval I have come across two parallels, one with black varnish (*à glaçure noire*) found with a pear-shaped vase with



RED WARE BOWL. PUDDING-PAN ROCK ($\frac{1}{2}$), WITH SIGNATURE ($\frac{1}{4}$).

similar surface and decoration in a Roman pit at Bernard, Vendée,† and the other, of which the colour is not stated, from the Allier,‡ that is, the Lezoux district. The latter discovery at any rate, supports the view that the two-handled black-ware bowl from the Rock came like the rest from Lezoux and formed part of the same cargo.

Another point in confirmation of their Lezoux origin is the occurrence, on figured specimens from that manufacturing centre, of the star or rosette that takes the place of the potter's name on two of the Rock forms (Nos. 7, 8); and as a rule form 7 has an eight-rayed star and form 8 a twelve-rayed star, but I

* H. B. Walters. *Cat. Roman Pottery*, M 1749: a similar section is given in *Obergermanisch-archaische Limes, Kastell Pfünz*, Lief. xiv. pl. vi. Tassen, fig. 8.

† Baudry et Ballereau. *Pots funéraires gallo-romains du Bernard (Vendée)*, 219, fig. 1; the associated vase is between 52 and 55 of Dragendorff's series.

‡ E. Tudot. *Figurines en Argile*, 87, fig. cviii.

have also found the latter once on form 7. The device is used to fill up blanks in the ground of 37 bowls, and there are five such examples in the National Collection.* Another mark that may distinguish the productions of an individual potter consists of two concentric rings in the centre of the inside just where the potter's name usually appears. This stamp is found occasionally on forms 1, 2, and the unique 15, while a single ring figures quite exceptionally on form 13, and a ring-and-dot occurs once on form 7. So far as my observation goes all the eight-rayed stars were from one stamp and all the twelve-rayed from another; but the forms on which they occur never bear names, and the only conclusion to be drawn is that those impressed with the same rosette-stamp were moulded by the same unknown hand.

There are a few corrections to be made in my previous paper which do not however affect the main conclusions. By a printer's error, which was overlooked by everyone but Professor Haverfield, the width of Pudding-pan Rock was given as 1,651 yards instead of 165, but as the Rock seems to have disappeared, one measurement is about as accurate as the other. The same authority on Roman Britain has almost persuaded me to read GIPPI.M for C.IPPI.M, as the former name occurs in the *Corpus XIII*. Other doubtful readings in my last list are ATRVCIANI and CINIVS. The former can be tested by anyone present, as Mr. Sebastian Evans has kindly sent up two pieces from his collection, one stamped ALBVCIA/ and the other bearing a different stamp but possibly the same name, though I prefer to read ATRVCIANI, for which there is some authority.† CINIVSM must I think be read as CINTVSM, perhaps for CINTVSMVS, though on many examples the fourth letter is clearly without a crossbar. The adjoining figure shows another mark that frequently occurs on one form of Rock pottery, and is probably for ARICI MANV, Aricius or Ariccus being a Lezoux potter.‡ The connecting stroke between the third and fourth letters would thus seem to be meaningless, but was cut in the mould and is not due to mis-stamping.



* H. B. Walters, *Cat. Roman Pottery*, Nos. M 1081, 1108, 1146, 1404 have the petals depressed in the middle, and No. 1594 has larger petals; see Déchelette, type No. 1180.

† ATRVCIANI, at Cirencester, see *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xxi. 284.

‡ Walters, *Cat. Roman Pottery* (British Museum). M 1627, where the third and fourth letters are not joined (Type 27). *Corpus*. xiii. 10,010, 169.

Governor Pownall's so-called Roman brickwork can now in my opinion be satisfactorily explained. The lump weighing about half a hundred-weight dredged up in his brother's presence was probably cement-stone, no doubt covered with seaweed and marine growths and mistaken for Roman masonry. On the table is a specimen of the cement-stone dredged in quantities from the Rock, and sometimes used as ballast for the fishing boats. The name is derived from the fact that this natural formation is also used for making cement, and has nothing to do with a Roman building on the site. Our Fellow, Mr. Harold Sands, informs me that the same stone occurs further north, off Harwich and Orford on the east coast, and is used for the same purposes. Governor Pownall was no doubt misled by the discovery of Roman roofing tiles among the red ware vessels, but specimens both of the rectangular *tegulae* and semi-cylindrical *imbrices* I have seen from the Rock have apparently never been used and were no doubt included in the cargo from some Gaulish port. Such heavy objects as the large flat tiles would not easily be shifted by natural agencies or by dredging far from the spot where they sank, and the importance of locating that spot has been insisted on by the diver.

The compilation of a list of other potters who made forms represented on the Rock will be of service in two respects. It will minimize the chance of error in estimating the date of the Rock pieces by utilizing extrinsic evidence of date; and as the Rock date is more and more closely determined, the dates of potters who made the same forms, but are not otherwise placed in the series, may provisionally be fixed. A theory that satisfies all conditions can hardly be anything but true, and further research in museums containing plain red ware will probably go far towards placing the various types in chronological order. In the following list the place of manufacture is added where known (La Graufesenque, Montans, Lezoux and Rheinzabern), and the type of vessel (Dragendorf's series) is added when any potter is known to have made other than Rock forms.

NOTE. Since this paper was written, all the potters' names found on the Rock have been identified in the MS. list of the Plicque collection from Lezoux, to which access was kindly permitted by M. Salomon Reinach, Curator of St. Germain Museum.

LIST OF POTTERS' MARKS ON FORMS SIMILAR TO THOSE FROM
PUDDING-PAN ROCK, AND APPROXIMATELY CONTEMPORARY.

FORM 1.

Reading (Silchester).

ATRV_CINF

GENIALIS . M

Rhein.

REGALIS . F

German

FORM 2.

British Museum.

Cambridge Museum.

BELINICCI
PIINTIL

COCI . OFIC *29 Grauf.*

FORM 3.

British Museum.

ADVOCISI . OF *30, 37 Lez.*
BORILLI . OF *37 Lez.*
CENSORINI *37 Lez.*

CINN
CINNAMIM *30, 37 Lez.*

DAMINI . M
ELVILLI

Reading (Silchester).

Caerwent.

ALBVCINA } *30, 37 Lez.*
ALBVCI . OF }

TITVRONIS

FORM 9.

British Museum.

Reading (Silchester).

Caerwent.

OF . CELSI
GRANANI

ABBOF
ALBVCI . OFI *30, 37 Lez.*
BORILLI . OFF *37 Lez.*
CINTVSMVSF *Lez.*
MALLEDV . F

C . O . S . A /////
SOLINI . OFI *37 Lez.*

Devizes.

AETERNI

FORM 10.

British Museum.

Reading (Silchester).

Caerwent.

. IPPI . M
ROPPVS

CINTVSMVSF *Lez.*
DESTER . F
DIVICATVS
ELVILLI
HABILISF
POTTACI

ALBI . MA/ *29 Grauf.*
POTITINI . M

Colchester.

PATRICIM *German*

FORM 11.

British Museum.

CAR(A)NVS *Lez.*
 CINTVSMIX *Lez.*
 CLEMENS
 DIVICATI . M
 SACERI . OF
 SACERO . M
 SACRI . M *37 Lez.*
 SVLPICIAVI

MARCELLINI
 MARTIALIS *German*
 MARTIOM
 POTITINIM
 REGINIM *Rhein.*
 RITOGENIM
 SACEROM
 SENILA . M

(SEC)VNDINI *Allier and Rhein.*
 SEACERIN *Grauf.*
 SILVINI . OF *Grauf.*
 STAIISMS F
 (T)TVRONIS OF

Corbridge (Shop).

PATERCLINI
 SEDATIANI

*Caerwent.**Reading (Silchester).*

ALBI . MA *29 Grauf.*
 ALBVS . F *Grauf.*
 AVITI . MA
 BELINICI
 BORILLI . OF *37 Lez.*
 CARVSSA
 CINTVSMF *Lez.*
 CINTVSMIM *Lez.*
 DOVICCVS *30, 37 Lez.*
 HABILISM
 LOCCINVSF

ALBVCI *30, 37 Lez.*
 ATTIVS . FE
 CERALINA *37 Lez.*
 MALLVRO . F
 MARTINV *Allier.*
 MICCIO FECIT
 PATERCLINI
 PATERCLINVS . FE
 POTITINI . M
 PRISC . I . M *37 Lez.*
 QVADRATI
 QVARTIMS

Colchester.

GENETII . M
 MALLEDV . F
 PATERCLINIOF
 SVOB(NEDO)F

Devizes.

ALBVCI
 PRISCIM *37 Lez.*

FORM 12.

British Museum.

CARATI . M
 CONSTAS F *Rhein.*
 DIVICATIM
 DIVICIM
 GEMINI *Lez.*
 LATAEVS FEC *Rhein.*
 PECVLIARIS . F
 PRID . FEC
 PRIMVLI
 REGINIM *Rhein.*
 RESTVTVS *Rhein.*
 TANCONVS F
 TITTIVS
 VESPONI
 VIRONI . OF

CADCA . TIF
 CAMBI . M
 CARVSSAF
 CATASEXTVSF
 CAVPNI *(reversed)*
 CELSANI . M
 CRACVNA . F
 ILLIOMARI *29 Lez.*
 LVPPA
 MAXMIM
 MAXAMI . M
 MXIMI
 MEΘDICANVS
 MOSSIF *Lez.*
 PATERAT
 OF . PRIMI *29 Grauf.*
 REBVRI . OF
 RIIGALISM *German*
 SAXAMI . M
 SENILA . M
 SENNIVS F
 SERVILLM
 TAVRICIM
 TIBERI . M
 VERECVNDI *37 Lez.*

VICTOR . F *37.*
 VINDIM
 VITALISMA *29 Grauf.*

Caerwent.

ATTILLIM *Mont.*
 BVRRRI OF
 CATVLLIM
 ESC . VSI *37.*
 MARITVM
 MVXTVLLIM
 REDITI
 SABINIOF *29, 30 Grauf. & Lez.*
 SATONO . M
 SEDATI . M
 SOIILLIM
 VAGIRV

Reading (Silchester).

ADIIIIIICTI MA
 ATTILLI . MA *Mont.*
 BANOL . VCCI
 BASSINIM
 BORILLI . OF *37 Lez.*

Corbridge (Shop).

IVNII *Rhein.*

FORM 12—continued.

<i>Colchester.</i>			
ASIATICIMA		CABIAVS . F	MERCA
AVENTINIM	31 <i>Lez.</i>	CAMBI	SABINIM <i>Lez.</i>
		COMPRINNIM	SVOBNEOF
		ILLIOMARI	TETT/RO
		INTONIVS	

FORM 13.

<i>British Museum.</i>			
CAMBUS F		CINTVSMIX <i>Lez.</i>	SACIRAPO
CARVSSA		DIVICATIM	SA/TIANIM
CIRRI M		ESCVSIM	VIIGISOM
GIMMT . _F		ILLIANI . M	
TAVRICVS		LVCANI . M	<i>Corbridge (Shop).</i>
		MAXMIW	
		MXTVLI	ALBILLI <i>(reversed)</i>
		RESTITVTI . M <i>Rhein.</i>	
<i>Reading (Silchester).</i>		RVFVS . F <i>1 Grauf and Mont.</i>	<i>Colchester.</i>
ADVOCISI . O	30, 37 <i>Lez.</i>	SACIRV <i>(reversed)</i>	
AIWICIISI		TRICIVSI	ALBILLI <i>(reversed)</i>
ALBINIM	<i>Grauf.</i>		HELEVS MA <i>31 German</i>
ARICIMA		<i>Caerwent.</i>	PIS·TILLI . M)
ASIATICIM			SECVNDINI <i>Allier & Rhein.</i>
ATTICI . M	<i>Grauf.</i>	ATTILLIM <i>Mont.</i>	VITA(LIS) <i>Grauf.</i>
BORILLI . OFFIC	37 <i>Lez.</i>	COCVS <i>29 Grauf.</i>	
BVCC . ILL . IM		CRACIS MA	<i>Derizes.</i>
CETI (CETTVS	<i>Lez.)</i>	MARTIM	
CINTVSM	<i>Lez.</i>	MICCIONI	REBVRI . OFF

FORM 14.

<i>British Museum.</i>	<i>Reading (Silchester).</i>	<i>Cambridge Museum.</i>
MERCATOR . M	37 <i>Lez.</i>	ALBVCI . OFI
	<i>and Rhein.</i>	30, 37 <i>Lez.</i>
PAVLIANIM		CONSTAS . F <i>Rhein.</i>
SANVILLI . MA	<i>Caerwent</i>	
SENILA . M		
	GENIALIS . FECI <i>Rhein.</i>	
	MAXMI / / / / /	

FORM 16.

<i>British Museum.</i>	<i>Reading (Silchester).</i>
ALBVC / / / / / (ALBVCIVS	ADVOCIS . M
30, 37 <i>Lez.)</i>	30, 37 <i>Lez.</i>

To the three Rock stamps that occur elsewhere on 37 bowls (CALETI. M, PAVLLI. M and SATVRNINI) may now be added IVSTI, that mark occurring on a figured bowl in the British Museum (*Cut. M* 1475). There are also two stamps, MARCI and MATERNI, that have been found at Lezoux itself on moulds for producing the figures to be applied to third-century vases; and it will be noticed that no Rock stamp occurs both on 37 bowls (or moulds for the same) and on moulds for applied ware. I would suggest as an explanation that those potters who made 37 bowls early in their career had ceased work before the applied ware was introduced into the Lezoux workshops.

On the last occasion I noticed the absence of Dragendorff's type 27 from the Rock series, and the proportionately long vogue of barbotine or slip decoration, which is sometimes found on Rock forms 4, 5, 6. Though this form of decoration was adopted as early as the reign of Tiberius (14-37, A.D.)* it mainly dates from the latter part of the second century, and was used to fill in the background of 'applied' vases in the early part of the third.

There is one disturbing element to which the attention of the Society has been drawn on more than one occasion; but I may be pardoned for referring to it once more, if only to escape the charge of running away. The pottery shop at Corbridge that was burnt down at a time when pottery closely resembling that from the Rock was on sale there, is still a problem, the difficulty being to reconcile the stamps which are in second-century characters with the fourth-century coins found among the broken pottery and supposed to have come from the shop till. It is this supposition with regard to the coins that has caused a great deal of discussion, but it rests on insufficient evidence. An archaeologist in whose acumen and experience I have much confidence assured me recently in this room that the coins were much more likely to be from a hoard subsequently deposited on the site of the shop and eventually scattered by the plough. It is conceivable that the till, which would be above the floor, and therefore remain at a higher level than the fallen pottery, was itself broken into by the plough and its contents scattered; but in view of the potters' stamps the other theory is to my mind preferable, and the Rock pottery need not therefore be assigned to about 340 A.D. Difficult as it is to explain certain associations for which there is good evidence, it would be infinitely more disconcerting to find the same potter or even

* In Germany it was used on black or grey ware during the second half of the first century.

the same firm making red ware for two and a half centuries. On one side there is a vast quantity of evidence that ranks almost as fact: on the other a bare supposition as to the significance of scattered coins.

This leads me to a few remarks on the probable duration of the types of red ware found on the Rock and in the pottery-shop at Corbridge. According to the recognized authorities, whose names I need not repeat, the vogue of certain pottery types can be dated within a few years. For instance, Dragendorff's 29 bowls were in fashion between 20 and 70 A.D., just half a century. Bowls of type 30 began about 50 A.D., and were produced till about the year 100, another period of 50 years, though specimens with lower sides probably continued for another 20 years. Type 37 was introduced about 60-70 A.D., and was by far the commonest form of figured bowl, at least in the Lezoux factories, which started about that date. Now a 37 bowl is included in the series from the Corbridge pottery-shop; and though I am willing to allow about a century, twice the life of types 29 and 30, to these bowls, I cannot believe that they were being produced at Lezoux or elsewhere down to 340 A.D. The acceptance of this date would imply a fixity of form that is contrary to all our experience of the red ware factories; and on that hypothesis the output of 37 bowls should have been more than five times that of either 29 or 30. The proportion of figured ware from the Corbridge pottery-shop does not indicate that this was the condition of the market.

Another reference* that may prove useful in this connection is to the Report on the Roman Fort of Pfünz in the Taunus, north of Wiesbaden, on the German Limes or frontier defence constructed by the Romans late in the first century of our era. A sketch is given of the complete specimens found together with fragments in an ancient cellar within the Roman area, and there is no reason to doubt that the whole find belonged to one date. The types illustrated are Dragendorff's 33 (in two sizes corresponding to the Rock forms 12 and 13), a figured bowl of 37 type, and a 32 bowl. The collocation is interesting as showing the probable overlap of types 37 and 32, the latter being characteristic of the German factories and generally regarded as a late invention, probably about 150 A.D. It is rarely found in Gaul and not common in England, though Mr. Walters includes several fragments in his catalogue of Roman pottery in the British Museum; and

* *Der Obergermanisch-raitische Limes, Kastell Alteburg-Hefttrich*, Lief. xxiii. 12.

its absence from the Rock (down to the present) is in favour of a Gaulish and not German origin for that series.

In his monumental work on figured vases, M. Déchelette has produced evidence that the Lezoux factories were destroyed by the Alemanni in 259 A.D.; and even if they were ever restarted, it is improbable that just the same forms as before were produced, nor can we suppose that the same potters resumed work. It is therefore fairly certain that Lezoux flourished from about 60-250 A.D., something under two centuries, a period that seems to me ample to account for the comparative abundance of figured 37 bowls. It will, however, be allowed, I imagine, that at least in the case of Lezoux, the large figured bowls were not manufactured to such an extent as the plain ware: and the Rock series has led me to the conclusion that the figured vases ceased many years before the factories were destroyed, and that plain ware only was produced over a certain period. It is generally admitted, I believe, that Déchelette is right in assigning the cut-glass patterns and 'applied' designs to the early years of the third century, and as neither occurs on the Rock, it seems reasonable to place that large series (now numbering over 280 specimens) before the end of the second century and yet late enough to allow time for the figured ware to pass out of fashion. A century should be long enough for even a Romanized Briton to tire of 37 bowls, and it is unlikely that figured bowls had a very long life after the demand had ceased. Red ware found in Anglo-Saxon graves had probably been looted from Roman graves or found on the sites of villas by the invaders, and regarded as curiosities. Such vessels could not have remained intact above ground for four hundred years.

The discovery at Beachamwell, Norfolk,* of a bowl of Rock form 12 containing a number of denarii deposited about 175 A.D. is good evidence of date, though the bowl may have been manufactured a few years before the coins were deposited. My conviction therefore remains unshaken that there was a wreck on Pudding-pan Rock between 160 and 190 A.D. of a boat laden with plain red ware, roofing-tiles, and a few black-varnished vases from the Lezoux factories; that the figured vases had by that date ceased to be made, at any rate in Lezoux; and that the applied and cut-glass patterns had not yet been introduced to give a final fillip to the principal industry of the Arverni. I am aware that not one of these statements can be precisely proved at the present moment,

* References are given in *Proceedings*, xxi. 290.

but the meeting has probably had already too much of the statistics on which these conclusions are based, and I look to the future to narrow the date down perhaps to a decade and so enable us to introduce some order into the mass of plain red ware fragments already excavated from our soil."

Mr. F. J. SPARSHOTT, in illustration of the paper, exhibited, through Mr. Reginald Smith, ten pieces of red ware from Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, together with three neolithic flint implements and a specimen of "cement-stone" from the same site. Dr. J. W. HAYWARD, Mr. C. WARNER, and Mr. SEBASTIAN EVANS also exhibited red ware vessels from the Rock. Three pottery fragments recovered by diving on the same site were exhibited by a number of subscribers.

Professor GOWLAND considered the flint implements of familiar form, one especially being like some found by himself at Stonehenge; others were found by Canon Greenwell at Grimes Graves, near Brandon, Suffolk. Hence the date appeared to be late, and not early in the neolithic period, though there was no certainty as to the date of the examples quoted. Chemists were not at present agreed as to the causes of patination and staining of flints; the colour was no doubt due to the existence of iron in the stone, but the conditions under which ferrous oxide changed into ferric oxide (red colour) were quite unknown. He agreed that a number of contemporary potters at Lezoux made the specimens exhibited, but they probably had kilns in common, as in modern Japan, where the potters of a village worked in their own houses, and fired a kiln as soon as it was filled. In this way forty or fifty potters could be served by four or five kilns. The diving operations were hampered by want of time and the uncertain location of the Rock, but the paper was useful in other respects.

Mr. H. B. WALTERS was inclined to be sceptical with regard to M. Déchelette's dating of the ovoid vases with decoration in relief, and would prefer to include them in the second century, barbotine appearing as early as the first century. The decline from the Arretine types, which imitated metal vessels of the Augustan period, was due to provincial taste and wholesale production. The Gallo-Roman red ware was produced over a period of 150 years by about 2,000 potters, fully half that number working at Lezoux. It was high time that the potters' lists given in the *Corpus*, vols. vii. and xiii., should be brought up to date, and some organized attempt

made to catalogue the signed specimens found in Britain. The Pudding-pan Rock series might serve as a nucleus for the plain ware, and associated objects giving evidence of date should be carefully noted.

F. G. HILTON PRICE, Esq., Director, exhibited a Roman dish of bronze found in the Thames near Walton (see plate), on which Mr. Reginald Smith has kindly supplied the following notes :

"The vessel is what is generally called a *patera* or shallow dish, with two rigid handles rising at an angle from the rim. The bowl is extremely thin, and must have been beaten out with extreme skill and patience, and then smoothed by friction. Except for a few pinholes, it is in perfect condition, and has attached to it a heavy foot-rim of cast bronze, enclosing the raised concentric rings frequently found on various sacrificial vessels of this period. The rim is thicker than the body and is turned inwards to form a horizontal lip; in this, as in other respects, it resembles a fragmentary specimen in the Guildhall Museum that was found with one of a slightly different design in Nicholas Lane, City of London, 1892.

Bronze vessels of this fine quality are rarely found in Britain or the north of Europe, though plentiful in Italy. The occurrence of similar specimens at Pompeii shows that they were in use before 79 A.D., when that town was destroyed; and if this type is to be referred in the main to the first century of our era, it is easy to account for its rarity at the extremity of the Roman Empire and beyond. One has been found near Freden, Alfeld, Hildesheim,* in North Germany, and another is published from Denmark † and assigned to the early Iron Age of that country, which would include the first century. The Nicholas Lane pair can be approximately dated by the associated pottery, one piece being part of a dish of fine Gaulish redware, of type 20 in Dragendorff's series ‡ and dating from the latter half of the first century. Another redware fragment in this find belongs to Dragendorff's type 24, with 'engine-turning' round the lip, also fragments of types 29 and 18 with pillar-moulded glass and the upper part of a

* H. Willers, *Nine Untersuchungen über die römische Bronze-industrie von Capua und von Nieder-Germanien*, 26, pl. iii. fig. 4.

† *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1890-5, 202.

‡ The round moulding within, in the angle between the side and bottom, recalls a form found at Hofheim in the Tannus, dated between 40-60 A.D., but the London piece is a simplified and somewhat later example (*Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde*, xxxiv. (1904), pl. vi. fig. 2). Compare Group 68 in the collection of Roman pottery at Colchester Museum.



ROMAN BRONZE DISH FOUND IN THE THAMES NEAR WALTON (NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM). ($\frac{1}{2}$).

pottery jug. The Thames bowl has a diameter of 13 inches and is 3 inches in height, while the bowl most like it at the Guildhall is about $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches across and $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches high.

The Nicholas Lane find has not the appearance of a burial, but rather that of a deposit of sacrificial vessels, and the site (between Lombard Street and King William Street) is not a likely one for interments, being in the heart of Roman London. It is much more likely that rare and costly vessels of this description belonged to a temple on or near the site, and in illustration of this theory another find in the locality may be mentioned, though the vessels are not of the same type as that illustrated. They are now in the British Museum and are of silver, one being a patera with central boss and cylindrical handle, the other a jug, evidently belonging together. They were found deep in the ground near an old wall in St. Benet's Place, near the junction of Gracechurch Street and Eastcheap, and therefore not more than a furlong from Nicholas Lane.

Little is known of the history of this bronze, which has been presented to the British Museum by Mr. Hilton Price. It was at one time in the collection of Mr. Isaac Falcke, who resided at Chertsey, and it is said to have been found in the Thames at some point between Walton and Chertsey. It may be mentioned that between those points lies Weybridge, where a remarkable bronze bucket of the Hallstatt period, also in the National Collection, was recently found and published by the Society."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 25th February, 1909.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From George Macmillan, Esq. :—The Olympian Council House and Council. By Louis Dyer. 8vo. n.p. 1907.

From the Author :—Report on the Explorations on Lansdown, May, June, and September, 1908. By Thomas S. Bush. 8vo. Bath, n.d.

From the Author :—The Church of Worth, in Sussex. Notes on its architectural history. By W. P. D. Stebbing. 4to. Broad Campden. 1908.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—Der Psalter Erzbischof Egberts von Trier Códex Gertrudianus, in Cividale. 4to. Treves, 1901.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Harold Owen Bodvel-Roberts, Esq.

Sir William Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A.,
K.C.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read the following notes on recent excavations in the cloister of Durham Abbey :

“ In June, 1903, a paper was communicated to the Society by Canon J. T. Fowler and myself on recent discoveries in the cloister of Durham Abbey, which was subsequently printed in *Archæologia*.*

The discoveries made were the result of a search for the ‘laver’ or conduit which is described in *Rites* as being in the sixteenth century ‘over against y^e fraterhouse dour,’ and they consisted of the foundations of an octagonal building over the conduit in question, with channels for the leaden water pipes. It may, however, be remembered that there were also found, beneath those of the thirteenth-century octagonal structure, the remains of an earlier conduit of Norman date, which had evidently stood in the angle of a cloister of smaller dimensions than that now existing. It is with certain points concerning this earlier cloister, and some interesting questions arising from them, that I propose to deal in the present paper.

It has long been noticed that a section of walling on the east side of the present cloister, extending southwards from the chapter-house to the cloister angle, and still containing the original doorway of the staircase up to the first dorter, is obviously of earlier date than the chapter-house itself, and that it belongs to a range of buildings forming part of the present deanery. With this is connected the vaulted passage or entry into the cloister from the outer court, and the contemporary vaulted undercroft of the old frater, which form the greater part of the substructure of the range of buildings on the south side of the cloister.

It has already been pointed out that the Norman conduit house stood in the angle of the cloister to which it belonged, and during the former excavations the garth wall forming its western side was traced northwards for a considerable distance. Now if, as seems to have been the case, the Norman

* Vol. lviii. 437-460.

conduit house was square, its southern limit would coincide almost exactly with that of the present cloister garth, and therefore the width of the first cloister alleys was the same as the present, *i.e.* about 16 feet. If this interval be laid down on the plan it will be seen that there remains westwards, between it and the existing western range, a strip wide enough to have contained a building forming the western range of the older cloister. Moreover, the actual bonding of the east side of this can still be seen just to the west of the present library door (which occupies the place of the old frater door), and there are good grounds for believing that the lower part of the east wall of the existing western range was originally the *west* wall of the other range. It is built throughout of rudely coursed rubble, like the wall south of the chapter-house, and both are in marked contrast with the regular coursed ashlar of the church wall on the north. The frater wall was unfortunately cased throughout with new stone in the seventeenth century, when the library door was made.

To return to the west wall. The northern end of this, for some 30 feet in length, is apparently of later date than the rest, and contains a Norman doorway to the old dorter stair next the church, and traces of another immediately to the south.

Now the distance from the old walling on the east side of the cloister to the bonding mark by the library doorway is almost exactly 115 feet, and if a square of that be laid down on plan as the area of the first cloister, the two doorways in the west wall would be beyond it, which again suggests that the greater part of the wall belongs to an older western range.

If it be admitted that these data justify the former existence of a cloister 115 feet square, it is clear that such a cloister could have had no connexion with the present church, which stands 30 feet away to the north. This and other difficulties are, I think, capable of a simple explanation.

In the year 1074 Bishop Walecher had established a monastery of Benedictine monks alongside the Saxon church of Jarrow, and another the following year at Monk Wearmouth. He was evidently minded to do the like at Durham, and the monk Simeon says of him that 'in the meanwhile having laid the foundations about the walls of the church of Durham he began to build suitable buildings for a dwelling place of monks. But before that he could finish them he was overtaken by cruel death at the hands of his own people.'*

* Interim circa parietes Dunelmensis ecclesie jactis fundamentis coepit aedificare habitacula monachorum habitationi congrua. Sed priusquam ea perficeret crudeli suorum manibus morte praeventus est.

This murder of the bishop by his followers took place at Gateshead on 14th May, 1080. By this date therefore a beginning had been made of the first monastic buildings.

Walcher was succeeded by William, monk of the Benedictine house of St. Calais, between Le Mans and Vendonne, and afterwards abbot of St. Vincent du Mans, who was consecrated bishop on 3rd January, 1080-1.

Soon after his succession Bishop William revived the question of establishing a monastery at Durham, and in 1083, twenty-three monks were brought thither from Jarrow and Monk Wearmouth. Of the secular canons who then served the church of Durham all save one refused to adopt the monastic habit and were accordingly amoved.

Although nothing more is said about Walcher's buildings it is evident that they must have been finished, at any rate in part, for the accommodation of the Benedictine convent, over whom Bishop William ruled as abbot.

The only further point to note here is that in 1088 Bishop William was driven from his see and remained an exile in Normandy for three years. During his absence, Simeon tells us, 'the monks built the frater, as it is seen to-day,' *hoc tempore refectorium quale hodie cernitur monachi ædificaverunt*.*

Inasmuch as the monks must have been using an earlier frater for at least five years, this building of a new one may be regarded as the first step towards a general enlargement that occurred later, but which does not come within the scope of the present paper.

The question next arises, what was the church in relation to which these early monastic buildings were planned? Certainly not the present structure, since that was not begun until 1093, after Bishop William returned from exile, and we are dealing with dates prior to that. The church we seek must therefore have been the 'White church,' as Reginald calls it, no doubt from its whitewashed walls, built by Bishop Aldhun, and hallowed in 999.

Of this church the monk Reginald, one of the Durham chroniclers, has an interesting description. He says :

'There were in the White Church in which [St. Cuthbert] had first rested, two stone towers, as those who saw them have told us, standing high into the air, the one containing the quire, the other standing at the west end of the church, which were of wonderful size. They carried brazen pinnacles set up on top

* R.S. 75, i. 128.

which aroused both the amazement of all men and any amount of admiration; whence they thought that a work of like structure could nowhere have been wrought before; because that in the neighbouring borders of the nearest region all things needful could in no wise be found in one place in like manner.'

Now a church of the end of the tenth century with two towers must have belonged to a type of which we fortunately know something from existing examples. Such a church is recorded to have been built at Ramsey in 969, and the late Mr. Micklethwaite pointed out in his important paper on 'Something about Saxon church building,' published in *The Archaeological Journal* for December, 1896, that two noteworthy churches, each with a middle and a western tower, could be seen on the Castle Hill at Dover, and at Deerhurst. The latter is much smaller than Aldhun's church is likely to have been, and the Dover church has for its western tower the semi-detached Roman lighthouse. Otherwise it is of decent size, and as it is complete as to its plan, it may be taken as a model of what Aldhun's church may have been. The church consists of a short square-ended presbytery, and middle tower with small square transeptal chapels north and south of it, and a nave of the same width as the tower. The tower, which is somewhat larger from east to west than from north to south, has wide arches towards the presbytery and nave, but the openings into the transepts were probably originally little else than doorways that have since been widened into arches. The Roman lighthouse which served as the western tower stands a few feet away from the west wall of the nave, but not square with the church, with which it was connected by an oblique porch or passage. Externally the church has a total length of $125\frac{1}{2}$ feet and a total width of $62\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The presbytery and the transepts are narrower than the nave, which has an external width of 34 feet.

It has already been pointed out that the first cloister at Durham, if set out square, as it would be normally, stopped some 30 feet short of the present church; if therefore Aldhun's church were slightly narrower than the Dover one, its nave might have just filled the interval in question. As regards length, the Dover church measures externally from the south transept to the west end 72 feet, which falls short of the 115 feet of the Durham cloister by 43 feet. We of course do not know how large Aldhun's western tower was, but if it were

of the same area as the middle one, a small addition to the length of the nave would, with the tower itself, easily extend the 72 feet of Dover to the 115 of Durham, and so enable Walcher's monastic buildings to be fitted to it. There is, however, another way of arriving at the probable size of the Saxon minster at Durham.

The remains of the old eastern range next to the present chapter-house have a total width of 32 feet, and as this range no doubt abutted on the south transept of Aldhun's church, we are justified in assuming that the latter was at least as wide, and probably therefore that all the four limbs of the Saxon church were of equal width. A parallel instance of this, also of late Saxon date, fortunately exists not far from Durham itself, at Norton, and here the original transepts are entered from the crossing by arches of full span. The east and west arches were no doubt identical, but have suffered alteration. There can accordingly be no impropriety in suggesting that the arches of Aldhun's middle tower were all of equal height and opening. The Norton transepts, like those at Dover, are square in plan, but the Durham transepts were probably a little longer than wide, and for this reason.

It will be seen on reference to the plan of the present church and buildings, that the chapter-house, which was finished under Bishop Geoffrey Rufus shortly before 1140, does not occupy the middle of the east side of the existing cloister, as it normally should, but is exactly in the middle of the east side of the first cloister. This is so suggestive of its being an enlargement of an older chapter-house on the same site, that I have ventured to indicate one in that position, and I have limited it on the east where a patch of old foundation was discovered during the excavations on the site of the destroyed eastern half of Bishop Geoffrey's chapter-house in 1874.*

If Walcher's chapter-house were of the same width as Geoffrey's externally it would come so close to the gable end of Aldhun's transept that if that was square in plan there would be a useless interval between them of only 5 feet. Were, however, this length added to the transept its south wall would help to form one side of the chapter-house, and Aldhun's church would gain in dignity by the increased length of its limbs.

* See "An Account of Excavations made on the site of the Chapter-house of Durham Cathedral in 1874, by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A. F.S.A., Local Secretary for Durham," in *Archæologia*, xlv. 385-404. Dr. Greenwell tells me he has reasons for believing that the chapter-house was originally Flambard's work, and that remains of it exist. He also points out that the chapter-house was certainly begun and carried forward before Bishop Geoffrey's time.

The parts in solid black
denote existing buildings

NORTH
TRANSEPT

TOWER

PRESBYTERY

TOWER

N A V E

SOUTH
TRANSEPT

CLOISTER

CHAPTER HOUSE

CELLARER'S BUILDINGS

FRATER
DOOR

SUBVAULT
OF
FRATER

ENTRY

DORTER

SUB VAULT

OF

FRATER DORTER

LAVER OR
CONDUIT

Scale - 52 Feet to an Inch

W H S' John Baptist Church

Scale - 32 Feet to an Inch

W H S. John Hope Jr.

SUGGESTED PLAN OF ALDHUN'S CHURCH AND
WALCHER'S MONASTIC BUILDINGS AT DURHAM

How the Saxon minster was dealt with westwards it is difficult to say. The cloister attached to it shows that it was of unusual length, and it conceivably may have contained the 115 feet and had its western tower beyond that. But the tower may also have been within that length, and have served as a porch with entrances from without on the north and from the cloister on the south, and possibly on the west as well. It would thus have formed an imposing vestibule to the church. That it was of equal bulk to the middle tower may perhaps be inferred from Reginald's description, which does not suggest that the western one was the smaller, as at Ramsey and Deerhurst.

During the visit of the Royal Archaeological Institute to Durham in July of last year I had an opportunity of examining the monastic buildings with reference to their relation to the Saxon church, and I then noticed that there was a hitherto unnoticed break in the levels of the plinths on the west side of the south transept, at the point where the great stair turret at the angle of the transept projects into the cloister.

This point is so nearly 115 feet from the southern limit of the cloister as to suggest that the difference of level might be due to a pause in the work through the turret having been built up against the wall of Aldhun's church on the same line. There is, however, nothing else above ground to confirm this beyond some irregular coursing inside the church, and the only question was whether any foundations could be found by excavation. The hope of finding these was not very great, since Simeon explicitly says that Bishop William, in the 98th year since its foundation by Aldhun, ordered his church to be destroyed, and that in the following year (*i.e.* 1093) having laid the foundations he began to build another of nobler and larger work.

Since the question could only be tested by excavation, I made a formal application to the Dean and Chapter for permission to take up parts of the cloister floor for the purpose. The Chapter, with their usual readiness to assist archaeological investigations, most kindly gave me the necessary leave, and on Monday, 15th February, I was able to begin work with four men who were placed at my disposal under the direction of Mr. Brown, the obliging clerk of the works.

The cloister alleys were paved throughout with slabs of Yorkshire stone, 2 feet square, laid diagonally, apparently in the early part of the eighteenth century, when the cloister seems to have undergone a drastic 'restoration.'

Our Fellow, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, whose kind help as

surveyor to the Chapter I must also acknowledge, had previously noticed the peculiar construction of this floor, which is laid on sleeper walls of brickwork, four or more courses high, built lattice-fashion in plan so as to leave a hollow space of about 18 inches in depth beneath the flags. The object of course was to obtain a dry floor, and the stones as a matter of fact sweat in damp weather only at the corners and along the joints which are underlaid by the brickwork. To obtain this hollow floor the ground had been excavated everywhere to the requisite depth.

The flags were first taken up against the transept wall at its junction with the stair turret, and were found to be there laid upon a strong foundation of rubble faced with dressed stone which projected westwards 3 feet 9 inches from the plinth of the Norman wall that stood upon it. This foundation was bared a short distance southwards in front of the turret and for 17 feet northwards, but without disclosing any set-off or junction of a wall running westwards.

The interspaces of the brick latticing in front of this were carefully probed with a bar, but nothing in the nature of foundations existed there. A series of holes was also made with the bar along the possible line of the Saxon church wall within the cloister garth, but with the same negative result as in the alley.

Another series of flags was next taken up in the bay of the north alley next to that containing the cloister doorway. Here a foundation similar to that against the transept was disclosed beneath the Norman wall, but with a projection of 27 inches only instead of 45. Holes were also made with a bar at various points across the alley. These proved that here the rock on which the church is built is quite close to the surface, and only 19 inches below the cloister level.

Search was next made in the fourth bay of the nave aisle wall. Here the foundations beneath it again came into view, but with less projection, and it was moreover not parallel with the work above. More slabs were accordingly removed which showed that the narrow foundation stopped abruptly at 8 feet 4 inches from the pilaster buttress on the east against a broader section of foundation resting on the rock, which was here only 10 inches from the floor. This wide foundation was also found in the next bay westwards.

It now became evident that the foundations in question could not have been connected in any way with Aldhun's church, and that they must belong to the building begun by Bishop William. This was clearly proved by several incontestible facts. In the first place, the curious break in the fourth bay

corresponds with a notable interruption in some of the courses of the ashlar stonework of the walling which stands upon it, both alike being due to a pause in the building at this very point.

The wide foundation against the transept which at first seems unusual may be compared with a similar foundation of exactly the same projection underlying the remains of Bishop William's great apse below the floor of the shrine-platform at the east end of the church. We also found by excavation outside that a like foundation exists under the south side of the presbytery, and a section of it actually remains open to view on the north side close to the junction of the presbytery with the chapel of the Nine Altars. Mr. Brown has also exposed a similar foundation below the north wall within the north aisle of the presbytery. There can therefore be no doubt that these massive footings, which are carried down everywhere to the rock, are the foundations begun to be laid by Bishop William in 1093, on which he built up his noble church. And it is probably largely due to the bishop's care in securing such strong foundations that his building has so largely escaped those later reconstructions which were so often due to the failure of earlier works.

To return to the Saxon minster, although the recent investigations may be taken to have established definitely that no remains of it may be hoped for outside the present church, the questions as to its probable site and to some extent its size still remain unaffected. It would have been a great satisfaction to have found something along the suggested lines of its walls, but in default of this we must be content to point to the remains of the early monastic buildings as furnishing strong probability that Aldhun's White Church was the one to which they were attached, and in regard to which they were planned. In any case they are amongst the very earliest monastic buildings now existing in this country."

The SECRETARY congratulated the author on the logical scheme of his paper. With the exception of Peterborough there were no remains in England of a pre-Conquest church of the first rank; and Peterborough was much earlier than the smaller Saxon churches, of which the plans were exhibited. Of these Norton alone showed an accurate cruciform plan with the transepts of the same width as the chancel and a central tower on four equal arches. It was clear from the *Historia Rameseiensis* that Ramsey was a perfectly developed cruciform church with a tower on four equal arches, and also a western tower. Deerhurst represented an

earlier tradition with wide arches east and west (the latter now destroyed), but no arches of corresponding size opening into the transepts. Stanton Lacy was probably a very late Saxon church, showing a bye-development, without any evidence of a central tower; in this it resembled Worth. The Saxon church at Durham was *ex hypothesi* perfectly cruciform, and might rank as the third ascertained example, others being Ramsey (969) and Norton. If the dimensions of the Saxon cloister as indicated by the chapter-house were accepted, we had for the first time a clue to the arrangements of a cloister of that period.

Mr. J. G. WOOD asked what evidence there was of the north wall of the Saxon church, from which to deduce the width of the nave. Did the north wall extend into the area of the Norman church? The Saxon presbytery might have been narrower and not so symmetrical as shown on the plan. He saw no reason why the original church should not have been much wider, if the Saxon work was removed before the Norman work was begun.

Mr. HOPE replied that the breadth of the old work to the south of the chapter-house was sufficient indication of the width of the Saxon transepts, and this agreed well with the church in Dover Castle, where the nave was of the same width as the transepts.

Professor HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., communicated the following note on a detail in the architecture of Christ Church, Oxford:

"I wish in the following note, first, to make a brief communication as Local Secretary, and then to offer an architectural suggestion. Both concern the same Oxford building, the west front of Christ Church, which overlooks St. Aldate's.

(1) This west front is one of the finest sixteenth-century façades in the world. When, therefore, it lately reached the inevitable period of refacing, important and delicate interests were at stake. The repair of an ordinary old building matters little in comparison with this. If the Clarendon Building in Broad Street needs refacing, as it has lately done, no one need trouble much. It was designed by Vanbrugh and finished in 1713; its restoration affects the finance rather than the art or the archaeology of the University. But in respect to the west front of Christ Church it is not superfluous that I should report to the Society that the work has been entrusted to

Mr. W. D. Caröe, and that (so far as I can judge) both he and the Governing Body of the House are showing every regard for architectural and archaeological requirements. One may feel sure both that the architectural details of the stonework will be truly reproduced, and that the genuine antiquity of the exterior will suffer as little damage as possible from the necessary insertion of new stone. In respect to the stone, I may mention that the Governing Body, with the assistance of Mr. H. B. Baker, D.Sc., has made some interesting chemical experiments into the durability of various stones in the modern Oxford atmosphere. The conclusion is that Doulting stone from the Chillinge bed is by no means so well suited as had been supposed, and that the best available material is probably Clipsham stone.* The Christ Church authorities will have presently to deal with the exterior stonework of the cathedral, and I think we may regard the prospect without uneasiness.

(2) I desire, secondly, to revive an old question respecting the history of this façade. As it stands, with its central gateway flanked by projecting turrets and its two great bastions at its north and south ends, it seems to form an indivisible whole. We should naturally date it, in its entirety, from the time when Wolsey laid out the great quadrangle of Cardinal College (as he wished to call it) in 1525-8, and we should suppose the whole front to be Wolsey's work. But there is evidence, partly well known and partly unpublished, that the north bastion, and some of the adjoining rooms south of it, were constructed later than the main part of the façade. Seventy years ago Dr. James Ingram, in his *Memorials of Oxford*, issued in 1837, records discoveries made in 1834:

‘From the alteration of rooms on the ground-floor of the western side of the great quadrangle in No. 7 (where formerly was the common room for masters

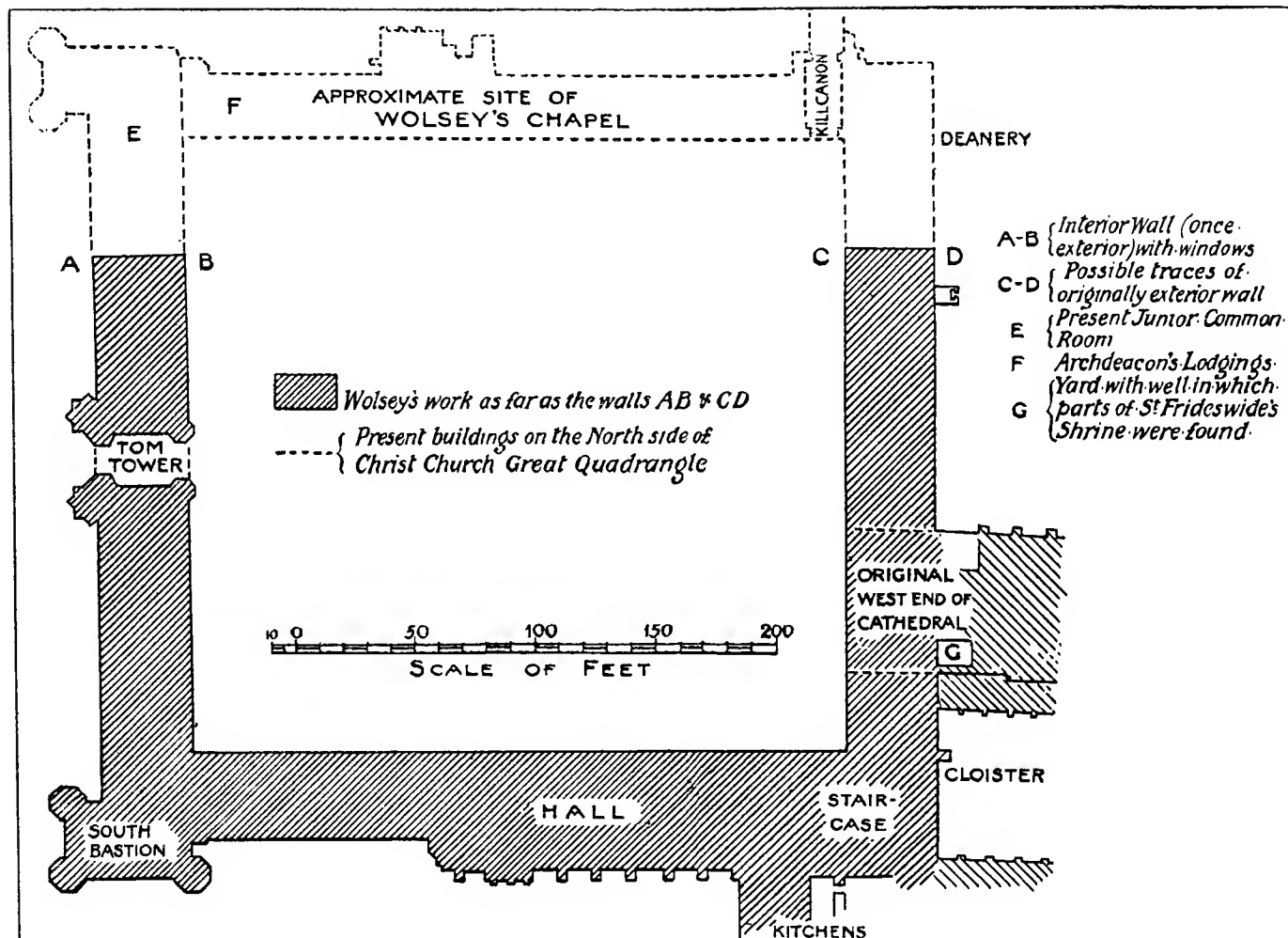
* As this matter has some practical interest, I may add details in a footnote. Dr. Baker tells me that he was led to the enquiry by noting that some battlements at Christ Church, restored 30 years ago in Doulting stone from the Chillinge bed, had become rotten, while some Bodleian battlements of Clipsham stone and of equal age were as good as new. Accordingly he procured blocks of each stone, 1 foot square, and tested them in his laboratory. He found the Doulting (Chillinge) stone very permeable to water, and the wet stone, when exposed to cold equivalent to only five degrees of frost, split at once; Clipsham stone on the contrary was far less permeable, and the wet stone was unaffected by 25 degrees of frost. In Oxford, as the meteorological charts show, hard frosts very often suddenly follow on very wet weather, and accordingly the Doulting (Chillinge) stone is unsuited to it. In general, hard frosts follow dry spells of weather, and where that is the case Doulting stone may be used. Clipsham stone has a very fine grain and contains water only (as it were) in capillary tubes, and under such circumstances water will not freeze except when exposed to an almost unheard of degree of frost.

of arts), in Sept. 1832, we were accidentally enabled to see exactly how far Wolsey proceeded in erecting the western side of that square.—At three arches or divisions from the northern extremity, a cross wall was exposed to view, in which is a window of cut stone, with remnants of the frame which once filled it; this window is of an oblong form, and has a stone munion in the centre. Over it runs a cornice, the entire breadth of the building, which shows abundant signs of its having been for many years exposed to the weather. The junction of the new work with the old may be distinctly perceived in the upper story by a person standing on the terrace, in the different size, colour, and state of preservation, of the stones; and the last doorway of Wolsey's architecture is here clearly seen, as well as the first of bishop Fell's.*

This was mainly on the ground-floor. Sixty years later further discoveries were made on the first-floor. It was necessary in 1895 to make a doorway between two sets of rooms, which were then thrown into one for the use of the censor. The partition wall was found to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, almost exactly the thickness of the outer walls in the same place, and extraordinarily strong, and at one point in it the masons uncovered the remains, about two-thirds perfect, of a two-light rectangular window, with its outlook to the north. It is an ordinary sixteenth-century window, differing from other windows near it only in having no cusps, and much like many Oxford windows dating from 1500-1550. It was preserved intact, and, as it has not been published, I exhibit a view to-night. The wall in which it occurs is the wall mentioned by Ingram in the extract just quoted. Further, in the long vacation of 1900 it was necessary to pierce another doorway through another part of this wall on the same floor. Again there came to light the vestiges of a window looking out north. It was in very bad preservation, and the builder (who had been inconvenienced by the preservation of the window found in 1895) cleared the second one away in the absence of anyone to prevent him. Nor is this all. St. Frideswide's shrine in the cathedral church was demolished, as Wood tells us, in 1538.† But a fragment of the base of that shrine (now in the cathedral church) was found some years ago embedded in

* *Memorials*, i. Christ Church, p. 54, note.

† Ed. Clark, ii. 164 foll.



BLOCK PLAN OF TOM QUAD, CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

the interior masonry of the north bastion†. This bastion therefore cannot have been built till after 1538, while the main body of the façade must have been finished by about 1528.

These windows and weathered face and strong wall and embedded fragments of St. Frideswide's shrine all show that the west front of Christ Church at first ended considerably south of the north bastion, and that the original termination, whether intended in the plan of the building or not, was actually constructed in a permanent manner, and was not simply a stop-gap run up in a hurry when Wolsey fell and the completion of his college was abruptly stopped.

When the north bastion was added I cannot ascertain. Mr. Carøe has pointed out to me that Loggan's view of Christ Church shows on the face of the north bastion the royal arms but unfortunately undatable (they have long since weathered away), while the south bastion bears only the arms and devices of Wolsey. It would be quite characteristic of the cardinal to have omitted the royal arms from a building of his own, and their occurrence on the north bastion may just possibly suggest that it dates from some year after the college had passed into the royal control; possibly from 1546, when the Christ Church which we now know was founded on the ruins of Wolsey's work as a royal college. Unfortunately I can find no other evidence. The sixteenth-century drawing of the west façade of Christ Church attached to Neale's Visitation and to the map of Agas (both of 1566) does not include its northern part. The map of Agas made in 1578, engraved in 1588, and recently made accessible by the Oxford Historical Society, seems to show the west front stopping at a point south of the bastion, but the way in which it is drawn is not altogether clear. The map of Hollar, 1643, unquestionably shows the façade without a northern bastion, but it is on a small scale and perhaps not decisive. The map of Loggan, 1675, shows the façade with both its bastions as we see it to-day.

There is, however, some other evidence. In the first place, it is well attested that Wolsey reserved the north side of his great quadrangle for a chapel, which was to take the place of the priory church which is now the cathedral. Wolsey fell. The priory church remained standing. The chapel was left hardly begun, and the space intended for it lay

† H. L. Thompson, *Christ Church* (Robinson's College Histories), p. 227, and various living memories. Only one fragment (the Dean tells me) comes from the north bastion of the façade. The rest of the pieces now in the cathedral church were extracted from a well in the tiny courtyard just outside the south-west corner of the church.

empty till a few years after 1660. The intended dimensions of the chapel are unknown. Some foundations which probably belong to it were met and planned during drainage work in 1893, and the plan is in the Ashmolean Museum Library. But they are too incoherent to show the precise extent proposed for the chapel, and at least one part of them, which comes within 5 feet of the north bastion, may belong not to the chapel but to earlier buildings pulled down by Wolsey. Still, it is conceivable that this chapel was intended with its annexes to fill so much space as to leave no room for a northern bastion. It may be some confirmation of this that this bastion at the present day has no strong partition wall separating it from the building immediately east of it, which is known to have been erected soon after 1660. The bastion at present is occupied by undergraduates' rooms; east of it is the house of one of the canons, and there have been occasions, rare, but real, when the want of a strong partition wall has been somewhat dimly felt by the canon's household. It would look as if Hollar's map might conceivably be right, and the addition of the north bastion might date from after 1660.

There is, again, a further piece of evidence, indicating that perhaps the east side of the quadrangle originally stopped at a point opposite the exterior wall traced in the west side by the windows, and other evidence which I have detailed. The north end of the east side is now occupied by the Deanery. At a point precisely opposite the original termination of the west side, the Deanery contains a solid block of masonry, partly hollowed out in recent times, for which no use has ever been suggested. This may well be the remnants of a north outer wall; if so, the east and west sides of the quadrangle, when first constructed in 1528, would have been of equal length, and would equally leave space for the chapel and its appurtenances.

It may be objected that this deprives the Deanery of the larger part of its accommodation. But it appears that in Cardinal College, as founded by Wolsey, the Dean lived where the prior of St. Frideswide's had lived before him, in the house later appropriated to the Second Stall and now occupied by the Margaret Professor of Divinity.* When the Dean moved to his present residence is unknown. Fell, who became dean in 1660, seems for a while to have resided in the old Prior's Lodgings. On the other hand, a manuscript in the Chapter

* Browne Willis, *Surrey of Cathedrals*, p. 438. Half an acre of land next to these lodgings is called "the Dean's Orchard" in the schedule of lands made over to Christ Church by Henry VIII. in 1546.



RENAISSANCE ORNAMENT BENEATH AN OHIEL WINDOW *temp.* CARDINAL WOLSEY AT
CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

Library, written by Leonard Hutton, canon from 1599 till about 1630, describes how Peter Martyr, canon in 1550-3, moved from lodgings looking on St. Aldate's to the house of the Second Stall 'in the quadrangle on the south side of the cathedral where the Prior had once dwelt,' and this seems to suggest that the dean must have gone to live in his present lodgings very soon after Henry founded Christ Church in 1546.

No very definite conclusion can be drawn from these facts. But the possibility emerges that the original plan of the great quadrangle, as designed by Wolsey, included a south but no north bastion. The façade in other words was not intended to be strictly symmetrical. The south bastion was to be balanced by some part of the chapel buildings and not by another identical bastion. In the end it is perhaps a matter of taste. We are told that there is no disputing on tastes. But I have some hope that one or two Fellows of the Society may dispute the point which I have brought forward.

Before I conclude I may perhaps be allowed to put before the Society some ornament over the first-floor window in the south bastion looking on to St. Aldate's discovered in the recent refacing (see plate). Presumably it is sixteenth-century work of Wolsey's time. No such work adorns any part of the north bastion "

Mr. CARÖE had no doubt that the great quadrangle was cut off by cross-walls of which remains had been found south of the north bastion and in the Deanery. There was no evidence to show when the north bastion was erected, but it was probably added to the façade between 1660 and the date of Loggan's map (1678). He imagined that at the same time the Gothic parapet of the front was replaced by a Renaissance parapet, with balls occurring at intervals. The difference in date between the two parts of the façade should be noted. The Wolsey windows had cusps with twisted ends, as restored by Barry in the cloisters of the Houses of Parliament, while the work later than 1660 has ordinary cusps with pointed ends. The coat of arms in the north bastion had the unicorn as a supporter, which suggested a date. Below the string-course on both bastions was seen the cardinal's hat, hanging in three different positions. At Christ Church are preserved some interesting letters from Sir Christopher Wren to Dean Fell with regard to the building of Tom Tower, the first bearing date 1681, and going into details with a view to vaulting the gateway, which is generally considered Wolsey's work. Wren did not approve the plan of converting the tower into an

observatory, and spoke as an ex-professor of astronomy in the University. Some of the stone work of the portions now being restored was decayed to a depth of six inches, and it was noticed that ampelopsis growing over a wall caused a rapid disintegration of the stone by retaining moisture. On the other hand dry soot and dust were found to have acted as an excellent preservative in the case of the Renaissance moulding of which photographs were shown. The cherub in the centre carried Wolsey's pole-axe.

In reply to Rev. R. B. Gardiner, Mr. Carøe stated that he had found no other trace of an original curtain wall between the north bastion and the Deanery.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 4th March, 1909.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Yorkshire Parish Register Society :—The Parish Registers of Otley, co. York. Part I. Transcribed and edited by William Brigg. 8vo. Leeds, 1908.

From W. de C. Prideaux, Esq. :—Lantern slide of pewter paten found in a coffin at Abbotsbury, Dorset.

The following communication from the TREASURER was read :

"It will, I am sure, be a matter of regret to Fellows of the Society generally to hear that we have lost our old friend Mr. E. C. Ireland, who died peacefully at a quarter to four yesterday afternoon. He was of advanced age, considerably over eighty, and had been ailing for some time, but had not been confined to his bed for more than a fortnight. He served the Society faithfully and efficiently as clerk for forty-two years, beginning in 1853 at Somerset House and holding office until 1895. It will be within the knowledge of most of those present to-night that almost until the last he continued to show his interest in our Society by frequent attendance at

our meetings. It will be well perhaps to send a letter of condolence to his niece by marriage, Mrs. C. M. Terry, 49, Drayton Gardens, S.W., who did everything that could be done for him during his last illness."

It was unanimously resolved :

"That the Society hears with regret of Mr. Ireland's death, and that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Terry."

This being an evening appointed for the Election of Fellows no papers were read.

C. E. KEYSER, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a fine series of upwards of 160 large photographs of Norman doorways in Gloucestershire.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this exhibition.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows :

Edward Seymour Forster, Esq., M.A.

Alfred William Oke, Esq., B.A., LL.M.

George Augustus Auden, Esq., M.A., M.D.

William Thorpe Jones, Esq.

Henry Avray Tipping, Esq., M.A.

Thursday, 11th March, 1909.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B..

Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author, T. C. Cantrill, Esq., B.Sc., F.G.S. :

(1) Note on the discovery of a stone axe at Lower Hagley, near Stourbridge. 1893.

(2) An account of an iron dagger found at Pedmore, Worcestershire, 1893. 8vo. n.p. 1895.

From the Author, Mrs. E. M. Reid, B.Sc. :—On a method of dis-integrating peat and other deposits containing fossil seeds. 8vo. n.p. 1908.

From C. Trice Martin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. :—Materials for a bibliography of the public archives of the thirteen original states covering the colonial period and the state period. By A. R. Hasse. 8vo. Washington, 1908.

Alfred William Oke, Esq., B.A., LL.M., was admitted a Fellow.

P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, Esq., F.S.A., Director of the British Numismatic Society, read the following paper on a Penny of St. Æthelberht, King of East Anglia:

"In the month of February of this year it was my good fortune to obtain, through the kind offices of Messrs. Spink and Son, the remarkably fine and exceedingly rare Anglo-Saxon coin which I have the pleasure of exhibiting to you on this occasion.

The following is a description of the readings and types of the obverse and reverse of the piece:

Obv.: + EÐINBERHT ꝛ / MNN = ETHILBERT ꝛ LUL

Draped bust to right, head diademed. Outer beaded circle.

Rev.: REX.

Beaded compartment within which wolf, to left, and twins: beneath dots grouped thus: .: .: .:

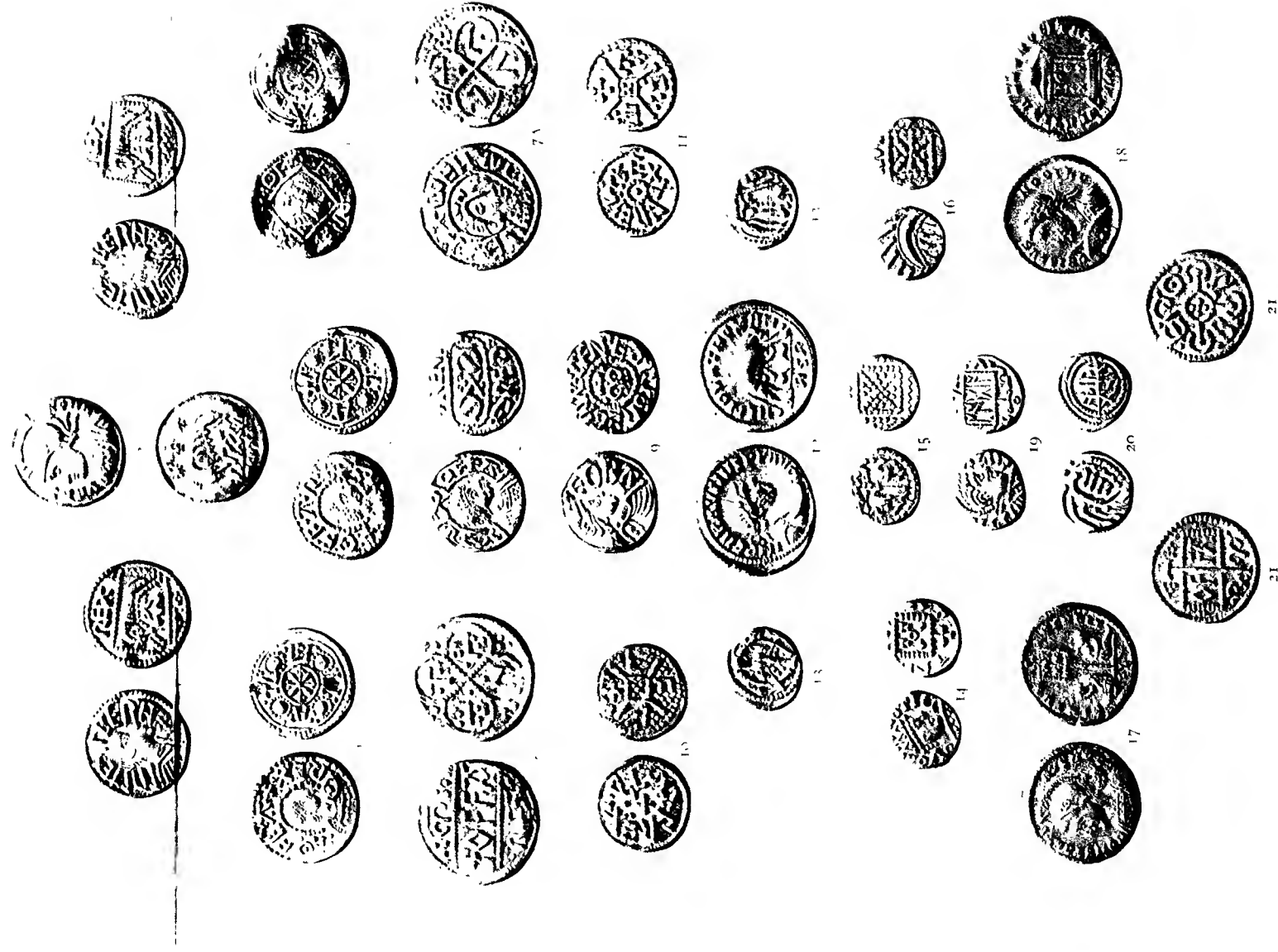
Outer beaded circle. Weight 18.8 grains. Plate, fig. 1.

It was found in the summer of the year 1908 at the foot of the walls of the city of Tivoli, the ancient Tibur, where are the substructures of Villa d'Este, in a locality called Colle. A gentleman of Tivoli bought the coin from the peasant who found it, and at the same time acquired from him some other coins said to be of no value.

In reference to the provenance of this piece, it has been remarked that rare coins coming from Rome must be viewed with suspicion, apparently because certain clever forgeries of Greek coins have lately emanated thence. The suspicion must not, however, assume an unreasonable character, as many hundreds of undoubtedly genuine Saxon coins have been found in that ancient city.

Signor de Rossi described in 1884 a hoard comprising 830 Anglo-Saxon pennies found in the house of the Vestals, and these are now in the National Museum at Rome. These coins range in date from the last quarter of the ninth to the middle of the tenth century.

It will be apparent to those who are acquainted with the style of workmanship and lettering appearing on the coinage of Offa, King of Mercia, and on that of his Queen, Cynethryth, that the piece under notice is of the same technique, fabric, and general character.



A PENNY OF ST. ÆTHELBERHT, KING OF EAST ANGLIA, (FIGS. 1 AND 8)
AND COINS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SUBJECT.

The initial cross-calvary, instead of the more usual even-limbed cross, is not infrequently found on the pennies of Offa, but the Runic ƿ in the name of the King, Æthelbert, and the name of the moneyer $\text{ƿ} \text{ } \Pi \text{ } \text{ƿ}$, composed entirely of Runic characters, are features not disclosed upon the coinage of Offa.

The placing of the name of the moneyer on the obverse of the coinage of Æthelberht is exactly paralleled in the case of certain coins of Offa and in the case of all known specimens bearing the name of his Queen, Cynethryth, but no instance is known to me, other than in that of the coins of Æthelberht, wherein the names both of the sovereign and of the moneyer appear together on the obverse of the coin. For an illustration of a penny of Cynethryth, see Plate, fig. 9.

It is therefore possible that an entirely Runic inscription was adopted by LUL to meet the particular circumstances of the case now under consideration, and thereby to establish a marked distinction between the name of the Sovereign issuing the coin and that of the moneyer.

It is not unlikely that, at this early date, the moneyer was both the designer and preparer of the dies, as well as the person who was responsible for the proper weight and fineness of the coins struck with them.

In the National Collection there are three pennies of Offa, with bust, bearing the name LULLA as that of the moneyer and a fourth example, without head or bust, with the name in its shorter form LUL.

The first three are illustrated in the catalogue of English coins in the British Museum, vol. i. pl. vi. figs. 1, 2, and 3, and the remaining example in pl. vii. fig. 12. They form figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 of our Plate.

In comparing these examples of LUL's handicraft with the coin of Æthelberht bearing the same name, it is interesting to note that the head on the coin figured in pl. vi. No. 2, and in our Plate, No. 6, is, most unusually, placed within a lozenge-shaped compartment, and that the reverse of the piece illustrated in pl. vii. No. 12 (in our Plate, No. 7) has the name LUL placed within the compartments of a quartered quatrefoil, methods of treatment which are to a certain extent cognate to the beaded quadrilateral compartment on the reverse of the penny of Æthelberht, wherein the type of the Wolf and Twins is enclosed.

Further, it should also be noted that on both obverse and reverse of the last-mentioned penny of Offa, by the moneyer LUL, the initial cross is of the calvary form.

LUL continued to coin for Offa's successor, Coenwulf, and reference to pl. viii. No. 9 of the Museum Catalogue discloses

an example of reverse very similar to that shown in pl. vii. fig. 12, just referred to. See also Ruding, pl. vi. figs. 16, 17, and 18.* Of these the reverse of fig. 18 very closely resembles that of the coin struck by LUL under Offa. A specimen from my collection is illustrated in our Plate, fig. 7A.

The name Lulla reappears on coins of Burgred, but, as Offa died in 796, and Burgred begun his reign in 853, it is very improbable that reference is made to the same person.

The Runic characters on the coin of Æthelberht have been considered to show a connexion with East Anglia, as the rare sceatta-like pennies, bearing the name and title BEONNA REX, assigned to Beonna, or Beorna, King of East Anglia, have the inscription partly in Runic letters. These coins are tentatively assigned to about the year 760 A.D. and the specimens illustrated in our Plate, figures 10 and 11, are in the National Collection.

As regards the type of the reverse of Æthelberht's coins, the wolf suckling the twins, Romulus and Remus, there can be no doubt but that it was directly derived from the small brass coins of the period of Constantine the Great, bearing on the obverse a helmeted bust to left and the inscription URBS ROMA, and on the reverse the wolf, also to left, suckling the twins, occupying the greater part of the field. In the exergue are placed letters denoting the place of mintage, and above the back of the wolf small emblems, which vary in different specimens. (See Plate, fig. 2.)

Coins of this type are very frequently found in this country at the present day, and there is no difficulty in assuming that the artist who engraved the dies for Æthelberht's coinage had ready access to such a coin.

The same type of reverse occurs on certain silver and bronze coins of Carausius, Emperor in Britain A.D. 287 to 293, but in this instance the wolf is represented with its head to the right (see Plate, fig. 12) instead of to the left. It is therefore probable that the Anglo-Saxon sceattas bearing the type of the wolf, *to right*, and twins were copied from a coin of Carausius rather than from one of the Urbs Roma type of Constantine the Great.

A sceatta of this kind is illustrated in British Museum Catalogue, vol. i. pl. ii. fig. 9, and in our Plate, fig. 13.

Another specimen found at Bitterne in Hampshire, the site of *Claesentum*, was exhibited to the Society by Mr. William Dale, F.S.A., on the 4th February, 1909.

* Of this type another example is described in a find of Anglo-Saxon coins *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1894. p. 33, No. 23.

The derivation of early Anglo-Saxon coin types from those of the Romans is not confined to the above cited instances of the adoption of the type of the wolf and twins.

Many of the sceattas have for type a quadrilateral beaded compartment, some having the letters $\begin{matrix} T & & T \\ & O & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \end{matrix}$ within it (Plate, figs. 14, 15, and 16), and these are clearly copied from the common small brass coins of Constantine and his family, bearing on the reverse a standard inscribed $\begin{matrix} VOT \\ XXX \end{matrix}$ or an altar similarly inscribed (Plate, figs. 17 and 18).

Sceattas attributed to Peada of Mercia (655-656 or 657) and Æthelred, king of Mercia (675-704), are similarly derived. These sceattas have the names of Peada (Pada) and Æthelred (Æthilræd) entirely in Runic characters. See British Museum Catalogue, vol. i. pl. iv. figs. 21 to 25, and our Plate, figs. 19 and 20.

Coming to the time of Offa, certain pennies bear a beaded oblong compartment, with his name thereon, in the form of a standard, the staff of which is in the form of a long cross calvary. See British Museum Catalogue, vol. i. pl. vii. figs. 5 and 6, and our Plate, fig. 21.

Another instance of the derivation of the type of Anglo-Saxon coins from a Roman original is afforded in the case of certain gold sceattas, or trientes, having on the reverse two busts, with traces of hands supporting an orb between them; above, head and two wings; on either side of head, three dots.

There can be no doubt as to this type having been copied from a solidus of Magnus Maximus struck in London,* or from a solidus of similar type of Valentinian I. struck at Treves.

In later times the same model was taken for the reverse type of a penny, believed to be unique, of Ælfred the Great (871 to 900), [see Montagu Sale Catalogue, pl. 5. No. 545,] and for that of a penny of Ceolwulf II. king of Mercia (874). This was comprised in the great Cuerdale Find, and is also believed to be unique: the piece sold at the Montagu sale for £50 being an exceedingly good cast of the original, made by a former employee of the British Museum.†

The same device forms the obverse type of a third unique piece, viz. a penny of Halfdan, or Alfdene, king of Nor-

* See British Museum Catalogue, vol. i. pl. 1.

† See *Numismatic Chronicle*, v. 10. and Hawkins, fig. 580, for illustrations of the original.

thumbria. This was also found at Cuerdale. It formed lot 400 at the Montagu sale, and is illustrated pl. iv. of the catalogue.

It may perhaps be thought that too much has been said in regard to the adoption of Roman types by the designers of dies for Anglo-Saxon coins, but the want of a proper appreciation of this well-known fact seems to have been in a large degree responsible for the opinion expressed by the late Mr. Hawkins, and some other numismatists of the early part of the nineteenth century, that the coin of Æthelberht of East Anglia, now in the British Museum, was the work of a forger.

Until the discovery of the specimen now in my collection the coin in the British Museum (Plate, fig. 3) was the only known example of Æthelberht's coinage, and it may therefore be well to set out the history of that piece so far as the same is now ascertainable.

Mr. D. H. Haigh in *An Essay on the Numismatic History of the Ancient Kingdom of the East Angles*, published in 1845, wrote as follows :

This coin first appeared in the collection of Mr. Lindgreen, and was eventually purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum at the sale of Mr. Barker's coins for £1 8s.

The price was very low for a unique coin, but, unfortunately, doubts were entertained of its genuineness, arising, very probably, not so much from the peculiarity of its type and workmanship, as from the fact that its original possessor was a friend of the notorious forger, John White; and that the attention of Dr. Pegge, who first published it, was drawn to it by White himself.

Mr. Haigh then states that his own conviction is that this piece is perfectly genuine, and proceeds to give his reasons.

It is not requisite to repeat these here, as Mr. C. F. Keary and Dr. Reginald Stuart Poole, respectively the compiler and editor of vol. i. of the *Catalogue of English Coins in the British Museum*, writing in 1887, accept the piece as genuine, as does Mr. H. A. Grueber, in his *Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Museum*, published in 1899.

To this testimony may be added the opinion of the best judges of Anglo-Saxon coins of the present day, who entirely

concur in the opinion entertained by Mr. Haigh and those of the professional numismatists named above.

My specimen is far finer in condition than the earlier known example. It is clear that the obverses of both are from the same die, but it is also clear that the reverses are not from the same die. The number of the pellets forming the beaded compartment vary, and there are other differences apparent to those comparing the two reverses. (See Plate, figs. 1 and 3.) My friends, Mr. W. J. Andrew, Mons. L. E. Brunn, Lord Grantley, and Mr. L. A. Lawrence, are entirely in accord with my own view, that the genuineness of my own coin is absolutely beyond question.

As regards the important factor of weight, the British Museum specimen weighs 16·8 grains, whereas mine is two grains heavier.

This is easily accounted for by reason of its much finer condition.

The specimens of Offa's pennies, with busts, in the National Collection vary from 14 to 20·2 grains, the nearest in weight to my coin of Æthelberht being No. 25 in the catalogue, 18·5.

The coins of Cynethryth in the same collection weigh respectively 17·4, 15·9, and 19·7 grains.

It is now proposed to turn to what, perhaps, is the most important point connected with these two most interesting coins, and that is the consideration of the question of the identity of the king whose name they bear, and the circumstances in which pieces of this type were struck and issued.

The possible claimants are :

1. Æthelberht, king of East Anglia, killed by Offa, king of Mercia, in 793.
2. Æthelberht II., king of Kent, 748-762.
3. Æthelberht, king of Sussex, *circa* 774.

Taking them in inverse order, it is in the highest degree improbable that the coins under discussion belong to Æthelberht of Sussex, as no coins have ever been attributed to *any* king of that Anglo-Saxon State.

As regards Æthelberht II. of Kent, the one example then known of this type of coin seems to have been assigned to this king on the ground that the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus was a device particularly applicable to the reign of two brothers, as it was then supposed that Æthelberht II. had for several years reigned conjointly with his brother Eadberht I.*

* See Lindsay's *View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy* (1842), 59.

But it does not now appear that this was a fact, as Eadberht I. reigned from 725 to 748, when he was *succeeded* by his brother Æthelberht II.

We now turn to Æthelberht of East Anglia, and, as the credit of the attribution is due to Mr. Haigh, I cannot do better than, in the first instance, quote his reasons for it, reserving my own remarks as a conclusion to a paper that I fear may have already wearied many of you by reason of its recital of detail.

Mr. Haigh's reasons for the authenticity of the coin and for its attribution to Æthelberht of East Anglia may be summarised as under :

1. The workmanship is as different from that of White's known forgeries as can well be conceived.
2. The workmanship, in fact, resembles that of Offa's earliest and most beautiful coins.
3. The coin exactly corresponds with those of Offa in weight.
4. The portrait resembles that of Offa in treatment.
5. The Runic letters on the obverse represent the name of a moneyer, Lul, which occurs on the coins of Offa and Coenwulf.

There seems to be no good reason for doubting the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Haigh that Æthelberht, king of East Anglia, is the rightful owner of the coins discussed to-night.

Offa, the great king of Mercia, began his reign in the year 757, while Æthelberht II. of Kent died in 762. It is therefore unlikely, though by no means impossible, that a coin resembling the best of those of Offa in style and workmanship would have been issued by the King of Kent prior to so early a date as 762.

Of the date of the succession of Æthelberht to the throne of East Anglia we have no definite knowledge, but a king, termed by Symeon of Durham Hunbeanna, is supposed to have reigned in East Anglia about 749, and Florence of Worcester mentions a King Beorna, who is assigned to about 758. It is conjectured that these names are equivalent to the Beonna, whose name and title of king appear on the sceattalike pennies referred to earlier in this paper. To him Mr. C. F. Keary tentatively assigns the date about 760.

Beorna, according to the genealogical table appended to Florence of Worcester, was succeeded by Æthelred, who, by his queen Læofrūn, was the father of Æthelberht.

Florence of Worcester, under the year 793, writes :

Æthelberht, the most glorious and holy King of the East

Angles, whose eminent virtues rendered him acceptable to Christ, the true King, and who was courteous and affable to all men, lost at once both his kingdom and his life, being beheaded by the detestable commands of Offa, the mighty King of Mercia, at the infamous suggestion of his own wife, Queen Cyne-tryth; but though iniquitously slain and deprived of his kingdom, the King and martyr entered the courts of the blessed spirits while the angels rejoiced in triumph.

Florence of Worcester, under the heading, "The Origin of the East Anglian King," gives the additional information:

During the reign of Offa, King of the Mercians, Beorna reigned in East Anglia, and after him Ethelred, whose son the holy Ethelberht, was born of his queen Leofruna. He held the Kingdom of East Anglia for a short time only after his father, for he was slain without cause by Offa, King of Mercia, in the time of peace.

Matthew of Westminster gives a more enlightening account of the same matter. Under the annal 793 he narrates:

The same year, Ethelred, King of Northumberland, married Elfleda, daughter of King Offa. About the same time, Ethelberht, King of the East Angles, son of King Ethelred, quitted his own Kingdom, in spite of the strong remonstrances of his mother, and came to Offa, the most mighty King of Mercia, and begged of him that he would give him one of his daughters in marriage. And Offa, that most noble and most illustrious and most high-born king, when he had learnt the object of the arrival of King Ethelbert, received him with great honour in the royal palace, and showed him all the attention and kindness that lay in his power, not only to the king himself, but to all his comrades who had come with him. But when King Offa consulted his queen, Quendritha [Cynethryth] and asked her advice on the subject, she, being urged by the promptings of the Devil, is said to have made answer to her husband, 'Behold, God has this day given your enemy into your hands, whose Kingdom you have so long coveted with daily desire, so that now you can extinguish him secretly, and so his Kingdom will pass under the power of you and your successors for ever.'

But the king was greatly agitated at the advice of his wife, and reproving her with indignation, made answer to her, 'You have spoken like one of the foolish women: far from me, far from me may so detestable an action be, which, if it were perpetrated, would be an everlasting reproach to me and my successors.' And, having said this, the king departed from her. Afterwards, when his agitation had become gradually calmed, both the kings sat down at table, where, having refreshed themselves with royal food, they spent the whole day with music and dancing, and harp-playing to their great delight. But in the meantime, the wicked queen, not abandoning her foul design, treacherously ordered a bed-chamber to be adorned in royal fashion with silk mattresses and curtains for King Ethelbert to pass the night upon; and near the royal bed she caused a chair to be made ready, furnished with the most princely decorations, and surrounded on all sides by curtains, beneath which, wretch that she was, she caused a deep hole to be dug in order to effect her wicked purpose. Accordingly, when King Ethelbert, after a day of pleasure, wished to give up his limbs to sleep, he was conducted into this bed-chamber, and, as soon as he sat down in the chair which I have described, he was suddenly precipitated into the deep hole, chair and all, and strangled by the executioners whom the queen had concealed there. In the moment that the king had fallen into the pit, the wicked traitors threw over him pillows, and garments, and curtains, that his cries might not be heard. And thus that king and martyr, being murdered, though innocent, received the crown of life which God has promised to those that love Him.

But when this detestable action which the wicked queen had done to the suitor of her daughter became known to the comrades of the murdered king, they departed from the palace before daylight, fearing lest they themselves might be subjected to similar treatment. And the noble king Offa, when he had received information of the crime that had been committed, mourned, and shut himself up in a chamber, and for three days would not taste food. But, although he was quite innocent of all partici-

pation in the king's death, he nevertheless sent a powerful expedition and annexed the kingdom of the East Angles to his own dominions. And the holy Ethelbert was buried without any honour, and the place was known to no one, till his body, having been pointed out by light from heaven, was found by the faithful, and was conveyed to the city of Hereford, where it now adorns with its miracles, and glorifies with its virtues, that episcopal see.

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under annal 792, contents itself with the brief statement :

In this year Offa, King of the Mercians, commanded the head of King Æthelbryht to be struck off.

From these varying accounts it would appear that Æthelberht, afterwards called Saint Æthelberht, was a man of no mean talents and character, and that he successfully maintained the independence of his ancestral throne against the might of his great neighbour Offa, king of Mercia.

That he was ambitious is shown by the circumstance that he sought the hand of Offa's daughter, Ælfthryth, in marriage. The manner of his death, whether brought about by Offa, or by his determined and resolute consort, Cynethryth, shows the fear in which he was held as a possible rival to Offa or his successors.

These historical facts seem to strengthen the likelihood of the coins to which I have so much referred to night having really been issued by such a king.

The type of the wolf and twins may have no more special significance than has the device upon the reverse of a coin of Offa, an oblong compartment, within which are two serpents intertwined.*

The unusual design and treatment of this coin, coupled with the placing of it within an oblong beaded compartment, constitute a convincing connecting link with the art displayed on the coins of St. Æthelberht of East Anglia.

My thanks are accorded to Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Keeper of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, for having furnished at very short notice fourteen out of the twenty-two pairs of casts used for the production of the illustrations in the Plate."

Mr. LAWRENCE had carefully examined the coin and fully discussed it with professional numismatists. He was familiar

* See British Museum Catalogue, vol. i. pl. vi. fig. 6. and our Plate fig. 8.

with Saxon coins, and from his experience of forgeries was prepared to affirm the authenticity of the specimen exhibited. It was unlikely that a forger would copy even the obverse of a coin that had been suspected as much as the Æthelberht piece in the British Museum. The little line below the R of the king's name was frequently seen on Saxon coins and was in his opinion a mark of genuineness, being probably a fault in the die. Various features of the coin had been objected to at the British Museum, but he considered it unfair to judge it by comparison with the rubbed specimen in the National Collection,† though the obverses were evidently from the same die.

The SECRETARY thought that before the paper was printed an attempt should be made to arrive at some unanimous opinion on the authenticity of the coin: failing that, the existence of some doubt on the subject should be noted in the paper.

Mr. CARLYON-BRITTON replied that official numismatists were, in common with numismatologists, liable to occasional errors of judgment. That, in addition to the specific instance referred to in his paper, he was aware of many cases where official numismatists at the British Museum had questioned the authenticity of genuine coins and, on the other hand, had purchased for the National Collection specimens which had proved to be undoubtedly false. He had absolute faith in the genuineness of the coin of St. Æthelberht exhibited, and also in that of the Museum specimen. He added that, as a matter of logic, either both were authentic or both were false.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited part of a monumental brass of a priest in mass vestments, holding a chalice between his hands, of a date *circa* 1480, and a small brass figure of a maiden lady *circa* 1490 with long flowing hair. The former was bought by Mr. Rice in Sussex, and the latter is said to have been found in London.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON said the brass of the priest was that of Denis Slon, who died 17th December, 1485, and should be in the north aisle of Buxted church, Sussex, whence that and other pieces had mysteriously disappeared. A good deal of spoliation seemed to occur during restorations. The upper

† *Cat. Eng. Coins*, i. pl. xiv. fig. 2.

portion of this brass was in position about 1860, and the lower portion in the rectory barn. On the sheet of rubbings from the Society's collection were shields and other details that might be looked for with some chance of success.

Mr. BRADFORD said the fragment had been purchased for a modest sum, and would no doubt be duly restored to the church. He inquired as to the varying position of the chalice with regard to the hands on the monumental brasses of ecclesiastics. Ladies represented on brasses with flowing hair were generally considered spinsters. In the British Museum was a brass inscribed *Ecce Ancilla Domini*, showing a kneeling figure of the Virgin with hair reaching below the waist. In Kent, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lincolnshire there were four or five cases known of married women being represented with flowing hair.

Mr. HOPE referred in this connexion to the effigy of Queen Anne of Bohemia in Westminster abbey church.

Mr. STEPHENSON added that where the chalice lay on the breast, the ecclesiastic was represented on the brass as laid out in his robes. Ladies with long hair are constantly found on brasses in groups with children, but he had no explanation to offer of this convention. The Society's collection of rubbings had once more proved its utility, and brought home the melancholy fact that brasses were rapidly disappearing. In Norfolk, for instance, there were about fifty brasses that could not be traced to-day. There must be a market for them, but he was recently assured that few, if any, ever reached America.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 18th March, 1909.

Sir RICHARD RIVINGTON HOLMES, K.C.V.O.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—King's Hostel, Trinity College, Cambridge. By W. D. Caröe, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. Cambridge, 1909.

From W. de C. Prideaux, Esq. :—Some Dorset Manor Houses ; and their literary and historical associations. By Sidney Heath and W. de C. Prideaux. 4to. London, 1907.

The following Resolution was proposed from the Chair, seconded by Sir Edward Brabrook, and carried unanimously :

The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of London have heard with great regret the unexpected announcement of the death of Mr. Frederick George Hilton Price, who had for 15 years filled the important office of Director to the great advantage of the Society. His devotion to its interests, the courtesy and geniality of his character, and the leading part taken by him in the promotion of many branches of antiquarian research, endear his memory to the Fellows.

The Society desires to convey to Mrs. Hilton Price and the family of the deceased an expression of deep sorrow and sincere condolence with them in their irreparable loss.

On the proposal of Sir Edward Brabrook it was also unanimously resolved :

That the Secretary, on behalf of the Society, convey to Professor Gowland, Vice-President, the sincere sympathy of the Fellows with him on the death of his wife.

A. T. MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Local Secretary for

Somerset, communicated the following note on a proposal to destroy part of Bath Street, in the city of Bath :

“Bath Street, of which a photograph is enclosed, was built in 1791, by the architect Baldwin. It was thus associated with the period when Bath was a resort for the fashionable world. In the opinion of many people it is one of the most picturesque bits of the architecture of that time.

It has lately transpired that the Corporation have granted to Messrs. Waring, who are to reopen the Grand Pump Room Hotel, the right to pull down part of the north side, in order to enlarge the hotel and the bath accommodation.

A protest, as the enclosed cuttings will show, has been made to the Corporation, but they reply that the matter was settled a year and half ago and cannot now be reopened, and also that the colonnade is not worth preserving.

In view of the general interest taken in the preservation of old Bath, a resolution passed by the Society of Antiquaries deprecating the action of the Corporation might, even if too late to save the colonnade, be of service to prevent any further destruction in the future.”

It was accordingly proposed by Sir Edward Brabrook, seconded by the Treasurer, and carried with only one dissentient :

That the Society of Antiquaries of London, feeling that the eighteenth-century architecture of the city of Bath is of a special character, and therefore well worthy of preservation where possible, hears with regret that there is danger of the destruction of the colonnade on one side of Bath Street, and expresses the hope that it may be preserved.

C. R. PEERS, Esq., M.A., Secretary, read a paper on Basing House, Hampshire, the ruins of which had been carefully and methodically excavated during a series of seasons by the owner, Lord Bolton, F.S.A.

The remains of buildings belong almost entirely to a house built about 1530 by the first Marquess of Winchester within the earthworks of the castle of Hugh de Port, the first Norman owner of Basing. These consist of a great circular citadel with a ditch and rampart, and two courts or baileys to the north and north-east.

The house built by the Marquess was very magnificent, according to a contemporary witness, and was in two parts : one,

called the Old House, occupying the circular citadel; the other, called the New House, which seems to have been a later work and stood in the north-east bailey. The north bailey contained only a gatehouse, by which it was entered on the west. Other gatehouses stood at the entrances to the Old and New Houses, all three being defended by ditches.

The principal buildings of the Old House included the great hall, with a hexagonal kitchen; an earlier block south of the hall, which must have contained the great chamber; and a chapel of St. Michael. The plans of several other courts are visible, and the buildings near the gatehouse are all provided with cellars.

The New House was built about two courts, and had tall turrets with domed pinnacles, and two fine gatehouses. It seems to have been the most splendid part of the buildings.

Evidence of the hasty strengthening of the buildings by earthworks and additional masonry are to be seen in several places, as recorded in the contemporary accounts of the famous siege in the seventeenth century; and considerable remains of the outer lines of earthworks thrown up at this time exist. An engraving by Hollar gives a good idea of the appearance of Basing House after the two sieges of 1643 and 1644.

Through the kindness of Lord Bolton an interesting selection of various objects, pieces of pottery, etc. found during the excavations, was exhibited.

Sir WILLIAM PORTAL said another horseshoe of the form exhibited, but somewhat smaller, was given to his father fifty years ago. Various grotesque suggestions had been made, but their use had never been determined. He remembered some fine Italian work and exquisite glass quite intact at the Vine.

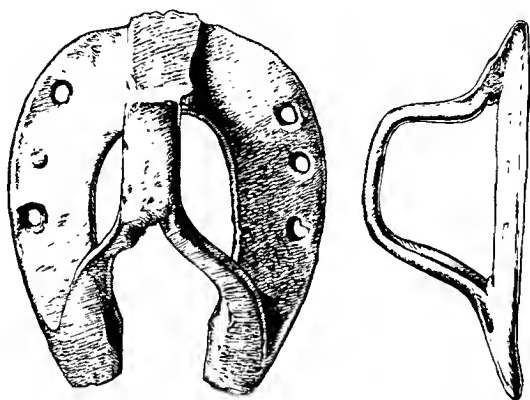
Mr. CARLYON-BRITTON asked what was the earliest known date of occupation, as the ground plan seemed to resemble that of certain enclosures now known to be the sites of Norman castles.

Mr. HOPE had been familiar with the site for some years. Except for a few built under Norman influence in the days of Edward the Confessor, all the mount-and-bailey earthworks were now generally admitted to be post-Conquest; and the type was very common in Normandy itself. Basing, Old Sarum, and Hedingham were exceptions to the usual type. The builders of Basing set out too large a circle for the contents of the ditch to be thrown up into a mound, and only

had sufficient material for a ring-rampart. In his opinion the date of the earthworks was eleventh century.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH suggested that the curious horseshoe exhibited (see illustration) was really a door-handle roughly made out of a disused shoe by the local blacksmith. A horseshoe was frequently hung up for luck, and being easily attached to woodwork, the present specimen had been rendered useful by a slight addition.

Mr. Peers's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.



HORSESHOE FOUND AT BASING HOUSE ($\frac{1}{4}$).

H. J. L. J. MASSÉ, Esq., exhibited two pewter plates found at Kennington.

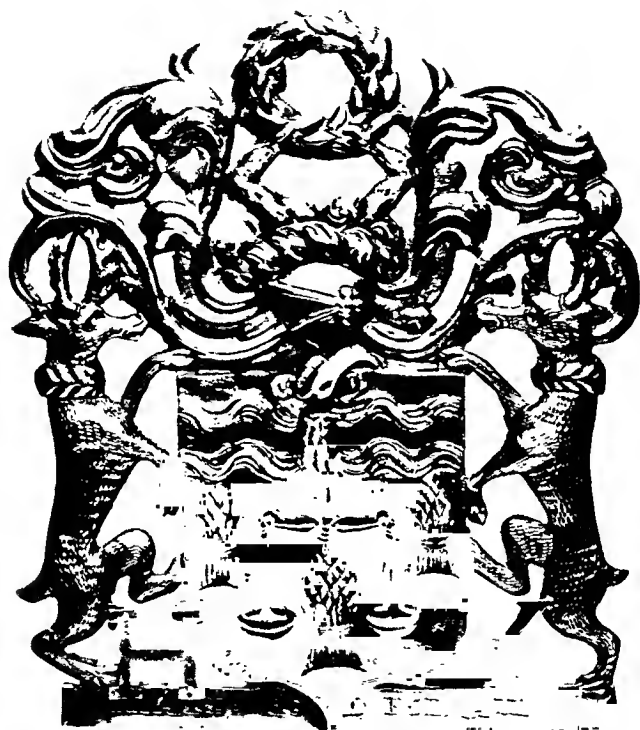
The one bears for marks a crowned R, of a late fourteenth-century type, perhaps for King Richard II., and the maker's stamp, a hammer.

The other also bears a crowned R, but of a much later type, and probably *temp.* King Richard III.

J. E. PRITCHARD, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, exhibited, through Mr. Francis of Bristol, a silver-gilt and painted or enamelled badge of the Bakers' Company, apparently of Exeter (see illustration).

The badge has, however, been in the possession of a family of Bristol bakers down to quite recently for fully one hundred years.

It consists of a shield of arms, *gules a pair of balances between three gold garbs, held by a hand issuing from clouds upon a chief barry wavy of four gold and azure.* Above is a helm with gold and white mantling and crest, *a gold wreath held by two arms issuing from clouds.* The shield is



SILVER-GILT BADGE WITH ARMS OF THE BAKERS' COMPANY ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

supported by two gold bucks, each gorged with a chaplet, standing upon a narrow band inscribed:

PRAYES GOD FOR ALL.

Above the band are the letters H Y, but the H has been clumsily substituted for another letter, apparently a T, which originally occupied its place.

The same armorial devices, with the addition of two anchors on the chief, are used by the Bakers' Company of London, but

the shield in the badge is identical with that given by the Izackes * as borne by the bakers of Exeter.

The date of the object seems to be the early part of the seventeenth century, but it has not been possible to identify the bearer of the initials H Y nor indeed to suggest any reasonable use to which the badge might be put. It bears no means or traces of attachment.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 25th March, 1909.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—Prehistoric Japan. By Neil Gordon Munro. 8vo. Yokohama, 1908.

From J. W. Carlile, Esq. :—History of the Carlile Family (Paisley branch). Privately printed. 4to. Winchester, 1909.

From the Author :—The Tombs of the Giants and the Nuraghi of Sardinia in their West European relations. By Duncan Mackenzie. 8vo. Leipsic, 1909.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Friday, 23rd April, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m.

W. PALEY BAILDON, Esq., F.S.A., read a paper on Cup-and-Ring Carvings: some remarks on their classification and a suggestion as to their object and meaning.

Dr. MARTIN held it important to obtain photographic representations of cup-and-ring markings, as drawings of the same stone were often found to differ considerably. He exhibited a Tibetan charm-box which had been taken from a victim of

* R. and S. Izacke, *Remarkable Antiquities of the City of Exeter* (2nd edition. London, 1724), 63.

the expedition of 1903-4; attached to it was a brass pendant with what he considered cup-and-ring markings, which had come down to our own times.

Mr. NEWMAN thought that Mr. Baildon's explanation of cup-and-ring markings threw some light on the persistence of ornamental motives in art, which originally had a symbolic meaning. Early forms of the scroll and swastika had been shown which were connected with the design usually called the Greek key; and it was reasonable that one generation should adopt and maintain the ornamental motives of the preceding.

Mr. FREER suggested a connexion between such markings and tombstones on a desolate island in Scotland of the time of St. Columba. The saint's mother was said to be buried on the island, and the recent removal of a tombstone engraved with circles was considered by the natives to have caused great misfortunes.

Mr. CARLYON-BRITTON referred to the marked stones of Gavv' Inis, not far from Loemariaquer, Morbihan, and evidently an early place of burial; the engraved designs were concentric circles or spirals.

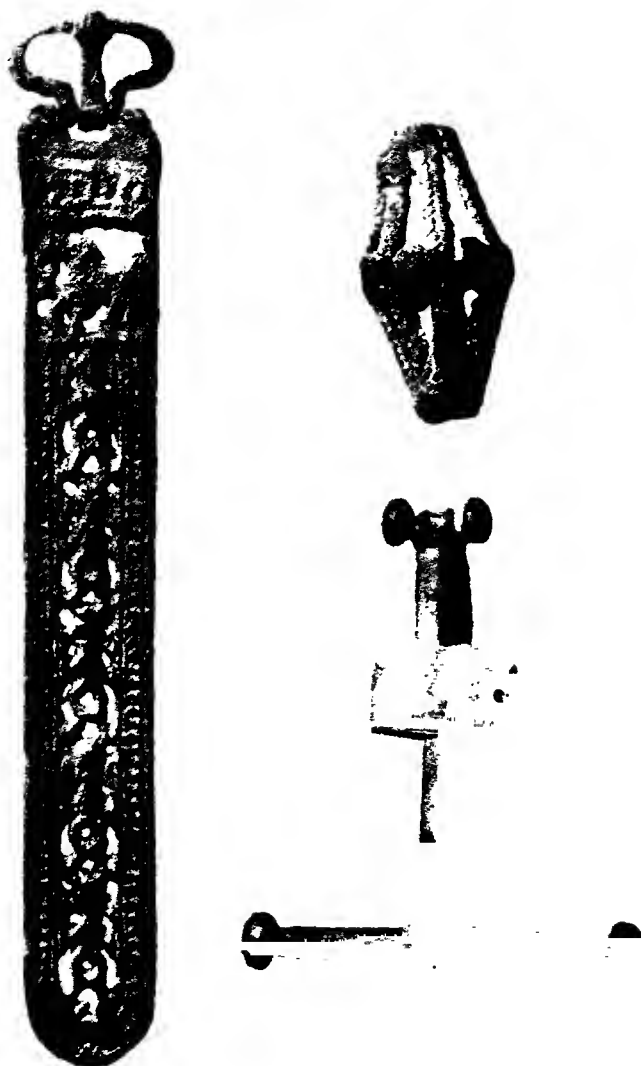
The CHAIRMAN thought that the simplest explanation of these markings was the most reasonable one, and looked upon them as the work of people with plenty of leisure, such as shepherds, who might have used them for some game.

Mr. Baildon's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

P. W. P. CARLYON-BRITTON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a bronze brooch, a buckle and buckle-plate, and a bead, from Lake Trasimene, Italy.

The earliest in date is the brooch, which is of somewhat peculiar form (see plate) obviously derived from the cross-bow type. It is 3 inches long and has the remains of a pin of iron, and a circular drilled piercing on the right of the flat middle portion. It is thought that this may be attributed to about the middle of the fifth century. The buckle and buckle-plate shown together in the plate are in fact detached. The plate is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and is ornamented with a horse standing to left, and beneath with five human figures within an ornamental border. The lower surface is hollowed for the reception of a strap, and there remain four bronze

spikes which disclose the method of attachment of the strap.



BRONZE BROOCH, BUCKLE, AND BEAD FROM
LAKE TRASIMENE ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

The tongue of the buckle is ornamented with an animal's

head. The remaining object is a bead nearly 2 inches long in the form of two cones placed base to base, and is of a shape which easily lends itself to suspension. This and the buckle and plate are probably Lombardic, and of late sixth century date.

Mr. Carlyon-Britton intimated his intention to offer these objects to the trustees of the British Museum for their acceptance, he having been informed that all are at present unrepresented in the national collection.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 1st April, 1909.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B.,

Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author —Barlinch Priory. By Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A. 8vo. n.p. 1908.

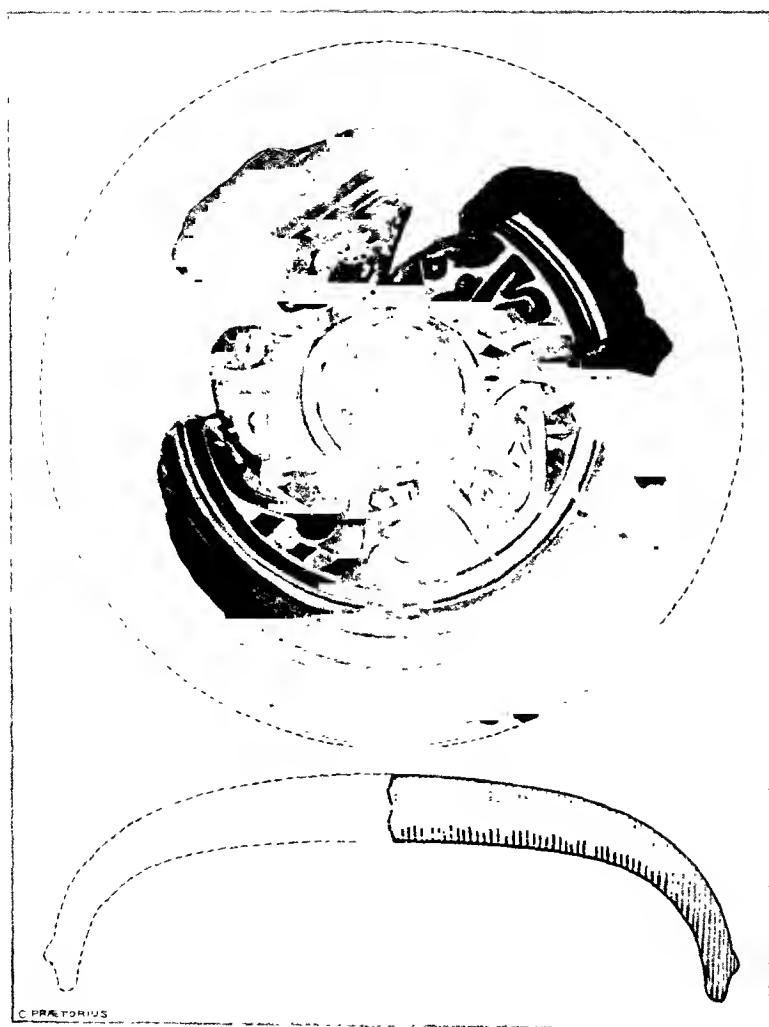
From the University of Glasgow. A catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow. Planned and begun by the late John Young, M.D., LL.D., and completed by P. H. Aitken, B.D., B.Sc., D.Litt. 4to. Glasgow, 1908.

From the Author. A report on the temple of Philæ. By Captain H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S. Issued by the Ministry of Public Works. 4to. Cairo, 1908.

From the Author, Viscount Dillon, V.P.S.A. :—Catalogue of paintings in the possession of Viscount Dillon at Ditchley, Spelsbury, Oxfordshire. Privately printed. 8vo. Oxford, 1908.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting would be held on Friday, 23rd April, being St. George's Day, at 2 p.m., and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as President, Council, and Officers of the Society, for the ensuing year.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1908 (see pp. 456-461) was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.



REMAINS OF THE HEART-CASE OF ROGER NORTON, ABBOT OF ST. ALBANS, OB. 1290.

WILLIAM PAGE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following notes on the heart-case of Roger Norton, Abbot of St. Albans, and other antiquities found at St. Albans:

"By the kindness of the Dean of St. Albans I am able to exhibit the fragments of an Oriental round box (see plate), apparently a heart-case, which was discovered in the spring of 1872 by Mr. John Chapple, the clerk of the works during the restoration of the abbey under Sir Gilbert Scott, and afterwards under Lord Grimthorpe.

Mr. Chapple refers to the discovery as follows*:

'In excavating the floor before the altar of St. Mary of the Four Tapers in the ante-chapel a heart sepulchre was found in the shape of a cylindrical hole sunk in a stone. This still remains *in situ*, but when discovered it contained a box of thin wood in the last stage of decay. . . . Some Arabic characters are distinguishable in an annulet on the latter [the lid or cover] and these were partially deciphered and translated by the late Bishop of Brechin as being the word "God."' Mr. Chapple continues 'I will briefly add that the heart buried was that of Abbot Roger de Norton.'

The fragments of the box were also examined by Sir Henry Rawlinson, but I do not know if he was able to decipher more of the inscription.

According to the *Gesta Abbatum* † Roger de Norton, the twenty-fourth abbot of St. Albans, died on 3rd November, 1290, and was buried on 6th November in the presbytery before the high altar. In the account of the altars and tombs in St. Albans Abbey compiled about 1428 ‡, the position of the marble slab over the grave of Abbot Roger before the high altar is stated to be between the slabs of Abbot John of Marines and Abbot John of Berkhamsted, whose grave stones still remain in the presbytery, but whether in their original position is uncertain. It is further stated in the printed text of the survey that the body (*corpus*) of the abbot had been buried before the altar of St. Mary of the Four Tapers (*cujus corpus coram altari Sanctae Mariæ Quatuor Cereorum . . . fuerat tumulatum*).

Having some doubt as to the word *corpus* here used, as the abbot's body could not well have been buried in two places, I checked the entry with the original MS. at the British Museum (Harl. 3775) and I find that the

* *The Restoration of the Abbey Church of St. Alban*, a paper read before the St. Albans Architectural Society, 22nd Feb. 1876, by John Chapple. p. 7.

† *Gesta Abbatum* (Rolls Series) i. 485.

‡ John de Amundesham, *Annales* (Rolls Series). Translated and annotated by Ridgway Lloyd.

word read by Mr. Riley, the editor of the volume for the Rolls Series, as *corpus* is plainly *cor*. This makes it quite clear that Abbot Roger de Norton's body was buried before the high altar, the usual place of burial for the abbots from the middle of the thirteenth century, and his heart in the ante-chapel or vestibule as described in the survey of 1428, 'near the last step of the altar of St. Mary called that of the Four Tapers in the middle beneath a small stone with the figure of abbot Roger bearing within his hands a heart.*' This stone and figure no longer exist, but the position described corresponds with that of the hole in which the heart-case was found. It is natural that the abbot should have wished his heart to be buried in the part of the church which he himself had completed, and before the altar which there is every reason to believe was founded by him. At this altar we learn he was daily remembered in the mass for Benefactors.† The elaborately carved (but much restored) piscina of the altar of St. Mary of the Four Tapers still remains on the south side of the vestibule.

It is interesting to be able definitely to assign this heart-case to a particular person and thus to give it a date. Why an Oriental box should have been selected it is difficult to say. From the somewhat full account of his life given in the *Gesta Abbatum*, Abbot Roger Norton appears to have had no connexion with the East, certainly during the time he was abbot.

In the same year curiously as this heart shrine was found, whilst the workmen were lowering the floor of the south transept, they came upon another, which was a nearly circular opening about two feet in diameter and two feet in depth floored with encaustic tiles and lined round the sides with flint. No heart-case was however found in this hole.

It may be of interest to mention that there is a full description of the burial of Abbot William of Trumpington who died in 1235. His body it is stated was opened, the entrails taken out, put in a tub, sprinkled with salt, and reverently buried in the cemetery not far from the altar of St. Stephen, and over them a small marble tomb was erected. The body was embalmed, then clothed in mass vestments, and buried in the chapter house. There were, therefore, two monuments to this abbot also.

The early twelfth century morse-ivory seal which I also exhibit by the kind permission of the Dean of St. Albans, was found in 1849 in relaying the pavement of the Saint's Chapel

* John of Amundesham, *Annales* (Rolls Series), i. 437-8.

† *Ibid.*

in the cathedral church. It shows a mounted knight in armour with sword and shield. The legend runs *Sigillum Ricardi de Vierle*. I have been unable to find any documentary reference to Richard de Vierle, but the name Verli was not uncommon in the counties of Essex and Herts, being derived probably from the parish of Virley in Essex. In 1210-12 Geoffrey de Verli held half a knight's fee at Hadham, in Hertfordshire.* In the middle of the seal is a piece of bronze, the purpose of which is not clear, as it appears to have a smooth surface on the back, as though it has not projected on that side to form a handle as might be expected.†



BRONZE PENDANT FOUND AT ST. ALBANS. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

The bronze pendant (see illustration), portions probably of some horse-trappings, and a little seal with the initials W S in an oval, were found at St. Albans, and have been lately presented to the Hertfordshire County Museum by Mrs. McQuoid of that city."

* *Red Book of the Exchequer* (Rolls Series), 526.

† A description of the seal, with an engraving, was published by Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A., in the *Transactions of the St. Albans Architectural Society* for 1851, pp. 11-15.

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY to the 31st day of December, 1908, having examined the find the same to be accurate.

CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

		RECEIPTS.					
1908.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1907					400 8 2		
Annual Subscriptions :							
11 at £3 3s., arrears due 1907		34 13 0					
3 at £2 2s., ditto		6 6 0					
534 at £3 3s., due 1st January, 1908		1682 2 0					
84 at £2 2s., ditto		176 8 0					
1 at £3 3s., paid in advance for 1909		3 3 0					
		— — —			1902 12 0		
Admissions :							
28 Fellows at £8 8s.					235 4 0		
Composition :							
1 Fellow at £55 0 0					55 0 0		
Dividends :							
on £10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock		301 13 0					
on £1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock		28 15 10					
		— — —			330 8 10		
Works sold					183 7 2		
Stevenson Bequest :							
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments					619 0 8		
Owen Fund :							
Dividend on £300 2½ per cent. Annuities					7 2 8		
Sundry Receipts					79 10 8		

£3912 14 2

OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1908,
underwritten ACCOUNTS, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do

ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1908.									
Publications of the Society :									
Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding .							1578	13	10
Library :									
Binding				50	15	10			
Books purchased				215	13	3			
Subscriptions to Books and Societies				48	17	0			
							315	6	1
Research Fund							125	0	0
House Expenditure :									
Insurance				41	8	9			
Lighting				116	12	5			
Fuel				43	7	0			
Repairs				88	4	2			
Tea at Meetings				26	1	11			
Cleaning and Sundries				32	11	0			
							348	5	3
Income Tax and Inland Revenue License							19	2	6
Legacy Duty and Costs : Stevenson Bequest							13	14	8
E. C. Ireland :									
Pension							160	0	0
Salaries, &c. :									
Secretary, Allowance				37	10	0			
Assistant Secretary				400	0	0			
Clerk				250	0	0			
							687	10	0
Wages and Allowances :									
Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy							187	6	6
Official Expenditure :									
Stationery and Printing				112	10	2			
Postage				15	1	9			
Ditto and Carriage on Publications				27	10	10			
Sundry Expenses				128	18	0			
							284	0	9
Cash in hand :									
Coutts & Co., Current Account				181	14	7			
Petty cash				12	0	0			
							193	14	7
							£3912	14	2

		RESEARCH FUND	
		RECEIPTS.	
		£	s. d.
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1907	.	26	4 4
Grant from General Account	.	125	0 0
Netheravon House (Wilts.). Amount subscribed to proposed Exploration Fund refunded.	.	10	0 0
Dividends :			
12 months' Dividend on :			
£1805 13s. 4d. India 3½ per cent. Stock	60	0	8
£500 J. Dickinson & Company Ltd. 5 per cent. Preference Stock	23	15	0
£527 1s. 3d. Victoria Government 3 per cent. Stock	15	0	10
£507 11s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	14	9	4
6 months' Dividend on £106 2s. 0d. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	1	10	3
		<u>114</u>	<u>16 1</u>
		£276	0 5

STOCKS AND INVESTMENTS

	Amount of Stock.		Value at 31st December, 1908.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	10583	19 7	9948	18 10
Bank Stock	2128	9 6	5661	14 8
Great Northern Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	2725	0 0	2970	5 0
London and North Western Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2757	0 0	3170	11 0
North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	2761	0 0	3147	10 9
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	592	5 10	408	13 8
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	1010	1 0	934	6 0
	<u>£22557</u>	<u>15 11</u>	<u>£26241</u>	<u>19 11</u>

OWEN FUND.

2½ per cent. Annuities	300	0 0	247	10 0
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RESEARCH FUND.

India 3½ per cent. Stock	1805	13 4	1787	12 3
J. Dickinson & Co., Limited, 5 per cent. Preference Stock	500	0 0	515	0 0
Victoria Government 3 per cent. Consolidated Inscribed Stock	527	13 0	461	13 11
Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	613	13 3	567	12 9
	<u>£3446</u>	<u>19 7</u>	<u>£3331</u>	<u>18 9</u>

ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Investment. Purchase of £106 2s. Metropolitan Water 5 per cent. "B" Stock	100	0	0
Silchester Excavation Fund	30	0	0
Cretan Exploration Fund	25	0	0
Pevensey Castle Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Red-Hills Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Corbridge Excavation Fund	10	0	0
Northleigh Villa Fund	10	0	0
Caerwent Exploration Fund	10	0	0
Stroud Roman Villa Excavation Fund	5	0	0
Balance 31st December, 1908	66	0	5

£276 0 5

31st DECEMBER, 1908.

Amount
of Stock.
£ s. d.

In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division.

In the suit Thornton v. Stevenson.

The Stocks remaining in Court to the credit of this cause are as follows:

Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	8894	0	0
Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	15145	12	7
	£24039	12	7

After payment of the Annuities, now amounting to £400 per annum, the Society is entitled to one-fourth share of the residue of the Income of the above Funds. This is payable after the 10th April and 10th October in every year.

Witness our hands this 31st day of March, 1909.

REGINALD A. SMITH.
EMERY WALKER.
LELAND L. DUNCAN.
HORACE SANDARS.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Subscriptions received unpaid, 30th December, 1908	1858 10 0 32 11 0	Publications of the Society; Printers' and Artists' Charges and Binding	£ s. d. 1325 13 1
Admissions	.	Library:	
Composition	.	Binding	50 15 10
Dividends:	.	Books purchased	161 16 1
£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock	301 13 0	Subscriptions to Books and Societies	48 17 0
#1010 1s. 0d. Metropolitan Water	28 15 10	Research Fund	.
Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	330 8 10	House Expenditure:	.
Works sold	183 7 2	Insurance	41 8 9
Stevenson Bequest:	619 0 8	Lighting	115 4 9
Dividend on Bank Stock and other Investments	65 13 8	Fuel	30 1 6
Sundry Receipts	160 0 0	Repairs	98 16 3
Legacy. J. Hilton, deceased	.	Tea at Meetings	19 18 9
		Cleaning and Sundries	32 6 0
		Income Tax and Inland Revenue License	337 16 0
		Legacy Duty and Costs: Stevenson Bequest	19 2 6
		E. C. Ireland: Pension	13 14 8
		Salaries, &c.:	160 0 0
		Secretary, Allowance	37 10 0
		Assistant Secretary	400 0 0
		Clerk	250 0 0
		Wages and Allowances:	687 10 0
		Porter, Housemaid, and Hall Boy	187 6 6
		Official Expenditure:	
		Stationery and Printing	65 4 5
		Postage	15 1 9
		and Carriage on Publications	32 15 10
		Sundry Expenses	128 18 0
		Balance carried to Balance Sheet.	242 0 0
			120 3 8
			£3479 15 4

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

[1909,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Creditors	.	.	.	396	13	3
" Unexpended balances :	.	.	.			
Owen Fund	15	9	7			
Research Fund	66	0	5	81	10	0
Balance, 31st December, 1907	30607	18	6			
Add Balance of Income and Expenditure	120	3	8	30728	2	2
Account year ending 31st December, 1908						

By Investments :

£10583 19s. 7d. Metropolitan 3 per cent. Stock.	11060	5	2
£2128 9s. 6d. Bank Stock	7162	6	4
£2725 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Perpetual Preference Stock	3692	7	6
£2757 London and North Western Railway Consolidated 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	3763	6	1
£2761 North Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Guaranteed Stock	3741	3	1
£592 5s. 10d. Midland Railway 2½ per cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock	494	11	3
£1010 1s. Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock	1000	0	0
Sundry Debtors :	30913	19	5
Subscriptions unpaid	32	11	0
Cash :	247	15	0
At Bankers, Messrs. Coutts & Co	12	0	0
In hand	259	15	0

£31206 5 5

£31206 5 5

We have prepared the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account from the Books and Statements provided by the Treasurer of the Society, and certify to the accuracy of the same. The Investments, which have been, as before, taken at Stock Exchange List prices, on the 30th December, 1899, with the exception of the Metropolitan Water Board 3 per cent. "B" Stock, which was purchased in 1905, and is at cost price, do not include those belonging to the Research and Owen Funds. No account has been taken of the Books, Furniture, Antiquities, or other Assets of the Society.

C. F. KEMP, SONS, & Co.

26 Walbrook, London, E.C.
30th March, 1909.

HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Report as Local Secretary for Cheshire :

"In the year 1892 in excavating for the foundations of Messrs. Dickson's seed warehouse, situate in St. John Street, Chester, which runs backwards almost to the city wall, a few paces north of the 'Wolf' Tower, an excellent section of the Roman wall of *Deva* was found, and is preserved, *in situ*, with its plinth and a portion of the foundations, quite intact, in the present basement of this seed establishment. It lies 15 feet 6 inches outside the city wall, and through the kindness of Messrs. Dickson (its preservers) is accessible to all interested at all reasonable times.

Recently the National Telephone Company purchased the adjoining premises to the south of this seed warehouse which consisted of cottages and a close stuffy court. These the company pulled down for the purpose of erecting their new offices. The council of the Chester and North Wales Archæological Society called the attention of the company to the possibility of the continuation of the foundations of the Roman wall under the seed warehouse under their property, and the directors of the Company very kindly promised to give attention to the matter and to furnish every facility to the society for the inspection of the ground during the excavations.

Our honorary Curator, Mr. Robert Newstead, was instructed to visit the place and report.

Early in June last some extensive blocks of masonry were found a few feet south of the 'Wolf' Tower, and these proved to be the upper courses of a perfect section of the Roman wall. Shortly afterwards Professor Bosanquet, of the Liverpool University, visited the site and reported the matter to the Council of 'the Liverpool Committee for Archæological Research in Wales and the Marches,' and they made a grant of money towards the cost of the further excavations that might be found necessary. After the greater part of this section of the wall had been uncovered, the mayor, sheriff, and town clerk of Chester, with our Fellow, Archdeacon Barber, and other representatives of the Chester and North Wales Archæological Society, together with Professors Bosanquet and Garstang of the Liverpool Committee, Messrs. Bromley and Watkins, the architects, and a director of the National Telephone Company met on the spot, with a view to the preservation of the wall. After a long discussion the matter was left in the hands of the Telephone Company, whose board unanimously resolved to alter their original plans so as to preserve the greater portion of the wall. This has been done by placing steel girders over the Roman work at two

points where in the first plan it would have been necessary to remove the greater portion of it. A subway has also been made in front of the wall, and the floor of the rooms above slightly raised, so that about 40 feet of the wall will be preserved. A portion which will be left exposed in the open yard will be protected with an iron grate. Thus only 16 feet at the north end adjoining Messrs. Dickson's seed warehouse have been buried between two retaining walls and the 'Wolf' Tower.

When first the excavations began it was only possible to expose the northern half of the wall. Afterwards, however, the whole length of the foundations of the section was followed as far as the southern end of the National Telephone Company's boundary. It is quite evident, however, that the wall extends beyond the present excavation under the adjoining cottages, and possibly on to the Newgate, anciently called the 'Pepper' Gate.

The total length of the wall uncovered is 56 feet 10 inches. It takes a practically straight course from Messrs. Dickson's seed warehouse on the north, to a point 22 feet south of the centre of the Wolf Tower, where it begins to curve westward towards the Newgate. The face of the ashlar work near the beginning of the curve is about 21 feet 6 inches in advance of the city wall, but the north-eastern angle of the Wolf Tower rests with its footings upon the rubble of the Roman wall. The greatest height of the ashlar work was about 6 feet 6 inches above the original land surface, and consisted of seven courses, but the courses on either side of the higher sub-central portion gradually tapered away so that at the southern end the plinth and sub-plinth only remained, and then not in a perfect state of preservation. The whole of the ashlar work (the stone being the local red sandstone) had been carefully constructed, the blocks of stone being laid in very regular, and for the most part, closely jointed courses. The dressing on the outer faces was so fine as to leave little trace of the workman's chisel. Many of the blocks show distinct signs of weathering. The face joints (bed and vertical) were in many places so close that it was impossible to insert the blade of a pocket knife between them. The same care, however, had not been bestowed on the interior work of the wall, where the joints varied from touching point to as much as 2 inches in width. In one instance only was there found any attempt at the bonding of a second course of squared stones with those forming the ashlar work. No trace of mortar was discovered in either the bedding or the joints of the masonry. The height of the

plinth and sub-plinth respectively was 9 inches, and the height of the superimposed courses uniformly 12 inches throughout the whole length of the ashlar work.

Behind the masonry was a backing of rubble work. The rubble and masonry together gave an average thickness of 4 feet 6 inches.

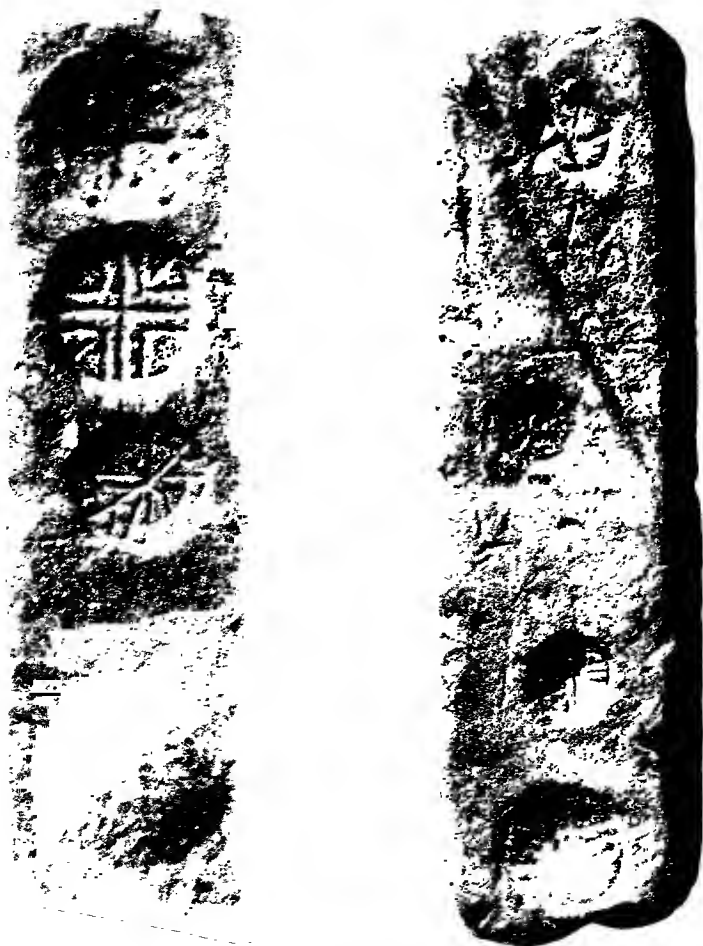
The foundations were solid and deep, and built entirely of rubble of precisely the same character as that which formed the inner lining to the masonry. The lowest course was formed of a single layer of boulder stones bedded in mortar, and these rested upon a stratum of soft undisturbed red sandstone. Coarse river gravel and silt were freely used with the mortar in these foundations. Behind the rubble there was a solid bank of fine stiff clayey loam in some places 2 feet 9 inches thick.

A trench 4 feet wide was cut in front of the entire length of the wall. In this were found many fragments of worked stones which had evidently formed part of the superstructure of the wall, as they were of the same size as those used throughout, viz. from 1 to 4 feet long, and about the same in width by 9 inches to a foot in height: also a few fragments of *amphorae*, roofing tiles (of the usual Roman type), a portion of a millstone, a piece of Roman glass, a bone pin, fragments of cinerary urns of 'Upchurch' ware, and one small piece of 'Samian' ware. The ditch was excavated in two places and a portion of it was exposed in a third. It was not of the usual V shaped form. The bottom was broad and flat, measuring about 4 feet 4 inches in width. Its greatest width from lip to lip measured approximately 22 feet, and its greatest depth from the level of the lowest course of masonry or sub-plinth 9 feet 3 inches. There was nothing of importance found in the earth and rubbish that had accumulated in the ditch. In fact, with the exception of a beautifully preserved flint axe of the palaeolithic type the objects recovered from these somewhat extensive excavations were very few; two or three coins of Hadrian and Vespasian and some eight fragments of figured 'Samian' ware were also found.

The most important information obtained by this last find in connexion with our ancient wall is the curve on the southern side, which confirms the generally accepted theory that the Newgate was the south-east corner of Roman Deva.

In furnishing this information to the Society as one of its local secretaries for Cheshire, I have to thank Professor Newstead (who has been so long associated with our local Chester Society) for the valuable paper he read before it at the opening meeting of our present Chester Session upon the subject."

W. DE C. PRIDEAUX, Esq., exhibited an armorial pendant in the form of a small shield with the arms of Talbot (*gules a*



STONE MOULD (OBSERVE AND REVERSE) FOUND IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

lion and an engrafted border gold), differenced by a label of three points. These arms were borne by Sir Gilbert Talbot at

the Dunstable Tournament of 1308, and by his son Richard at the second Dunstable Tournament in 1334.

H. B. P. OWEN, Esq., exhibited a similar pendant with the arms of Valence, *barry of twelve silver and azure a border of six martlets gules*.

C. R. PEERS, Esq., M.A., Secretary, also exhibited, by permission of the Herts. County Museum, a third pendant of the same character as the foregoing, with the arms of Bohun, *a plain cotised bend between six lions*.

MILL STEPHENSON, Esq., B.A., F.S.A., exhibited a small latten shield of late fifteenth century date with the arms of England.

HENRY OWEN, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A., exhibited a stone mould (see illustration on preceding page), perhaps for casting buttons, found lately in Brecknockshire.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

ANNIVERSARY,

FRIDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1909.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

ARTHUR HENRY LYELL, Esq., M.A., and JOHN EDWARD PRITCHARD, Esq., were appointed Scrutators of the Ballot. The Rev. EDWARD SAMUEL DEWICK, M.A., and HENRY BENJAMIN WHEATLEY, Esq., were also appointed Assistant Scrutators.

Henry Avray Tipping, Esq., M.A., was admitted Fellow.

The PRESIDENT then proceeded to deliver the following Address :

“ GENTLEMEN,

It has been the custom for the President to begin his Anniversary Address by a recital of the gains and losses that our ranks have undergone during the past twelvemonth. First there comes the list of the Fellows we have lost by death, viz. :

William Amhurst, Baron Amherst of Hackney, 16th January, 1909.

George Matthews Arnold, Esq., 28th May, 1908.

Rev. Henry Barber, M.D., 20th February, 1909.

William Bemrose, Esq., 6th August, 1908.

Paul Bevan, Esq., M.A., 3rd September, 1908.

Sir Edmund Thomas Bewley, M.A., LL.D.

Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart., 16th July, 1908.

Joseph Meadows Cowper, Esq., 15th October, 1908.

George Crafter Croft, Esq., 2nd July, 1908.

Alfred Darbyshire, Esq., 5th July, 1908.

Rev. John Silvester Davies, M.A., 14th February, 1909.

Rev. Robert Rashleigh Duke, B.A., 14th October, 1908.
 Rev. Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth, M.A., 7th June, 1908.
 Francis Elgar, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., 17th January, 1909.
 Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., 31st
 May, 1908.
 William John Evelyn, Esq., 26th June, 1908.
 Reginald Stanley Faber, Esq., M.A., 18th December, 1908.
 William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., 27th December,
 1908.
 George Edward Fox, Esq., M.A., 7th October, 1908.
 Hardinge Frank Giffard, Esq., M.A., 11th October, 1908.
 Robert Chellas Graham, Esq., B.A., 22nd November, 1908.
 Robert Hovenden, Esq., 23rd November, 1908.
 Honourable Oliver Howard, 20th September, 1908.
 Frederick Edward Hulme, Esq., 11th April, 1909.
 Alexander Dionysius Hobson Leadman, Esq., 14th
 September, 1908.
 Bunnell Lewis, Esq., M.A., 2nd July, 1908.
 Frederic John Methold, Esq., 15th December, 1908.
 James Neale, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., 18th January, 1909.
 Frederick George Hilton Price, Esq., 14th March, 1909.
 Major Charles Fox Roe, 2nd September, 1908.
 William Oliver Roper, Esq., 17th September, 1908.
 Joshua Brooking Rowe, Esq., 28th June, 1908.
 John James Stevenson, Esq., 5th May, 1908.
 Whitley Stokes, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D.,
 13th April, 1909.
 George Charles Yates, Esq., 3rd December, 1908.

The two following honorary Fellows have also died :

General J. F. Nery Delgado, President of the Geological
 Commission of Portugal, 3rd August, 1908, in his
 74th year.
 Monsieur Léon Morel, former President of the National
 Academy of Rheims, 20th February, 1909, in his
 81st year.

The following gentlemen have resigned since the last Anniversary:

Captain Adrian Charles Chamier.
 Colonel Edward Matthey, C.B.
 John Edward Smith, Esq.
 Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O., D.C.L.,
 LL.D., Litt.D., P.B.A.

The following have been elected Fellows since the last Anniversary :

Edmund Clarence Richard Armstrong, Esq.
George Augustus Auden, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Jerome Nugent Bankes, Esq.
Edward Milligen Beloe, Esq.
Robert Valentine Berkeley, Esq.
Edward Oliver Pleydell Bouverie, Esq.
Frederick William Bull, Esq.
Sir William Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., K.C.
Charles Harding Firth, Esq., M.A., Hon. LL.D.
Edward Seymour Forster, Esq., M.A.
Ralph Griffin, Esq.
Rev. Edmund Charles Hopper, M.A.
Montagu Rhodes James, Esq., Litt. D., Provost of King's
College, Cambridge.
Philip Mainwaring Johnston, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
William Thorpe Jones, Esq.
Charles Lethbridge Kingsford, Esq., M.A.
Rev. William Macgregor, M.A.
Alfred Percival Maudslay, Esq., M.A.
Percy Manning, Esq., M.A.
Alfred William Oke, Esq., B.A., LL.M.
Harold Clifford Smith, Esq., M.A.
Henry Avray Tipping, Esq., M.A.
Lt.-Col. Phineas Barrett Tuthill, R.A.M.C., M.D.
Major Wilmot Vaughan.
Duncan Grant Warrand, Esq., M.A.

The record of our losses by death, always a melancholy task, contains this year the names of some that we could ill afford to lose. First of these comes that of our former PRESIDENT, my old friend Sir JOHN EVANS, a man whose wide, accurate, and ready knowledge, joined to an unusual industry and capacity for business, would have distinguished him from his fellows at any time or in any surroundings. Not less remarkable was a versatility of talent that enabled him, at one time or another during a long and busy life, to hold with distinction every variety of office. Whether as President of the Paper Manufacturers' Association, as Chairman of Quarter Sessions, as Treasurer of the Royal Society, or as President of the Numismatic Society, of the Geological Society, or as the occupant of this chair, in all of these his adroit handling of the matter in question inevitably compelled the respect and attention of all who worked with him.

He was born in 1823, his father being the Rev. Benoni Evans, once headmaster of the Grammar School at Market Bosworth, where John Evans was educated. The calls of business prevented him from being sent up to Oxford, and he went to Germany instead to prepare him for entrance into the firm of Dickinsons, of which family his mother was a member. His connection with antiquarian pursuits began at an early age. He joined the Numismatic Society in 1849 and became a Fellow of our Society three years later, and his *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, still the standard work on the subject, appeared in 1864. As early as 1851, however, he read a paper before this Society on some Roman remains found at Boxmoor, and in 1860 he made an important communication on the then much debated question of the authenticity of the flint implements discovered at Abbeville by M. Boucher de Perthes, a subject on which he became a recognised authority. The large and important collections of the kind that he had formed led naturally, in his case, to the production of that most useful work, *The Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, just as his interest in the Bronze Age produced the complementary volume on the Bronze Age in these islands. Wide as these interests were, numismatic, geological, and pre-historic, they did not by any means exhaust even the antiquarian side of his energies. The indexes to *Archæologia* and our *Proceedings* alone amply demonstrate that anything of human interest, even to English delft ware, provided John Evans with an agreeable opportunity for research and discussion.

In Sir John Evans, I, like many another member of this Society, lost an old friend. I first made his acquaintance in the year 1874, in the eminently congenial company of Sir Wollaston Franks, and for some years following I spent many pleasant and profitable days and even weeks in the company of both, both in England and abroad. I cannot over-estimate the privilege I possessed in having been in close touch for so many years with two such men, each full of knowledge, and yet differing in character, so that each formed the complement of the other. When in 1892 Sir John Evans retired from the Presidency of this Society, Sir Wollaston Franks agreed to allow himself to be nominated for the chair on condition that I would consent to accept the post of secretary, a suggestion due to Sir John's clever grasp of the situation. In this way my intimate connection with the Society is directly due to him. Both here and at the British Museum our relations were of an intimate kind up to within a few years of his death, when illnesses necessarily kept him away from both

places. In this room perhaps as much as anywhere we shall have occasion to miss him. He was ever a strong supporter of the dignity and high traditions of the Society, and he never spared himself when he thought the welfare of the Society demanded his presence or his voice. A ready debater, with a marvellous gift in having his knowledge at his fingers' ends, he was a type of man whose presence in such a body as ours was invaluable, and it will doubtless be long before we find anyone adequately to fill the gap his death has made in our ranks.

The sudden death of Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE HILTON PRICE, our Director, at the early age of 67, must have been a great shock to all the Fellows of the Society. He had had trifling illnesses occasionally during the past few years, but I believe nothing in his health had given any warning of the sudden end. His genial and kindly nature, apart from his interest in various branches of archæology, will make his absence from our meetings very sensibly felt. A banker by profession, and in a manner even from his birth, he gave a good deal of attention to the archæology of the profession, in which he included also the medieval history of the City. His *Hand-book of London Bankers* contains a quantity of interesting matter relating to the early bankers and goldsmiths of London, while the *Marygold* and the *Signs of Lombard Street* deal with the ancient conditions of the City and its life in a cheery conversational way that was characteristic of the author. In connection with these studies and researches he made large and valuable collections of relics of old London, but his main collection was unquestionably that of Egyptian antiquities. These he gathered together with great industry for many years past, and as an illustration of the smaller or 'cabinet' objects of Egyptian antiquity, his collection is probably the best in private hands in this country. Mr. Price printed an elaborate catalogue of it in two volumes. At the time of his death he was President of the Egypt Exploration Fund and a Vice-President of the Society of Biblical Archæology, besides being a Fellow of the Zoological, Geological, and Numismatic Societies. He took great pride in his position as Director of the Society, and was very assiduous in his attendances at the meetings of the Executive Committee, of which as Director he was chairman; he was also treasurer of the Silchester Fund, an office in which he took a special interest from his association with Silchester exploration in early days, before the Society entered on the scene. Probably the most serious undertaking in which he took a leading part was the investi-

gation of the Roman villa at Brading in the Isle of Wight, the remains of which were kept open for some time to the public by his instrumentality. In all these undertakings he added to the list of his friends, and it may safely be said that few men have died leaving fewer enemies than Hilton Price. By his will he leaves a sum of £100 to be added to the Research Fund of the Society, a much appreciated addition.

Although Mr. J. J. STEVENSON did not take any prominent part in our proceedings as a rule, he was a man of distinction in his own profession of architecture, and to him and to the school that he represented is probably to a great extent due the advance in taste in recent times of our domestic architecture. To say that he was a friend of William Morris of itself indicates that his intellect and tastes were something out of the common. He brought before the Society some years ago an elaborate essay on the fruitful theme of the restoration of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus. His opinions on such questions were held with an unrelenting tenacity and vigour, and his denunciation of church restoration and similar 'vandalisms' were curiously at variance with his real kindly nature.

In Lord AMHERST OF HACKNEY, who died on the 16th of January last, the Society has lost a man of a type altogether too rare in this country. Endowed with great natural taste, and in possession of means enough to gratify it to the full, he formed collections of Egyptian and other antiquities which have made his name well known throughout the whole of the archæological world, while his library was in the first rank in England. It is a sad thing that not only had these splendid collections to be dispersed, but that the fact probably hastened the death of Lord Amherst himself.

Mr. WILLIAM BEMROSE was one of those typical collectors of whom England furnishes so many examples. A member of the well-known firm at Derby, he was possessed of ample means, and made considerable collections both of the porcelain of his native city and of allied wares, upon which he published several books of no little merit, as well as a volume on the life and works of Wright of Derby. Though of a good age, viz. 77, his death was quite unexpected.

Dr. WHITLEY STOKES, who died on the 12th instant, belonged to another category of antiquaries. His reputation as an authority on Celtic literature stood in the first rank, and

there was no serial publication connected with the subject that had not his name in its editorial list. It is somewhat curious that his real business in life should have been Indian Law, and that his distinction in this other field of activity again brought him into the front rank, so that he became eventually Secretary of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. Such distinction in two such useful fields might have brought more recognition by the Government than the C.S.I. and C.I.E. bestowed upon him more than 30 years ago.

Mr. GEORGE C. YATES, who was for many years past chief clerk of the Salford County Court, was a local antiquary of a useful kind. He did nothing for our Society, but he deserves our gratitude for having founded the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

Mr. GEORGE EDWARD FOX will always be associated in this Society with the excavation of the Roman City of Silchester. He was most enthusiastic in the conduct of the excavations while his health lasted, and, as some of us saw, even when he was in anything but a good state of health, he still attended at the meetings of the Society when the Annual Report was read. Mr. Fox was trained as an architect and had great taste in matters of form and decoration, and his drawings in our publications will show what an exquisite feeling he had for delicate gradations of form and surface. During his archæological period, after he retired from the active pursuit of his profession, he devoted himself almost entirely to the Roman remains in this country. It may be safely said that he died regretted by every person who had the advantage of knowing him.

A familiar figure to Fellows of the Society of all but the most recent years, that of our former clerk, Mr. E. C. IRELAND, has disappeared from amongst us at a very advanced age, having been first appointed in the year 1852. Those of us who remember the Society in the days of Mr. Knight Watson's secretaryship and later, cannot have forgotten the invariable courtesy and kindness that they always received from Mr. Ireland. Of a kindly, gentle nature, he associated himself to the full with the honour and glory of the Society, to which he was devoted to an extent that words can hardly express. Mr. Ireland was always ready to help forward anything or anybody in the Society in all matters connected with his work in the library, and his devotion to certain individuals who had held office in the Society was but little short of that

of a devotee to his patron saint. He had availed himself up to quite the last of the privilege of attending our evening meetings, which in all probability was for him the principal event of each week.

Among our Honorary Fellows we have lost Monsieur LÉON MOREL, of Rheims, who died on 20th February, at the advanced age of 81 years. He is chiefly known for his investigations in cemeteries of the Early Iron Age in the department of Marne. He formed a very large and important collection of antiquities of this period, the most interesting of which are reproduced in his work entitled *La Champagne Souterraine*. The British Museum possessed practically nothing of the kind from the Continent, and hearing that M. Morel wished to dispose of his collection some eight years ago, I entered into negotiations with him for its purchase, and after a considerable correspondence concluded the business, and the collection was safely removed to the British Museum some years ago. He was elected an Honorary Fellow in 1901.

Another gap in our list of Honorary Fellows is caused by the death on 3rd August of General JOAQUIM FILIPPE NERY DELGADO, at the age of 74. General Delgado was at his death President of the Geological Commission of Portugal. His archaeological work chiefly lay in the prehistoric borderland between archaeology and geology, and I well remember his activity at prehistoric congresses on the Continent in the period just before 1880. He had been on our honorary list since 1894.

I will now say a few words about our own domestic affairs.

Although the excavations at Silchester in 1908 did not bring to light anything of special importance, they are noteworthy as completing the systematic examination of the large site of 100 acres within the wall which was begun in 1890, and we are now in possession (for the first time) of the complete ground plan of a Romano-British town without any admixture of a military element.

It is proposed that we should now undertake the solution of another problem of a more complicated kind, viz. the excavation of Old Sarum, a site of altogether unusual interest, as containing within the confines of a British stronghold both Roman and later remains. I think General Pitt-Rivers made

proposals to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury with the view of carrying out the exploration himself, but they declined to entrust the work to a private individual. They are, however, quite favourably disposed to our undertaking the work, while the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Office of Works, all of whom are concerned, also concur. It is hoped that an agreement regulating the conditions of excavation, more or less on the lines of that made with regard to Silchester, may shortly be ready for confirmation on behalf of the Society, and that operations may be begun in the autumn.

Circumstances have made it desirable that another important piece of exploration should take place at an early date. This is the thorough excavation of the site of the Roman city of Verulamium, a place of far more importance than Silchester, and of nearly twice its area. When this scheme takes form it is but fitting that the Society should take a leading part in carrying it out, and see that a proper organization is devised for the purpose. Our communications on the subject with the owner, Lord Verulam, have been favourably received.

Since the last Anniversary the Treasurer and Mr. Francis W. Reader have continued to watch excavations in the City of London, and before long they hope to report fully on various discoveries of ancient remains; meantime a few notes on the subject may not be out of place.

In August of last year a very perfect piece of the City wall came to light in America Square, just north of a portion examined by Mr. A. A. Langley in 1880. There was nothing abnormal about the wall, which was laid bare to the Roman foundation, and was duly drawn and photographed, the outside only being visible. The line of the medieval City ditch could be clearly made out, but the most interesting fact revealed by this excavation was the existence of a ditch only about 12 feet wide, and beginning some 12 feet from the wall plinth. This was filled with black mud containing many shells of aquatic snails, also fragments of Samian and Romano-British pottery, but none of a later date. The resemblance of the ditch to that found in 1906 by All Hallows Church during the New Broad Street excavations was remarkable.

In the early part of this year an important site was cleared between Great Winchester Street and Austin Friars, work there being still in progress. Remains of the cloister to the north of the Friars' church were found, and have been carefully measured by officials of the London County Council, who were busily engaged for some days. Mr. Norman has recorded

elsewhere the destruction in 1896 of a fifteenth-century arch, also belonging to the cloister, which was latterly embedded in a house numbered 10 Austin Friars. During the present excavation several Tudor foundation arches have also been laid bare. They are at right angles to Great Winchester Street, the most northern of them almost touching that thoroughfare. They are thought to have formed part of Winchester or Paulet House, after the first Marquis of Winchester, who lived there.

Since the last anniversary not much digging has been done on the Christ's Hospital site by the Office of Works. They have chiefly devoted their energies to building an extension of the Post Office, which is now in a forward condition. A large strip, however, of ground towards Giltspur Street cleared by the destruction still remains vacant, and as it was certain that this must contain the angle bastion of the wall which here runs south to Newgate, those interested in the matter felt that here was a fine opportunity of perfecting our knowledge as far as possible with regard to the construction and probable date of one at least of the bastions that defended our city. Leave was obtained from the Council to appropriate some money for the purpose; the bastion was found a few feet below the surface, just where it ought to have been, and an excavation is now in progress which should yield important results. Mr. Norman hopes to arrange an afternoon's meeting there at once for any Fellows who like to attend. He fears that the work will be somewhat more expensive than was anticipated.

It may perhaps be right to remind you how early last winter it became known that, unless a considerable sum of money was speedily raised, that interesting fragment of thirteenth-century architecture, the gateway of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, would be destroyed. An appeal for funds was made, a public meeting arranged, and you will be glad to know that greatly through the energy of our Fellow Mr. E. A. Webb the archway has been saved.

Another relic of the past, perhaps as interesting in its way, is the lower part of the tower of the church of St. Alphege London Wall, once a part of the chapel of Elsing Spital, a hospital founded by William de Elsing in 1329. Two or three years ago, when the tower was in danger of destruction, we forwarded to the church authorities a resolution pointing out its high architectural and historical value and pleading for its retention. The building I am told was only respited, and I take this opportunity of repeating the plea.

The Research Fund of the Society applicable to these and similar investigations still remains in a very inadequate state; so much so that our contributions are usually nominal amounts. The utility of such a fund, both as helping forward good work and also in giving the Society some control over the methods of exploration, has more than once been pointed out from this chair, and I can do no more than commend it to such of the Fellows as have the progress of British archaeology at heart. During the past year we have decided to raise the fees payable by new Fellows on admission from £11 to £13, the extra sum thus gained being for the benefit of the Research Fund. This will sensibly increase the amount at our disposal, but by no means to the extent required. During the past year grants have been made for explorations at Silchester, Corbridge, Caerwent, and Stroud (Hants.), and for further works upon the Northleigh Villas.

The new card catalogue of the library is now completed and will soon be ready for use. The need of a subject index has also engaged the attention of the Library Committee, and the Council has authorised the Committee to have such an index prepared. A new catalogue of the Society's manuscripts has also been considered desirable by the Council, and the work has been entrusted to Mr. J. A. Herbert of the British Museum.

The Society is to be congratulated on the completion of the Index to Vols. I. to XX. of the Second Series of *Proceedings* of the Society. This useful work has been carried out by our Fellow Mr. Mill Stephenson, and I feel sure that the Fellows will find it of the greatest utility and a work worthy of our best traditions.

Two accessions to our library deserve notice from their exceptional character. One is a fine collection of original drawings by our late Fellow Mr. G. E. Fox, many of them of extraordinary beauty, together with a number of books from Mr. Fox's library. For all of these the Society is indebted to the good offices of Mr. Mill Stephenson. The other addition is a valuable and beautiful manuscript known as the Antiphonal of SS. Cosmas and Damian. It is of Italian fifteenth-century work, and contains a number of exquisite miniature paintings in the best style of that tasteful period. An inscription in one of the illuminated capitals to the effect that the paintings are by the brothers Mantegna is believed to be due to the mistaken enthusiasm of a later artist. But in spite of this, the volume is a delightful possession for the

Society, and we can but be grateful to the kindly thought that prompted our Fellow Sir Thomas Brooke to bequeath it to us from among the many treasures of the same kind that he had gathered together.

I cannot pass over in silence one matter connected with my own section of the British Museum. I mean the acquisition of the splendid collection of prehistoric bronze implements formed by our distinguished Fellow Canon Greenwell. His name is so well known in connection with prehistoric archaeology, that even had the collection itself been of secondary importance it would have acquired a much greater interest from having been of his making. It is in fact probably the finest and most comprehensive series that has ever been brought together in this country, and by its acquisition the national museum has been enormously enriched, to an extent that, having regard to the space at my disposal, is almost embarrassing. The collection consists principally of bronze weapons from these islands, but in addition to these there is a very good representation of continental and other foreign types. As you are aware, we owe this truly magnificent gift to the liberality of my friend Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, and I am proud to have played a modest but, I think, useful part in the transaction.

The one event of the first importance for British archaeology that has taken place during the past year is the appointment of a Royal Commission to deal with the ancient and historical monuments of this country. For many years past the Society has pressed upon the Government of the day the urgent necessity of definite action in regard to prehistoric and other remains, but up to now with only very limited success. The Ancient Monuments Act, under which an Inspector of Ancient Monuments was appointed, is of very trifling utility owing to its restricted provisions, and the office of inspector, even when in the hands of a man of such unusual energy, resource, and knowledge as the late General Pitt-Rivers, was practically ineffective from the fact that it had no money placed at its disposal. I understand that the post is now vacant, and I ardently trust that some steps may be taken to make it a living and useful office. It will, in any case, be our duty to make urgent representations to the Government in that direction.

The Ancient Monuments Commission had its origin in a joint appeal to the Prime Minister on behalf of this Society, the Royal Academy of Arts, and the Royal Institute of British

Architects, following upon the appointment of just such a Commission for Scotland. It would appear that other minor societies also supported the appeal, without, however, associating themselves with us. The Prime Minister in due course announced his intention of appointing an English Commission, and finally the list of the Commissioners was published. Having regard to the origin of the movement, and not less to the standing and antiquity of this Society, as well as to the fact that we are recognized by the Government as the leading archaeological body in the country, the Society, and in fact the world at large, was greatly surprised to find that, whereas a certain number of minor bodies had been invited to nominate members of the Commission, the Society of Antiquaries had been entirely ignored, and had no nominees or delegates on the Commission. The Council at once took this state of things into consideration and made representations to the Prime Minister. His explanation was a remarkable one. It was to the effect that whereas it was impossible for him to possess adequate knowledge of the constitution and membership of the less important societies in question, he had been compelled to invite them to nominate their own representatives, but that, on the other hand, the Society of Antiquaries was so well known and distinguished a body that he had had no difficulty in selecting from among its members competent representatives for the Commission. While the Council could not accept this explanation as meeting their objections, they gave further consideration to the position, and came to what I venture to think was not only the most practical, but the most dignified decision. It was to regard the matter in this wise. The Society with other similarly minded bodies had asked the Government to appoint a Royal Commission, without making any conditions: the Government had done so, thus granting our request. We then had two courses open to us, and I think only two: the one was to ignore the Commission, saying that its constitution was not to our mind; the other was to accept it and give it our loyal support, a support which it would need and appreciate the more if it did not contain within itself the requisites for success. I need not tell you now that we adopted the latter course, and I was empowered by the Council to inform the Commission that all our resources would be unreservedly placed at their disposal, a privilege that I know has been appreciated to the full. I should like to take this opportunity of saying that in all the negotiations with the chairman and secretary of the Commission, I always received, as the Society's representative, the greatest courtesy and kindness at the hands of both of these

gentlemen. Neither of them was in any way responsible for the situation to which we had taken objection, and both were, and are, most anxious that the work of the Commission should be successful, and I trust it may be.

It is not for this Society, far less for me, to dictate to the Royal Commission in what way it should carry out the royal mandate. But it certainly struck me, and doubtless others also, that having regard to the vastness of the task imposed upon the Commission, the Government undertook the responsibility with an astonishingly light heart. There can be no comparison between the magnitude of the undertaking in England and that of the Scottish and Welsh Commissions. The English schedule of monuments will be inconceivably greater than either, and one can well believe that a good deal of anxious thought has been devoted to the mere question of how to begin such an inquiry in an effective way. There is first the troublesome task of unearthing the existing material on the subject, on which I shall have a word to say later; then the decision as to the broad lines on which the inquiry is to be conducted, whether it shall be by periods over the whole country, or whether the counties shall be taken one by one, and a complete schedule made of each, to include remains of all periods. I believe, for many reasons, the latter method is to be adopted.

It is hardly necessary to mention that to make the schedule of the monuments alone will take a good many years, and that the Commission will have to employ competent people, and pay them, to visit the sites.

In this respect there is one circumstance, in all other ways greatly to be deplored, that will be of great value to the Commission should they care to take advantage of it. I refer to the rumour that the Victoria County History is to come to an end as soon as the volumes now in hand are issued.* This sad event, as it assuredly is, will, however, set free a number of people who have been engaged upon just such work as the Commission requires to be done: and it may be that some of the material already gathered for the volumes of the history that now will not appear might well be available for the Commission. Those observations are made entirely from the point of view of an outsider. I have no more special knowledge of the views of the promoters of the Victoria County History than I have of those of the Royal Commission.

* I am glad to find that the case of the Victoria County History is by no means so grave. A scheme for its continuance has been set on foot, with fair prospect of success, more particularly as the King has graciously expressed his interest in its well-being.

When the Commission got to work, I was, as you know, summoned as the first witness, and albeit a somewhat arduous ordeal, my examination gave me afterwards a good deal of matter for thought. The main object of the Commissioners was, of course, to obtain from me, first, a statement of the existing material for making a schedule of the monuments with which they would have to deal, and how far such material was available; second, the methods that had been adopted, both in this country and abroad, in making surveys and records of such ancient monuments; and thirdly, how such Commissions were constituted on the Continent. In dealing with the many questions on those points, I was forced to come to the conclusion that the Society of Antiquaries had not taken full advantage of its opportunities, and that it should have had at its command much more material of the kind required for the work of this Commission. The first question that the ordinary layman would ask is whether there exist any lists of the various classes of ancient monuments in England, prehistoric, Roman, or Saxon. The only answer that can be made is that here and there certain localities have been adequately treated, but that a general conspectus of British archaeology, as shown by its monuments, does not exist. Another question of secondary importance was as to the existence of an accepted method of differentiating by symbols the remains of various dates on archaeological maps. On this I produced the archaeological surveys published by the Society, but I could not assure the Commission that even the limited set of symbols used therein had been generally accepted and used in this country, far less universally. The answers that I was bound to return to these and similar questions forced me to the conclusion that in the systematic treatment of the archaeology of our own country there was an immense field open to our energies, and that this Society could usefully labour in it. We have not only a very fine library, but also a great mass of unpublished material, and in my judgment it is incumbent upon us to make this more available and useful than it has hitherto been, not only to our own Fellows, but if occasion arises, as it has arisen, to the world at large. I am happy to think that during the last few months a scheme for a subject index to the library has been considered, and will, I hope, have a practical result. This is a step in the direction I have been indicating, but a great deal will still remain, even when this groundwork has been completed. To make our fine library serve its purpose to the full, it should be possible for any Fellow, by means of indexes or classified lists, to find

out for himself what it contains dealing with any given subject. Such aids to research would not only be of immediate value to the individual searcher, but would also have a good effect on the character of our own publications.

It is claimed, I believe, by the Heralds College in this country, that Garter has jurisdiction over the whole of Christendom, and that no foreign coat-of-arms can be recognized by him unless it has been confirmed by his office. The Society of Antiquaries, while hardly making so comprehensive a claim, still holds that all archæological fields are well within its province, and does indeed accept contributions upon any antiquarian subject. At the same time we are conscious that the specialization in definite directions which is the natural outcome of more minute and accurate study, has resulted in the birth of other bodies devoted to the discussion and publication of this more special matter. I need hardly mention the names of such societies as the Hellenic, Biblical Archæology, London Topographical, and many others, dealing with limited fields of archæology. We have always been entirely sympathetic to all of these, putting our rooms and our resources freely at their disposal, and we wish them all success. But their very existence is an indication that our field will be inevitably narrowed, and, as time goes on, to an extent greater than at present. The process is a natural and normal one, as can be readily seen by looking at an early volume of the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society when it stood alone as a learned society. Quite naturally, contributions upon every kind of subject, medical, archæological, and literary, were brought before it, and were printed in its *Transactions*. When we came upon the scene the more antiquarian memoirs were read at our meetings, and the Royal Society by degrees lost its general character and has specialized in its turn as an exclusively scientific body. The Society of Antiquaries is now passing through the same evolutionary process, and it seemed to me that it is desirable not only to realise the position, but also to look a little ahead, if we are to maintain the high standing that our past history has given us.

Now it is quite certain that it would be impossible for a body dealing with archæology, in however limited a field, entirely to ignore classical periods, or, in fact, any period. The remains in this country are so intimately related to those of the Continent, and both are so dependent upon classical tradition, that Greek and Roman archæology is essential to the proper understanding of either. Thus it is both desirable and

necessary, in the study of British antiquities, to possess a knowledge of classical remains. But when it is a question of nice points of criticism in Greek archaeology, the critics will more probably be found in the ranks of the Hellenic Society, and the question will be settled there. The point to which I am coming is, that while we do not neglect extraneous archaeology, the subject in which the Society of Antiquaries of London should see that it is pre-eminent is the archaeology of the British Islands. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and our position, it is the function that all other countries would expect us to fulfil, and the field is ours. Here, moreover, more than anywhere else, under present conditions, the classification of the material in our own possession, the indexing of it, and bringing it within the reach of all the Fellows, would not only be easy, but would help on the study to a very material extent.

In connection with the relation of this Society with others more specialized in their studies, I may mention a scheme that was considered some years ago. Several of these societies, though doing excellent work, suffer from the common fate of want of means, and suggestions were made to us whether by merging their libraries in ours and using our apartments the Society of Antiquaries would be made the head-quarters of, at any rate, some of them. Such a solution would naturally have made great changes in our own conditions, and would in any case have required very serious consideration on our part, but the scheme fell through from the limited space in our rooms. Under more favourable conditions, however, it might be well to think whether a scheme of federation of archaeological societies might not be of benefit. We have already seen how powerful such an organization can be in the Archaeological Congress, and when a question arises in which the Government is to be approached, the immense value of a united front can hardly be over-estimated.

My recent visit to Egypt has been not only a most delightful experience under ideal surroundings, but it has taught me a great deal about the conditions of archaeological exploration in that fascinating country. The attention of the Society has more than once been called to the somewhat peculiar provisions of the agreement between ourselves and the French Government, by which the control of the antiquities in Egypt is always to be entrusted to a Frenchman. While the arrangement is a curious one, at the present time it works most admirably under the direction of Monsieur Maspero. My own conviction is confirmed by everyone I

met, that no more competent man could be found to direct the Department of Antiquities, and it is satisfactory to think that he will probably remain there for many years to come. I am delighted to see that the King has honoured archaeology by conferring upon Monsieur Maspero a Knight Commandership of St. Michael and St. George. Under his chairmanship a Committee allots concessions to the various applicants who wish to excavate. This Committee, and Egypt also, has just lost the services of Captain Lyons, who has left a gap that will be more than difficult to fill. But in connection with this Committee one meets with another curious fact. While it is international in its constitution there is no English archaeologist among its members, but on the other hand the director of the German excavations in Egypt is an active member. Thus we have the odd possibility that if, for instance, the British Museum were to apply for a site for excavation, the application has to be subject to the assent of a Committee which has no English archaeologist as a member, while France and Germany have a full representation. Unfortunately, however, this is at the present time by no means so important a matter as it should be, for the reason that England is doing very little exploration in comparison with that being done by America and Germany.

I was greatly struck by the thorough methods that are followed both by the Americans and Germans. The latter had been working at the second pyramid at Gizeh, and it was most satisfactory to see how systematically they had done the work of clearing the pyramid temple, all the sand and débris being moved to a distance, and what remained of the buildings standing clear and easy to understand. The New York Museum is at work in two places, at the pyramids of Lisht, about 35 miles south of Cairo, and at the Great Oasis at Khargah, in the western desert somewhat south of Luxor. At Lisht a good deal of clearing has been already done at the north pyramid, and the work of laying bare the pyramid temple and its storehouses is actively proceeding, and will be possibly completed by the end of the present season. At the Great Oasis the interest is of a different kind. Apart from temples, one of which was built by Darius, there is a most interesting Coptic cemetery dating from about the period of Constantine. Elaborate temple-like structures containing polychrome frescoes still stand in good preservation, though built only of sun-dried brick, and the mass of material, archaeological and epigraphic, that this cemetery will furnish, is immense, and of the highest importance. Here Mr. Winlock, a competent young American, is hard at work

clearing the site, and recording the actual state of the remains. Until the clearing of the temples is begun, the work in the Oasis can all be done by unaided native labour, but at the Lisht Pyramids, where blocks of stone weighing many tons have to be moved, machinery has to be brought into play. A light railway is in full work to remove the excavated sand to a distance from the actual workings, and an elaborate pumping apparatus will be employed both to clear the temple chamber of water and to introduce the necessary air for the workers while the operations are in progress. It can readily be conceived that in explorations of this magnitude the number and importance of the remains laid bare will be very great. The general system adopted is, of course, to leave in place the main structure, removing only such pieces as are of a relatively small size. As a matter of fact, at this particular site scores of beautiful reliefs have been discovered, in a state of preservation that is quite astonishing, so far as the colour is concerned, while endless small objects are turned up in the course of the clearing.

Now it is interesting to see what will become of the mass of the antiquities so discovered. I think there is some misconception in this country on this point; my own impression, at any rate, was that in such a case the excavators took one half at the most of the objects found, while the rest, including always any rare or unique pieces, was taken over by the Cairo Museum. That museum, however, is like many another; its space is very limited for its purpose, and room cannot be found within it for more than a selection of what would come to it by the arrangement just mentioned. The solution found by M. Maspero is one of which no one can complain; he takes for the Cairo Museum only such pieces as are actually of first-rate importance for his series, and the excavators are allowed to take away to their own museums the whole of the rest. The quantity of fine Egyptian antiquities that leave the country every year is naturally very great, and the museums in New York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, not to speak of France and Italy, have been enormously enriched by acquisitions so made. Such energy and enthusiasm in archaeological research was of course most satisfactory to contemplate, if as an Englishman I had not been forced to see how small a part England was playing in the game. This, so far as I was able to gather, was in no sense the fault of the Department of Antiquities in Egypt. Monsieur Maspero and his Committee would be quite ready to assign important sites to any English institution that cared to apply. I was assured that to the Committee the question of the nationality of the applicant was a matter of indifference,

and that English archæologists were under no disabilities. Having regard to the position that England holds in Egypt, and to the immense benefits that have accrued to the country from her rule, that may be regarded by some as being perhaps less advantageous than might have been expected. If it is so, the fault lies with the English Government, and assuredly not with the Antiquities Committee. Nor again would I say that the fault is with the individual English workers in Egypt. Each of these is working on his own lines and doing the work that suits the particular institution or body to whom he is responsible. But interesting as may be the antiquities that annually come to this country as the result of English effort, they do not bear comparison in importance with those going elsewhere. The principal reason so far as I can see is that the English effort and the English money is too much subdivided and cut up into separate funds for any really important exploration to be undertaken; there is far too much desire for an annual show at home to allow of the necessary year or more of entirely unproductive work to be entered upon, and hence the really big work is left to other nations. It must be remembered that in clearing a site of any size the removal of the mounds of sand that overlie it means probably a season's work in itself, before the buildings that form the object of the work are reached; moreover, in such a case the provision of a light railway to carry the sand to a sufficient distance is an absolute necessity. The first season and its subscriptions are therefore swallowed up before a single specimen, except an accidental find, can be sent home, and the subscribers would perforce have to wait until the end of the second season before anything could be seen as a return for their interest in the work. This, however, seems to be the principal reason why we are so behindhand in such work in Egypt, and it appears to me a matter for regret.

I do not grudge the non-English workers the prizes they obtain. I have every reason to think that they entirely deserve to gain them; nor need we complain of the eminently civilized method of giving all nations the right to excavate in Egypt, but I do feel most strongly that England should take a foremost place in the race. In so many ways the whole of Europe is indebted to Egypt for her early culture, that a thoroughly adequate collection of Egyptian remains is a real necessity for any country possessing an archæological museum. That we in England should take a second place in such a matter when one thinks of our power and our position in Egypt at the present day, is a condition of things that seems to me not to be endured. It has been rather the fashion of

late to insist upon the degeneracy of England in all directions, physical and constitutional. I hardly think our condition is so grave as the pessimists would have us to believe. But in the exploration of Egyptian sites, England is unquestionably apathetic, and must wake up unless she is to be badly beaten in the race. A time may come when the control of Egypt will have passed from our hands (*absit omen*), and with it will inevitably pass the opportunity that now lies so invitingly before us.

In other fields of research, however, we can look upon English effort with more complete satisfaction. In Crete, the explorations of Dr. Arthur Evans at Knossos have revealed to us a new and unexpected world; a form and development of art that has put a new complexion on the study of the culture of the second millennium before our era, and has forced the whole archæological world to reconsider its views as to the time at which artistic refinement reached its maturity. Mere descriptions can give no adequate idea of the vigour and spirit which breathe in the finer creations of the Minoan sculptures. The feeling of remoteness which the conventions of the Egyptian artist impart to all his productions is here entirely absent, and the beauty and virility of the Cretan art compel admiration for the art alone, without any appeal to its antiquity. While we congratulate Dr. Evans on his good fortune in finding such a site, we must at the same time congratulate ourselves that he is there to do the work, though, up to now, with all too narrow means for the purpose. For my own part, I cannot but think that it would serve the purpose of the Cretan Government far better to allow a series of the remains to come to England, and let the English public see for themselves how marvellous are the works of the Cretans of old. The island is difficult of access, and some such policy would assuredly have a good effect on the subscription list.

It is not in Crete alone that Greece is fortunate in her explorers. The British School at Athens has equally to be congratulated on the discoveries of first-rate importance made during the past three years at Sparta by Professor Bosanquet, Mr. Dawkins, and their helpers. As with Minos in Crete, the name and fame of Sparta, though perhaps in a dim and hazy way, are the common knowledge of all civilized nations, so that for endurance and silent courage the word has passed into common life. But, perhaps because of the very familiarity of the phrase, it gives one something of a shock to hear that

the actual block at which the Spartan youths were publicly scourged has been discovered by systematic exploration. It stood near the middle of the theatre, and within the precinct of the Temple of Artemis Orthia, while near it was a group of reserved seats for elders and other privileged spectators. There can be little doubt that we have in this rather grim ordeal a pre-classical example of the ceremony of initiation to which youths are subjected on attaining manhood among many existing primitive races.

It was noted by the explorers that this block or altar had no symmetrical relation to the Hellenistic temple of which it formed a member, and they therefore suspected that it belonged in reality to an earlier structure. The suspicion led to further investigation, and the searchers were rewarded by finding what has been called the *primaeval* temple of Artemis Orthia, which 'with its wooden framework and columns and its walls of sun-dried brick, affords the unique existing example of the primordial sanctuary of the Dorian invaders, the modest precursor of the stone Doric temple,' a relic of the eighth or ninth century before our era.

Such a discovery as this, carried back as it has been to the earliest existence of such a sanctuary, causes one to reflect on the astonishing change that has taken place in archæological ideals during the past half-century. Fifty years ago or thereabout the explorer was quite content with the superficial excavation of an ancient site, happy if his discovery confirmed a statement of Pausanias or another that the temple stood in their time, but without any thought that perhaps its foundations rested upon the traces of two or more older structures. Whether or no the discovery of the superposed cities of Troy caused the new departure, but no self-respecting archæologist would now leave a site until he has dug down to bed rock. The effect has been entirely healthy and beneficent, and has had, among other results, that of demonstrating that Greek art of the finest period was nothing but an evolutionary phase, of gradual and natural growth, even though at the best its conceptions were little short of divine.

The other discoveries of the British School at Sparta have been many and important. The later walls for a circuit of six miles have been traced, and the tiles with which they were roofed are found to bear inscriptions to protect them from the pilfering at which the Spartan was an adept; to the north of modern Sparta was found the remains of the celebrated sanctuary of the Brazenhoused Athena (Athena Chalcioecus) and portions of the bronze plates of the shrine whence the epithet was derived have actually been found.

In addition great quantities of small objects have been unearthed, and the local museum has in consequence been enlarged, and if the explorations are to be adequately published, the finances of the British School at Athens will be severely strained; thus providing another avenue for the intelligent benevolence of the wealthy amateur.

I may mention another province to which British archaeologists are now directing their attention, the field of Byzantine research. Last year witnessed the inauguration of the Byzantine Research and Publication Fund, which, working in association with the British Schools at Athens and Rome, proposes to investigate Byzantine remains in the countries and islands of the eastern Mediterranean from the introduction of Christianity to the fall of the Empire in A.D. 1453. With the new fund is incorporated a Frankish fund formed under the auspices of the school at Athens, and to be devoted to research among the ruins left by the crusading families and their successors in the nearer East.

These fields have too long been left to the enterprise of foreign scholars, and it was time for some concerted action if the fellow countrymen of Gibbon are to hold their own in a branch of archaeology the importance of which is every day becoming more obvious. I am glad that the Society has thought fit to recognise the new enterprise by a contribution from its own Research Fund as a renewed proof of its enlightenment and breadth of view. For though at first sight Byzantine antiquities may appear remote from our usual spheres of interest, they will be found upon a closer study to be inseparably connected with the art of Western Europe in the Middle Ages. The Byzantine Fund has a further claim upon our sympathy, for its President is Dr. Edwin Freshfield, for many years Treasurer of the Society. His presence at the head of the new undertaking is a guarantee that serious and profitable work is in contemplation, for our own publications bear witness to his lifelong devotion to Byzantine research. I may add that a considerable amount of work has already been done on behalf of the new organization. Drawings and plans of churches and their mosaics have been made at Salonika, Jerusalem, and Bethlehem; and it is hoped that a monograph on the church of the Nativity at Bethlehem may be issued before many months have elapsed. In the course of the present year field work is to be carried out among the crusaders' castles and other remains in Greece.

Here, gentlemen, I will conclude my remarks, and will only add my sincere thanks for your patience and kindness in

listening to this my first Address from this chair. My first year of office has been one of the most agreeable during the whole of my official connection with the Society; for this I offer my hearty thanks not only to the Society in general but also to its officers, who have given me their loyal support on all occasions."

The following Resolution was thereupon proposed by Viscount Dillon, V.P., seconded by Sir Edward W. Brabrook, C.B., V.P., and carried unanimously:

"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed."

The PRESIDENT signified his assent.

The Scrutators having reported which Members of Council in Balloting Papers No. I. and No. II., and that the Officers of the Society in Balloting Paper No. III. had been duly elected, the following list was read from the chair of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year:

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Charles Hercules Read, Esq., LL.D., *President*.
Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D., *Treasurer*.
Sir Edward William Brabrook, Knt., C.B., *Director*.
Charles Reed Peers, Esq., M.A., *Secretary*.
Edwin Hanson Freshfield, Esq., M.A.
William Gowland, Esq., F.R.S.
Sir Richard Rivington Holmes, K.C.V.O.
Robert Garraway Rice, Esq.
Max Rosenheim, Esq.
Reginald Allender Smith, Esq., B.A.
Emery Walker, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Knt., R.A. O.M., Litt.D., D.C.L.
William Paley Baildon, Esq.
Rev. Edward Samuel Dewick, M.A.
Leland Lewis Duncan, Esq., M.V.O.
Arthur John Evans, Esq., M.A., Litt.D., F.R.S.
Sir Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., M.A.

Sir Owen Roberts, Knt., M.A.
 Horace William Sandars, Esq.
 John Henry Etherington Smith, Esq. M.A.
 Henry Beauchamp Walters, Esq., M.A.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators and Assistant Scrutators for their trouble.

Pursuant to the Statutes, ch. iii. § 3, the name of Mr. Gerald Beresford Fitz-Gerald, who had failed to pay all moneys due from him to the Society, and for such default had ceased to be a Fellow, was read from the Chair, and the President made an entry of amoval against his name in the Register of the Society.

Thursday, 29th April, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
 in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—English antiquities and the Universities, an inaugural lecture. By F. P. Barnard, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1909.

From Emery Walker, Esq.:—Historical portraits, Richard II. to Henry Wriothesley, 1400 to 1600. The lives by C. R. L. Fletcher; the portraits chosen by Emery Walker. 4to. Oxford, 1909.

From the Author:—The great plague of London. By Sir James Sawyer, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. Birmingham, 1909.

From the Author:—El arte Egeo en España. Por Antonio Vives. 8vo. Madrid, 1909.

From R. W. Twigge, Esq., F.S.A.:

(1) The International Genealogical Directory. 2nd edition. By C. A. Bernau. 8vo. Walton-on-Thames, 1909.

(2) The pedigree of John Macnamara, Esq. Compiled by R. W. Twigge. 8vo. n.p. 1908.

From the Author:—A history of Dunster and of the families of Mohun and Luttrell. By Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., F.S.A. 2 parts. 8vo. London, 1909.

A letter was read from Mrs. F. G. Hilton-Price conveying her thanks to the Society for the kind expression of sympathy by the Fellows on the death of her husband, the late Director.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had appointed Arthur John Evans, Esq., M.A., Litt.D., F.R.S., to be a Vice-President of the Society.

The Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., and WILLIAM PARKER BREWIS, Esq., submitted a paper on the development of the Bronze Spearhead in the United Kingdom, of which the following is a summary :

In the earliest period of the Bronze cultivation the old methods of heading the spear with bone or stone continued in use, and it was only after a considerable experience of metals had been gained that it was applied to the spear.

The origin of the bronze spearhead is to be sought in the small and rather weak knife (commonly called a knife-dagger), so frequently found associated with early burials. This eventually passed into the true dagger, which was the immediate parent of the spearhead, as it was equally of the rapier and the sword. The process by which this was brought about was by decreasing the width of the base of the dagger blade, and by adding to it a narrow flat tang, with a peg hole at its termination. This tanged blade constitutes the first true spearhead of metal. The more efficacious mode of using a socket to unite the true component parts of a spear was doubtless not adopted on account of the metal founders of that time being unable to cast hollow over a core.

The next change, a very important one, was made by an addition of a ferrule, which, enclosing the wood through which the tang was carried, must in some degree have neutralized the effect of the splitting of the wood, and the consequent liability of the head being torn from the shaft. The head thus constituted was speedily still further improved by the omission of the tang and the amalgamation of the ferrule with the blade ; this, however, did not materially alter the appearance of the head, though it added much to the firmness of hold which the two parts of the spear had on each other. By this process a head was produced which was provided with a socket, though at that time the cavity was not carried up into the blade. To this short socket in some cases loops were added, possibly for the purpose of strengthening the attachment of the head of the shaft.

The next step was the extension of the socket up into the blade. When this extension took place the loops are found to be an invariable appendage to the head. This is the case equally when they are placed on the socket, when they are attached to the base of the wings of the blade and when they

become incorporated with and form an integral part of the blade itself. The next change, and in all essentials the final one, was made when the loop as a practical part of the head passed out of use as a mode of attachment, to be replaced by a process of piercing the socket with two holes for the purpose of passing a pin of wood or bone, and in very rare cases one of bronze, through the socket and shaft. It is true that in some instances pin holes are found in the sockets of earlier forms of spearheads; it is only, however, at this stage that they became universal. The full development had now taken place and the spearhead had assumed the form of the leaf-shaped socketed type, which, with various modifications and differences in subordinate particulars, became that which prevailed up to the end of the Bronze period. This form, if we may judge from the relative number of the type which have been discovered, appears to have been in use during a longer time than any other type. It is, moreover, essentially the type which almost exclusively prevailed in all other countries where a bronze spearhead existed. Nor in those countries was it the product of an evolution through other forms, but seems to have made its appearance there when in a perfected state. This fact, which cannot be controverted, may perhaps claim for Great Britain and Ireland that not only did the socketed head originate there independently, but further that from thence it passed into those countries of Europe and elsewhere where it has been found.

Dr. ARTHUR EVANS exhibited, in illustration of the paper, a bronze spearhead that had been brought to the notice of the Society by Sir John Evans in 1892. It bore, in hieroglyphics down the blade, the name of Kames, who belonged to the end of the seventeenth Egyptian dynasty, and might be dated about 1591 B.C. It showed a parallel development of the socketed spearhead at different times; unlike any British type it had a socket of bent metal attached by means of a cast collar to a thin flat blade. In the old empire Syrians were represented, as at Beni Hassan, with spears that were really daggers on pointed shafts, two long openings being left in the blade for binding it to the shaft. In the Ægean area were traces of early daggers with holes in the blade for converting them into spearheads, and this primitive type might have reacted on some British types. The enormous specimen he also exhibited from Italy was found with three others* in a grave at Bomarzo, near Viterbo, and had evidently been intentionally

* Two of these are now in the British Museum.

damaged, no doubt with the idea of "killing" the weapon for the use of dead. The paper had shown that we had to deal with an independent development of the spearhead in the British Isles; and though there were parallel stages of evolution elsewhere, nowhere could there be found more beautiful specimens. He could not, however, accept the suggestion that the use of bronze itself might have originated in these islands, because the spearhead was evolved from the dagger and flat celt, both of which forms were plentiful abroad. Thick copper celts evidently derived from neolithic prototypes were certainly found in Ireland, but the habitat of the early types of triangular dagger was more to the east of Europe. It was doubtful if our copper or early bronze went back as far as similar Aegean specimens.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS expressed admiration for the account of the evolution of the spearhead in Britain and Ireland, but did not follow the conclusion of the paper. The native development of that weapon had no bearing on the general question of the introduction of bronze into these islands. Tin and copper were the first requisites, and these were seldom found in juxtaposition. It was extremely unlikely that any such development took place in a remote island on the margin of a continental area, all the more so when it was remembered that at Leghorn and elsewhere in Italy, as well as in Spain, France, and Germany, the materials for bronze were found together, and were utilized much earlier than in our own islands. He agreed that the spearhead was descended from the dagger, but the latter weapon was widely distributed over Europe, and with the flat celt characterised the earlier part of the Bronze Age. The spear was a later development of the dagger, just as the sword developed from the knife. He was sincerely gratified at this evidence of Canon Greenwell's continued activity and interest in archaeological matters, in spite of advancing years.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH welcomed this amplification and correction in detail of the views put forward by Mr. George Coffey some years ago, and now widely accepted as a basis of classification. Important landmarks in the history of the spearhead were now fixed, and the general trend of development was clear, but there were still important points to be discussed. For instance, two of the leading characteristics of our bronze spearheads, the loops and lunate openings, had been rightly insisted on as distinguishing us from our continental neighbours of that date, but there was at present no

convincing explanation of their shifting positions. The earliest socketed spearhead had the loops near the lower end of the socket, in a natural position for securing the head by a thong to the shaft, but on later specimens the loops recede from that position, and become less and less convenient for securing the head. The openings in the blade reminded him strongly of the primitive Amorgos specimens, and Dr. Evans had already suggested the connexion. Both loops and lunate openings were rarely found abroad, as in the Paris basin and Holstein, localities easily reached by British exports even in the Bronze Age; but specimens from Kieff also had large openings in the blade, possibly due to the ends of barbs becoming attached to the socket. An unusual number of facts had been marshalled by the authors, and their conclusions, however dramatic, were at least supported by negative evidence from the Continent where the intermediate stages of the spearhead did not seem to be represented at all, and where there was little to connect the dagger with the socketed weapon so plentiful in Italy. Did the Continent reach *per saltum* what Britain and Ireland had been approaching step by step for centuries?

Mr. PARKER BREWIS replied that if the lunate openings in the blade were derived from the Amorgos type, there should be a line of connexion right across Europe to account for the appearance of this feature on this side of the Channel, but no such line appeared to exist. The openings were probably to economize the metal. The authors of the papers did not claim that *the* Bronze Age began in our islands, but only that we had an independent Bronze Age of our own, not derived in the first instance from a foreign source. This view was supported by three characteristics of the spearhead practically confined to Britain and Ireland; the looped socket, the lunate openings, and thin hollow casting of the head.

The PRESIDENT remarked that few were so competent to criticize the paper as Dr. Evans, and the discussion had been of interest and value at any rate to those who happened to be familiar with Bronze Age spearheads and the technical terms so well explained on the screen. The development of this weapon from the dagger was now conclusively proved, and he could not entirely follow Professor Boyd Dawkins in his observations on the more speculative part of the paper. It was well known that the constituents of bronze occurred naturally in this country, and there was no *a priori* objection to a separate bronze civilisation arising here also. It would in any case be difficult to prove the contrary.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Messrs. Greenwell and Brewis for their communication, which will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Thursday, 6th May, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Historical notes on Chichester Guildhall. By W. V. Crake. 8vo. Chichester, 1908.

From the Author :—The amphitheatre and cursus of Verulamium. By Charles Henry Ashdown. 8vo. St. Albans, 1909.

From the Author. Vittorio Macchioro :

(1) *Ceramica Sardo-Fenicia nel Museo Civico di Pavia*. 8vo. Pavia, 1908.

(2) *Ricerche demografiche intorno ai colombari*. 8vo. Leipsic, 1908.

Edward Clarence Richard Armstrong, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, read a paper on the ancient topography of the town of Ludlow, co. Salop, in which he submitted that the setting-out of its unusually regular plan was very little later than the foundation of Ludlow Castle in the last quarter of the twelfth century.

The symmetrical arrangement had been subsequently disturbed by the addition of the outer bailey to the castle at the close of the twelfth century, and by the enclosing of the town with a wall in the succeeding century.

Dr. EVANS remarked that many towns were planned on the system illustrated by Ludlow in the thirteenth century, but nothing was more striking than the remains of the plan of Winchelsea as laid out by Edward I. Already in the twelfth century the great pioneer of the Renaissance, Frederick (1194-1250), the Wonder of the World, was planning sites in the same manner, and the Normans got the idea from him.

Posing as a Roman emperor, he struck wonderful coins and went back to Roman town-plans for inspiration. There was one site in Sicily, Gela (Terranuova), that resembled Winchelsea in plan, with blocks of buildings like *insulae*, and a forum in the middle. English town-plans of the time might well stand in direct relation to the Romanizing revival of Frederick II.

Mr. DALE mentioned that two of the main streets of Southampton, one of the towns shown in illustration of the paper, were called French Street and English Street.

Mr. PAGE inquired whether there was burgage tenure at Ludlow, where the plots were of equal size. The size of burgages elsewhere varied extremely.

Dr. MARTIN pointed out that in the plan in Harefield's *History of Lewes* the town was laid out symmetrically to show its Roman origin: but possibly it grew up round the castle and had very little Roman about it.

Mr. BRADFORD inquired whether the name Ludlow had been satisfactorily explained. Did it mean the people's hill? Lud was found all over the country, and he instanced the various interpretations of Ludgate.

Mr. J. G. WOOD remarked that Ludlow was not the old spelling, and inquired as to the original form of the name. Of the form Lodelow, the first syllable meant, on the Severn, a passage across the water, and might here refer to a passage of the Teme. Low would then be the hill above the river-passage. The later town was built on the hill, and took the place of the little town on the other side of the river.

Mr. HOPE replied that Ludlow was in the early days entirely in the hands of the lord of the castle, who seems to have been responsible for laying it out. Lewes with William de Warren's castle was an obvious parallel to Ludlow. Ludelowe was the oldest spelling he could find, the name not occurring in Domesday. Mr. Eyton would identify it with Lude, but Mr. Round states that Lude was in Herefordshire. It was possible that a Saxon village existed at the ford, but there was no town before the castle was built.

The PRESIDENT remarked on the similarity of the Ludlow plan to the *insulae* of Silchester, and thought it likely that

Frederick II.'s example was widely followed in the Middle Ages. Mr. Wood's explanation of the name would apply equally well to Ludgate. The street names might yield interesting results if taken in conjunction with other features of the town. There were strategic reasons why the main north and south arteries should not pass through the buildings that dominated the town on the north edge of the plateau. He was glad to find that the conclusions of men like Hudson Turner and Albert Way were confirmed by later research.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

Through the kindness of the Rev. T. Felton Falkner, D.S.O., rector of Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE exhibited lantern slides of the remarkable sculptured parapets of Burnham Westgate church.

The sculptures, which do not seem to have been previously noticed or described in detail, consist of single figures or groups arranged in four pairs on each face of the tower, with intermediate shields. (See illustrations.)

Owing to their height from the ground, and a certain amount of wilful mutilation, it is not possible to make out all the subjects, but they appear to be as follows :

SOUTH SIDE :

1. A Crucifix with radiating rays behind, and a mourning figure crouching at the foot of the Cross.
2. A mutilated figure of a man in girded gown and tippet with hood. Query a friar.

Shield : a leaping dragon (to the sinister).*

3. Apparently a crowned abbess with a crozier. ? St. Ethelburg.
4. Perhaps another abbess with a crozier. ? St. Withburg. She and her sister Ethelburg lived at Holkham.

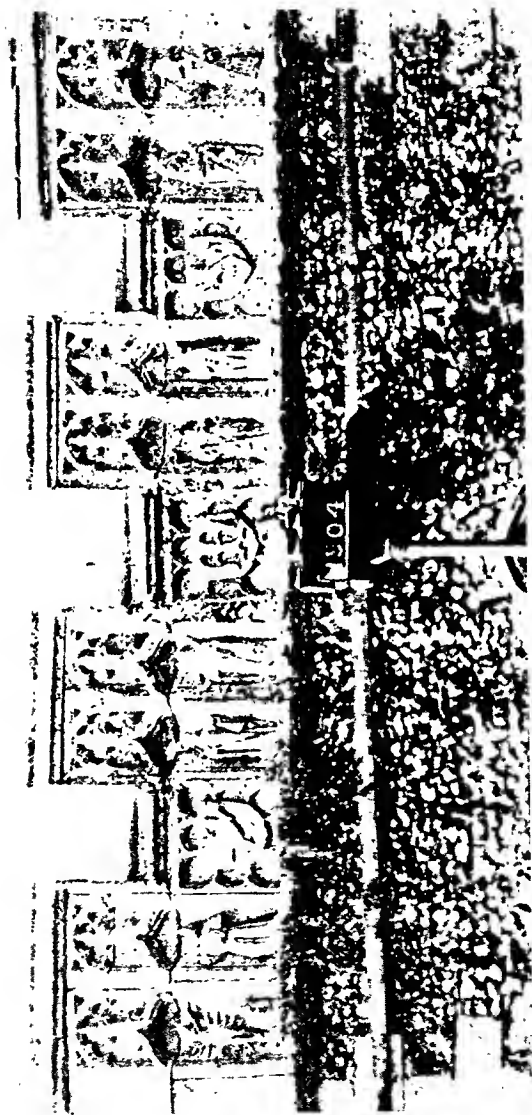
Shield : the monogram for *Maria*.†

- 5 & 6. Two mutilated figures, facing each other, apparently Apostles ; one holds a staff ending in a broken cross (?) and may be St. Matthew or St. Philip.

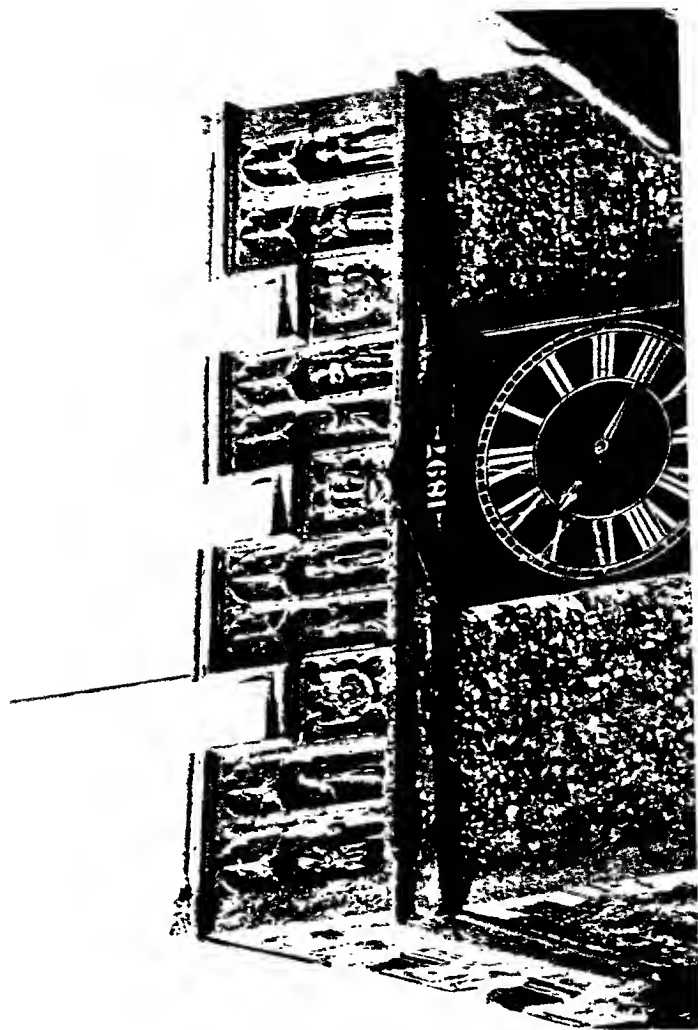
Shield : a leaping lion (perhaps with two tails).*

* The lion and the dragon may represent the supporters of King Henry VII.

† The church is dedicated in honour of St. Mary.



SCULPTURED PARAPET, BURNHAM WESTGATE CHURCH, NORFOLK (SOUTH SIDE).



SCULPTURED PARAPET, BURNHAM WESTGATE CHURCH, NORFOLK (EAST SIDE).

- 7 & 8. Two figures, apparently apostles, facing each other. No. 8 carries a long staff, or perhaps a fuller's bat, and may therefore be James, the Lord's brother.

EAST SIDE :

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The Blessed Virgin carrying the infant Saviour and riding upon an ass. | } The Flight into Egypt. |
| 2. Joseph walking in front with a bundle on his shoulder. | |

Shield : a rose.

- 3 & 4. Two women facing one another. Probably the Salutation of Elizabeth.

Shield : the monogram for *Maria*.

5. St. Thomas turned to the sinister and holding a spear, and facing
6. Our Lord, in loin cloth and mantle, showing the wound in his side, and holding a banner.

Shield : Three fleurs-de-lis. ? Lexham.*

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 7. The Archangel Gabriel as a winged figure holding a mace or rod. | } The Annunciation. |
| 8. Our Lady kneeling at a desk in an attitude of devotion. Above her right shoulder the Holy Dove. | |

NORTH SIDE :

1. A kneeling figure of an elderly lady,† with veil over her head, before
2. A majestic figure of God the Father, who is shown rising out of clouds and surrounded by rays of glory.

Shield : A porteullis.

3. A figure, apparently of Death, as a skeleton, turned towards

4. A man (? a king) in long gown and holding a sceptre.

Shield : The monogram of *Maria*.

5. A naked figure of Eve, facing

* According to Burke's *General Armory* the arms of Lexham are *sable three fleurs-de-lis gold*. One William Lexham died possessed of Reynham's or Lexham's manor in Burnham Westgate in 15 Henry VII. (Charles Parkins, *An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk*. London, 1807, vii. 36.)

† Perhaps the principal donor of the parapet.

6. A naked figure of Adam.

Shield : Three covered cups (perhaps for *Argentine*).

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 7. An executioner, holding in his right hand a large sword, and in his left the head of St. John Baptist. | } Beheading of St. John Baptist. |
| 8. The headless figure of St. John Baptist in a kneeling position before his prison, which is depicted like a sentry-box. | |

WEST SIDE :

1. Salome bearing the head of St. John Baptist in a charger.
2. Salome tumbling before Herod and Herodias, who are seated at a table with cups and dishes thereon.

Shield : A cross.

3. St. Peter holding up his keys and book.
4. St. Andrew holding his cross.

Shield : The monogram for *Maria*.

5. St. John Evangelist holding up the cup and devil.
6. St. James the Greater, as a palmer.

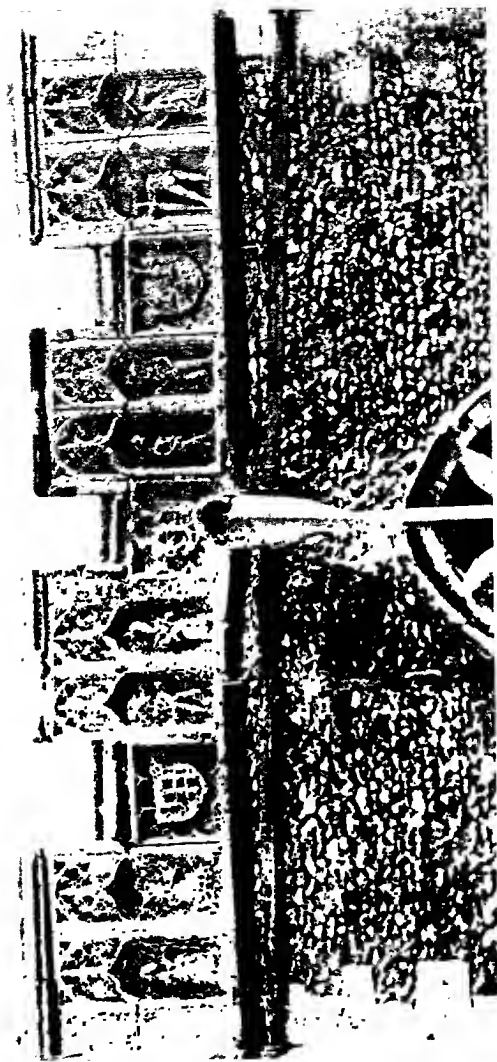
Shield : *thc*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. Two knights in armour, one with a battle axe, moving towards | } The murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury. |
| 8. An archbishop saying mass at an altar.
At the back is the crossbearer. | |

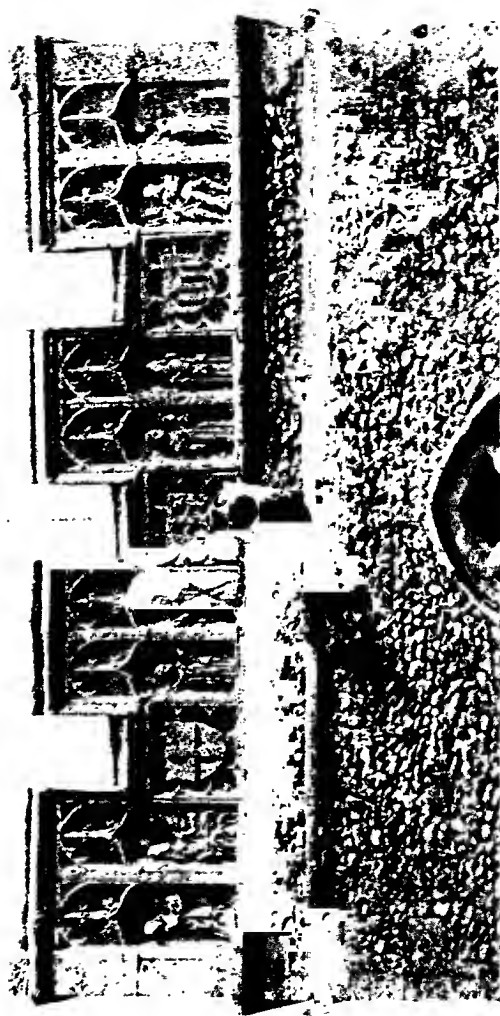
The parapet is of the time of King Henry VII., and obviously an addition to the early fourteenth-century tower ; it once had slender pinnacles at the corners.

A. P. MAUDSLAY, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., exhibited a MS. volume, bound in the original purple velvet with blue silk ties, entitled :

"The ceremonies belonging to the most noble order of the Garter, with the Armes and stiles of the present knight of the same Order, An^o 1606."



SCULPTURED PARAPET, BURNHAM WESTGATE CHURCH, NORFOLK (NORTH SIDE).



SCULPTURED PARAPET, BURNHAM WESTGATE CHURCH, NORFOLK (WEST SIDE).

Following the title is the following letter :

“To the Most High, and Mighty Prince Henry eldest
Sonn of our Sovereign Lord King Iames. Prince of
great Brittain, and of Ireland, Duke of Cornwall,
& Knight of the most noble Order of y^e Garter.

May yt pleas yo^r Highnes; According to your Princely
appoyntment, I have carefully sett downe (as breifly as I
may) the yearly observations, and accustomed ceremonyes,
used by the Knight^e of the most noble order of the Garter;
as well in solemnizing of the feast of St. George, houlden in
Court; as at the sondry Installment^e of new made Knight^e at
Windsore; whensoever they shall happen to be done. Unto
w^{ch} also I have added, the names, Armes, and styles, of the
Knight^e present, for yo^r Highnes better knowledge of them.
All w^{ch} most humbly presenting to yo^r Princely hand^e wth my
hartiest prayers to Almighty God for yo^r Hi. long life in
health, honor, and all wordly [*sic*] happynes I rest in all
humbleness and duty.

Yo^r Highnes most devoted,
Withm Segar Garter principall
King of Armes.”

The contents of the volume are :

1. “Orders to be observed at the Court on the Even of
St. George, the daie of St. George, & the morrow
after.” (11 pp.)
2. “The Installation of Knight^e of y^e Order of the Garter
at Windsor by Commissioners when there is no
Lieutenant.” (5 pp.)
3. “The Installmt^t of New made Knight^e of the Garter
being Kinge, and Prince, by their Ambassadors.”
(5 pp.)
5. The emblazoned arms of the then Knights of the
Garter, viz.

James I., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland.

Henry IV., King of France and Navarre.

Christian IV., King of Denmark, Norway, the
Goths and Vandals.

Henry, Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of
Cornwall.

Ulric, Duke of Sleswig and Holstein.

Frederick, Duke of Würtemberg and Teck.

Charles (Howard), Earl of Nottingham.

Thomas (Butler), Earl of Ormond.
Thomas (Sackville), Earl of Dorset.
Gilbert (Talbot), Earl of Shrewsbury.
"The Earle of Cumberland, voyd."
Henry (Percy), Earl of Northumberland.
Edward (Somerset), Earl of Worcester.
Edmund (Sheffield), Lord Sheffield.
Thomas (Howard), Earl of Suffolk.
"The Earle of Devonshier voyd."
Sir Henry Lee.
Robert (Radcliffe), Earl of Sussex.
Thomas (Scroope), Lord Scroope of Bolton.
William (Stanley), Earl of Derby.
Thomas (Cecil), Earl of Exeter.
Lewis (Stewart), Duke of Lennox.
Henry (Wriothesley), Earl of Southampton.
John (Erskine), Earl of Marr.
William (Herbert), Earl of Pembroke.
Henry (Howard), Earl of Northampton.

The last-named knight was elected 24th April, 1605, and invested on 16th May, following. The vacancies caused by the deaths of the Earl of Cumberland on 30th October, 1605, and of the Earl of Devonshire on 3rd April, 1606, were filled up on 24th April, 1606, by the election of Robert (Cecil), Earl of Salisbury, and Thomas (Howard), Viscount Bindon. The volume must therefore have been illuminated between the two dates last quoted. All the arms are encircled by the Garter. Those of the Kings of Great Britain and France are ensigned with their crowns, but the King of Denmark has a coronet only. The other arms (with the exception of those of the two barons and Sir Henry Lee, which are merely encircled by the Garter), are ensigned with the coronets of their degrees.

The prince for whom the book was written was Henry Frederick, Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of King James I., on whose accession to the throne of England he became Duke of Cornwall. He was elected K.G. on 14th June, 1603, and on 4th June, 1610, was created Prince of Wales. Prince Henry died on 6th November, 1612.

Viscount DILLON, M.A., F.S.A., exhibited the MS. Statutes of the Order of the Garter, written for Sir Henry Lee, elected K.G. 23rd April, 1597.

Miss NINA LAYARD, F.L.S., exhibited two fragments of



ALABASTER FIGURES FROM FORNHAM ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

alabaster figures of seated bishops from the church of Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, on which she has since kindly communicated the following descriptive notes:

"The alabaster figures shown in the illustration came into my possession rather more than a year ago. They were presented to me by Mr. Alfred Coe of Ipswich, to whom they were given by Mrs. Wolfe, the widow of a late rector of Fornham All Saints, near Bury St. Edmunds. The figures represent two seated bishops clad in mass vestments. The garments consist of albs with gold apparel, white dalmatics lined with green and with the lower edge trimmed with red and green fringe, and white chasubles with gold orphreys and adorned with flowers. The amices have gold apparels. The hands are in gloves from which green tassels depend, and in the left hand of each bishop is a crosier. The feet are sandalled. The stoles and fanons are not shown.

What is left of the gilding and colouring is remarkably fresh and bright, but it is evident that at one time the figures have been whitewashed over. From Mr. W. H. St. John Hope's account of 'the early working of alabaster in England' which appeared in *The Archaeological Journal* for December, 1904, I recognized the figures as Nottingham work. They have the characteristic groundwork of green with circular groups of red and white spots depicted upon it.

As in other cases the panels are cut away at the back for convenience of handling, while in the carver's hands; and a plug of lead with latten wire shows where the figures were attached to the reredos which they at one time adorned.

The only particulars that I have been able to obtain with regard to these interesting relics are the following: Mrs. Wolfe writes 'I only know that they were in a cupboard for many years in our old rectory at Fornham All Saints. My husband restored the church more than forty years ago, and Mr. Arthur Blomfield was the architect. I have no doubt they came out of the church.'

The PRESIDENT was inclined to think that the carvings on exhibition did not belong to the usual school, but should be classed with those in the Lady Chapel at Ely, though later in date. Fragments of equally refined work were in the British Museum, and pointed to a new school of alabaster carving, but more material was needed to settle the question.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 13th May, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—Roods, screens, and lofts in Lancashire. By Aymer Vallance. 8vo. London, 1909.

From the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Musicians :—An illustrated catalogue of the Music Loan Exhibition held by the Worshipful Company of Musicians at Fishmongers' Hall, June and July, 1904. 4to. London, 1909.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :

- (1) Excavations at Ephesus. The archaic Artemisia. By D. G. Hogarth. Text and plates. 4to. and fol. London, 1908.
- (2) Catalogue of the Roman pottery in the Departments of Antiquities, British Museum. By H. B. Walters. 4to. London, 1908.
- (3) Catalogue of Imperial Byzantine coins in the British Museum. 2 vols. By Warwick Wroth. 8vo. London, 1908.
- (4) Guide to the exhibition illustrating Greek and Roman life. 8vo. London, 1908.
- (5) Guide to the Egyptian collections in the British Museum. 8vo. London, 1909.
- (6) Guide to the Egyptian galleries (sculpture). 8vo. London, 1909.
- (7) Supplementary catalogue of Sanskrit, Pali, and Prakrit books in the Library of the British Museum, acquired during the years 1892-1906. 4to. London, 1906.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, read a paper on the later vicissitudes of the London Steelyard.

He pointed out that the history of the Hanseatic merchants in London by no means ended when, on the 25th July, 1598, they were turned out of the Steelyard by order of Queen Elizabeth, and the Lord Mayor and Customs officials took possession of it. During the next few years it was used as a storehouse for the Navy, but in 1606, King James I. gave it back to its previous owners. From that date onwards during many years attempts were made, sometimes by private individuals, sometimes on the part of the English Government to impugn the title to the property, the Germans in their turn defending themselves with skill and vigour. They weathered the troubles of the Civil War, and their accounts show that during the Commonwealth they had

dealings with Thurloe, Milton (then Latin secretary to the Government), and other leading men. Always anxious to be on good terms with the winning side, they took part in the festivities at the Restoration. The Great Fire almost completely destroyed the buildings of the Steelyard, but, mainly through the efforts of the then housemaster, Jacob Jacobsen, and his brother, they were re-erected. After this the Jacobsens were left for years in almost undisturbed management of the property. In the eighteenth century, however, serious difficulties having arisen between their nephews who succeeded them and the Hanse League in Germany, legal proceedings were taken in the English courts, the case being finally decided in 1748, when the Hanse towns were ordered to pay the Jacobsen family £3,000 in settlement of all claims. This gave the League undisputed possession, and their title was never again called in question. During the early part of last century the Steelyard was ably administered by Patrick and his son James Colquhoun. The son of the latter, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, diplomatist, author, and oarsman, was in 1840 appointed Hanse agent, to conclude commercial treaties with Turkey, Greece, and Persia. The conditions of riverside property having altogether changed through the advent and development of railways, the Steelyard estate was on 4th April, 1853, sold by the then remaining Hanse towns (namely Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg) to Mr. Charles Morrison of London, and Mr. John Pemberton Heywood, a banker of Liverpool, who resold it shortly afterwards. The buildings were pulled down in the autumn of 1863, and on 11th May, 1865, the fee simple of the whole estate passed into the hands of the South-Eastern Railway Company. Cannon Street Railway Station covers approximately the whole of the site.

Mr. W. J. HARDY complimented the author on his systematic inquiry into the history of the Steelyard, and inquired whether the place was a liberty, in which the King's writ did not run. In the reign of William III., conspirators were known to have met there when it was dangerous to go to their own lodgings.

Mr. WELCH said the subject of foreign communities in this country had not hitherto received the attention it deserved, and inquired whether any official documents of the Steelyard Merchants were known to exist. Light might be thrown on the Hanse traders in London by the archives of Hamburg. Mr. Reddan had collected material for a history of the

Merchant Adventurers' Company, and it was to be hoped that he would publish the same or see that it was preserved in some other way.

Dr. BRINCKMANN mentioned that many documents perished when Hamburg was burnt in 1842, but some were saved and published by Lappenberg. Old accounts of the town, now being published year by year, might throw light on relations with England and the history of the Steelyard.

The TREASURER replied that the Steelyard had somewhat the character of a monastic house or an ambassador's residence. Very few documents relating to the site survived, but some might be unearthed at Lübeck. His purpose had been, while using Lappenberg, to give the history of the Steelyard from the English point of view.

Dr. Norman's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

W. de C. PRIDEAUX, Esq., exhibited a pair of gilded wooden candlesticks lately removed out of the chapel at Ford Abbey, Devon.

THE PRESIDENT said the candlesticks were Italian work dating from the end of the seventeenth century: the design was Renaissance, but all the charm and grace of that style had been lost by the time these were made, and there was little in them to remind us of the artistic triumphs of two hundred years before.

Lt.-Col. CROFT LYONS, F.S.A., exhibited a latten drinking-cup of the first half of the sixteenth century.

It is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and consists of a broad and shallow bowl with nearly vertical sides, about $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad and 2 inches deep, mounted on a thick stem with spreading foot. Except for a few slight mouldings the cup is quite plain. At one time it has been gilded.

Round the bowl is engraved in good capital letters:

+ NOLI ♦ INEBRI^{ARI} ♦ VINO ♦ IN ♦ QVO ♦ EST ♦ LVRI^{XV} ♦

Silver vessels of approximate form are preserved in Wymeswold church, Leicestershire (1512-13) * Sandwich St. Mary, Kent, and among the corporation plate at Portsmouth (1525-6).

* See *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xi. 59.

The covered cup (1503-4) exhibited to the Society last session belongs to the same class.*

Lt. Col. Lyons's cup is probably *circa* 1530.



LATTEN DRINKING CUP OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

* See *ante*, 315.

Thursday, 27th May, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The Houblon family : its story and times. By Lady Alice Archer Houblon. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1907.

From the Author :—The alienation of the Harrow manors and the surrender of the chantries. By Rev. W. D. Bushell, F.S.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1909.

From the Burlington Fine Arts Club :—Catalogue of the Exhibition illustrative of early English portraiture. 4to. London, 1909.

From Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Croft Lyons :—The old silver sacramental vessels of foreign protestant churches in England. By E. Alfred Jones. 4to. London, 1908.

From Philip Norman, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer :—Det Tyske Kontor i Bergen. Af Christian Koren-Wiberg. 4to. Bergen, 1899.

From M. Léopold Delisle, Hon. F.S.A. :—Rouleau mortuaire du B. Vital. Abbé de Savigni. Edition phototypique avec introduction par Léopold Delisle. fol. Paris, 1909.

From Herbert Jones, Esq., F.S.A. :—A coloured engraved caricature entitled "The Antiquarian Society," 1812.

A list of Local Secretaries, nominated by the Council for the quadrennial period 1909-1913, was laid upon the table and approved.

HOWARD HURD, Esq., C.E., submitted a paper on the discovery a Late-Celtic settlement near Dumpton Gap, Broadstairs, Kent.

The construction of South Cliff Parade, a road parallel to the sea between Dumpton Gap and East Cliff Lodge, led to the discovery, in the summer of 1907, of a number of V-shaped trenches and pits of various dimensions on the top of the cliff, which here obtains a maximum height of 100 feet. A fosse 22 feet wide and about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep was found in a position suggesting that it had surrounded the site of a settlement, which could be dated within certain limits by the pottery fragments found, and exhibited to the meeting. There were also a few burials, but the graves were not richly furnished, and both inhumation and cremation were practised

on the site. Besides pottery of the Aylesford type, including fragments of pedestalled urns, were found clay and chalk loom-weights worn by use, a bracelet of Kimmeridge shale turned on the wheel, and a weaving-comb of the usual type, but practically no remains of metal. Reference was also made to other discoveries in Broadstairs or the immediate neighbourhood, of the Late-Celtic and Roman periods.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked that the Gaulish red ware dating between 100-150 A.D. that was found in the late Mr. Kennedy's garden belonged to unburnt burials. Unless these dishes were heirlooms and were a century or more old when deposited in the graves, they would constitute exceptions to what seemed the general rule in north-western Europe, namely, that the Romans or Romanized provincials cremated their dead during imperial times down to about 250 A.D., when inhumation was substituted, before the official adoption of Christianity. The pre-Roman remains on exhibition were important as corroborating the view that Kent and south-east Britain had a close connexion with the Marne district, which in the early Iron Age was inhabited by the Remi. This tribe belonged to Gallia Belgica and adjoined the Celtic area of Gaul, their richly furnished graves bearing out the historical records of their power and importance. The Morel collection in the British Museum came mainly from the Marne district, and most of it belonged to the fourth and third centuries B.C., when inhumation was in vogue. A few vases and brooches, however, were found with cremated remains, and the conclusion was that these few were later than the bulk, and were subsequent to B.C. 200, about which date the change of funeral rite took place. Many of the Broadstairs fragments were of the same burnished black ware as specimens from the Champagne, and bore the same kind of decoration; and as the British examples had been found in some cases with burnt human bones, it might be assumed that such were made and deposited by people who had originally come from Gallia Belgica or were in close touch with that area some time after 200 B.C., but before Roman influence was felt here or perhaps in Gaul. The Aylesford type, which was represented to some extent on the table, could therefore be referred with some confidence to one or more Belgic tribes, and the date of the pottery would fall within the period of Belgic occupation, the invasion and introduction of a coinage dating from about 150 B.C. The pits contained, among other refuse, pottery fragments that did not belong together and were probably scattered on refuse-

heaps before the heaps were transferred to the pits, in which they were found in modern times. The same had been noticed in first century pits at Cobham, Surrey,* and also abroad, as in Denmark,† so that it was unnecessary to suppose the pits had been opened more than once. Broadstairs had evidently been occupied by Britons and Romans, and the exhibition covered about three centuries of our early history, confirming in a striking manner the Belgic origin or affinities of the civilization so vividly revealed by the Aylesford urnfield in Kent, and other finds of the same character in Essex.

Mr. Hurd's paper will be printed in *Archæologia*.

J. G. WOOD, Esq., M.A., LL.B., F.S.A., gave an account of another find of the same kind at Broadstairs, on which he has kindly communicated the following descriptive notes :

"In April, 1890, during a visit to Broadstairs, I learnt that some pottery had been found in excavations on the Stone Farm north of the town. On careful inquiry, I ascertained that the site of the find was on the line of a new road then being laid out, about 80 yards west of and parallel to the main road from Broadstairs to Kingsgate; the point where the pottery was found being approximately 280 yards due south of Stone House.

On examining the spot I found that, in order to form the road, the ground had been excavated at that point to a depth of about 4 feet; showing, in section, the solid chalk, with about 18 inches of soil superimposed.

The section, however, showed that the chalk had been, at an earlier time, cut into; in one instance by a pit, about 8 feet across, similar to those near Dumpton described by Mr. Hurd; in two other instances by narrow trenches, from the infilling of which bones protruded.

Having obtained permission to open the ground, I had the soil above these trenches removed down to the chalk, and for a considerable distance westward. This revealed a central circular pit, about 2 feet in diameter, sunk in the chalk and refilled with large flints heaped up above the surface level of the chalk. From this pit, as a centre, five trenches radiated; two of them being those of which the ends were exposed in the road section. On clearing out the soil from these trenches a complete human skeleton was found in each; the trenches

* *Surrey Archæological Collections*, xxii.

† *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1905-6, p. 289.

being cut just wide and deep enough to receive one each. The heads lay next to the circular heap of flints; the bodies radiating in all cases outwards, and lying supine and straight. I found no indication of fracture in any of the bones or skulls (which I regret I did not photograph), and the teeth were marvellously perfect. No pottery or other object was found in the trenches except a few fragments of iron so corroded as to be incapable of identification. The skeletons were left undisturbed; and the soil was replaced.

The pottery had been removed to the farm house. It consisted of three urns; in colour greyish-brown, unglazed. The largest of the three was 6 inches in height; diameters, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the top, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the bottom, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the widest part. It had two narrow cordons, between which was a broad band (not quite reaching the upper cordon) of a lattice pattern; the lines of which were so faintly incised that they scarcely appear in the photograph.

The next largest urn had no ornament, except three lines round the neck and shoulder, and (except for a lip or flange) was in shape like a common ginger jar. Height 4 inches; diameters, at top $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at bottom $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, in the widest part $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The third urn was of practically the same pattern as one exhibited by Mr. Hurd, height $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches, diameters, at top 3 inches, at bottom $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and in the middle 4 inches, where a section would show two concave surfaces meeting in a sharp edge, without ornament.

Nothing further was done at this place up to 1896, since when I have not visited Broadstairs, and I have no later information."

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE pointed out that some of the flints exhibited from the early site on Broadstairs cliff were not artificial nor in themselves evidence of neolithic or later occupation. The rest were of early but uncertain date, and not necessarily connected with the pottery.

The PRESIDENT complimented Mr. Hurd on the practical manner in which he had brought his discovery to the notice of the Society and saved the relics from destruction. The plans and lantern slides greatly added to the interest of the paper and exhibition, and Broadstairs had furnished one more indication of the early connexion between Britain and the Marne district. The Belgic invasion was no doubt a fact, but we would gladly know more about it.

ALBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following notes on lodestones and eagle stones:

"In considering 'the stone that loveth iron,' the lode, or leading stone, in its antiquarian relation, it must be emancipated from the mass of superstition which has gathered around it, such as its value in detecting theft, restorative virtue, power to procure abortion, etc. Also must now be set aside the vast subject of magnetism, its abstruse mathematical theories, and the beautiful experiments of which magnetic force is the agency. The word magnet has its derivation from lodestone having been discovered in Magnesia in Lydia.

And first as to the nature of the lodestone, or magnetic iron ore. It is a compound of protoxide and peroxide of iron, a variety of magnetite, which acts as a magnet, exhibiting well-defined N. and S. poles. Pliny states that the magnet took its name from the herdsman who first discovered it in Mount Ida; he also notices the great abundance of lodestone in Spain, and wonders at its singular nature. Claudian has an elegant poem upon a shrine containing a statue of Venus made of lodestone, and another of Mars in iron. At the celebration of the festival of their marriage these statues by mutual attraction appeared to fly into each others arms, and it seems that Claudian actually witnessed this phenomenon. Hence the stone was also called Sideritis, and Heracles, or the stone of Hercules. King, in his *Natural History of Gems*, says that the earliest as well as the latest essays of the glyptic art among the ancients were made upon the lodestone, and that it was constantly used for the Assyrian cylinders.

The medieval fable as to the suspension of Mahomet's coffin at Mecca in mid air, appears to have had its origin in a story related by Pliny concerning a statue in iron of Arsinoe to be placed in the temple vaulted with blocks of lodestone.

In Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*,* he says that it is supposed that if the lodestone be taken in parcels inward, it will, like viper's wine, restore one to youth, yet if carried about with one causes melancholy. He does not tie himself to these beliefs, but says 'let experience determine.' The mythical virtues of the lodestone in conciliating the love both of gods and men, detecting theft, incontinence, etc. and its supposed medical properties are sensibly commented on by Sir Thomas Browne in his inquiries into *Vulgar Errors*. In this chapter he deals with the magnetism of the earth, and magnetism in iron, and indicates in what manner the needle will turn its *Lily*, or N. point under certain condition. He

* Pt. ii, sec. iv. Mem. 1. subs. iv.

adds that 'the observations of men have not as yet been so just and equal as is desirable,' and he touches upon the nimble behaviour of the needle under many situations, in relation to the lodestone. Browne dismisses the idea that the compass was known in classic times, believing that the ancients sailed by the stars, but he puts the discovery of the use of the magnet as previous to the voyages of Columbus. In a further chapter he treats of the ancient falsities respecting the attractive power of the lodestone.

According to Professor Tomlinson also, the lodestone and its directive energy transmitted to the needle, were not known to the ancients, or in Europe much, if at all earlier than the last quarter of the twelfth century; yet he considers that it may have been known to the Chinese previous to that date. Referring to the early methods of mariners to steer their course, he quotes from a French poem in the National Library in Paris, by Guyot de Provins, of the middle of the thirteenth century :

Icelle estoille ne se muet,
Un arc font qui mentir ne puet,
Par vertu de la marinette,
Une pierre laide noirette,
Ou le fer volontiers se joynt.

A second mention of the magnetic compass in Europe appears to be by Jacque de Vitry, who died in 1244.

Klaproth, the Chinese scholar and antiquary, says that the Celestials knew all about the power and polarity of the lodestone from at least the year 121 of our era. It was then described as 'the stone that gives the needle its direction.' The first mention of the use of the compass for purposes of navigation, an art that has apparently retrograded rather than progressed among the Chinese, is in a Chinese encyclopædia, in which it is stated that under the Tsin dynasty, 265-419 A.D., 'there were ships directed to the south by the needle.' The Lily is in China, in their usual contrarious way, placed on the magnetic southern point.

Alexander Neckam, of the twelfth century, says in his *De Naturis rerum** that when mariners at sea, through cloudy weather or darkness lose the knowledge of the quarter of the world to which they are bound, they touch a needle with the magnet which will turn round till on its motion ceasing its point will be directed towards the north. This implies the use of a mounted lodestone, for which the term 'Way Stone' was also used from the service of the magnet

* Lib. ii. c. 89.

in guiding mariners. In Cocke Lovell* we have: 'One kept y^e compas and watched y^e our glasse, some y^e lodyshestone dyd seke.' In Lancashire Wills,† occurs the entry: 'one rynge of gold having in it a stone called a lode stone,' indicating love's attraction, hence the French name of 'Pierre Aimantée.'

Drummond of Hawthornden has 'Loadstar of love and loadstone of all hearts.' In a letter to his friend and admirer Ben Jonson, he says that the lodestone turning towards the pole was one of the emblems of Mary Queen of Scots, the word with it, 'sa vert mattir' being an anagram, not quite a perfect one, on Marie Stewart. Taylor the Water Poet has the line, 'She was at home, abroad, in every part, loadstar and loadstone to each eye and heart.' Loadstar signifying the luminary that shows the way or leads, loadstone the leading or drawing stone. Shakespeare makes no mention of the lodestone, nor does it ever appear as a charge in heraldry as might have been expected.

With regard to the carrying capacity of the lodestone, in a letter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, of October 10, 1716, to Pope, she speaks of 'a small piece of loadstone that held up an anchor of steel, too heavy for me to lift.' This might sound as exaggerated a statement as Pope's raptures and grimaces of love to herself. It is believed that the smallest lodestones have generally a greater attractive power in proportion to their size than larger ones. This faith is not however borne out by the examples now exhibited. But it is certain that their magnetic efficiency varied exceedingly. In the collection of physical apparatus in the university of Edinburgh is a lodestone with a carrying potentiality of 205 lbs.; one at Haarlem of 230 lbs.; and one at Lisbon said to support as much as 300 lbs. It is stated that Newton wore a piece of lodestone of three grains in a ring, which would sustain 746 grains.

In *The Nottingham Mercury* for 27th August, 1724, the following account of an adroit use of a lodestone is given:

'From St. James's Evening Post, August 20. Philadelphia, June 18. On the 5th Instant a Brigantine, commanded by Thomas Mousel, of Charles-Town in New England, in her Voyage from Boston to Virginia, was taken by a Spanish Pyrate Ship of 14 Guns, and 80 Men, between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles: The Pyrates commanded Mousel on their Ship, who went with three of his Hands, and sent 2 Spaniards, 1

* B. xii. § 1515.

† (Chetham Soc.) ii. 156.

Savoyard, 1 Frenchman, and 1 Mulatoo; the Frenchman was forc'd, and turn'd to the English so soon as he came on board the Brigantine: The Orders of the Pyrates was to force the Mate and the rest of the Hands on board, to convey her to the Havana or Cuba; but by the Englishman's Detxterity in altering the Compase, (with a Load-Stone) they lost the Ship the first Night, and afterwards unanimously set upon the Pyrates, overcame them, and on Tuesday the 9th Instant run the Brigantine a shore on Cape Henlopen.'

The possession of a lodestone by an ordinary English shipman in 1724 implies their not infrequent occurrence at that time. It was, indeed, early discovered that the earth's force could be utilized in magnetizing steel, and that by the cumulative power of bundles or magazines, stronger and still stronger magnets could be produced. And it is said that Galileo acquired the art of making steel magnets about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Thus their introduction, and the perfection to which they were gradually brought, caused 'the stone that loveth iron' to fall slowly into disuse.

It is natural that several examples of these peculiar objects of old world use should have fallen under the notice of our obliging President in the department of national antiquities which he conducts with such distinguished ability. Their comparative rarity, however, outside museums and collections, has induced the belief that as historical items descended from classic times their consideration archæologically might not be inappropriate in the rooms of this ancient Society.

Something may now be said of the objects specially. Only two types of lodestones seem to have prevailed. In their early form they were usually fitted with armatures of soft iron, taking the place of close-fitting caps upon the polar regions, drawn together over the lodestone by hooks, as in the illustration. The other form is monotonous and unvarying, with only slight divergence in silver mountings, armature, and bar. The four examples exhibited belong to the later type. Three of them may be first noticed in their supposed chronological order.

No. 1, dating perhaps from just before the middle of the seventeenth century, was bought by the writer in London. It has no history, and has lost its lower silver cap.

No. 2, about 1670, in the possession of Mr. C. Newton-Robinson, is probably of Dutch origin, and has special interest, as much from the pierced silver casing as from the original armature and ornate bar attached to it. Whether something else hung from the hook at the lower side of the bar, which is shaped to fit at will either of the canted sides of the poles,

there is no evidence to show. Between the poles is a mystical inscription in Greek letters and Arabic figures :

$Ka : CE : 1030 :$

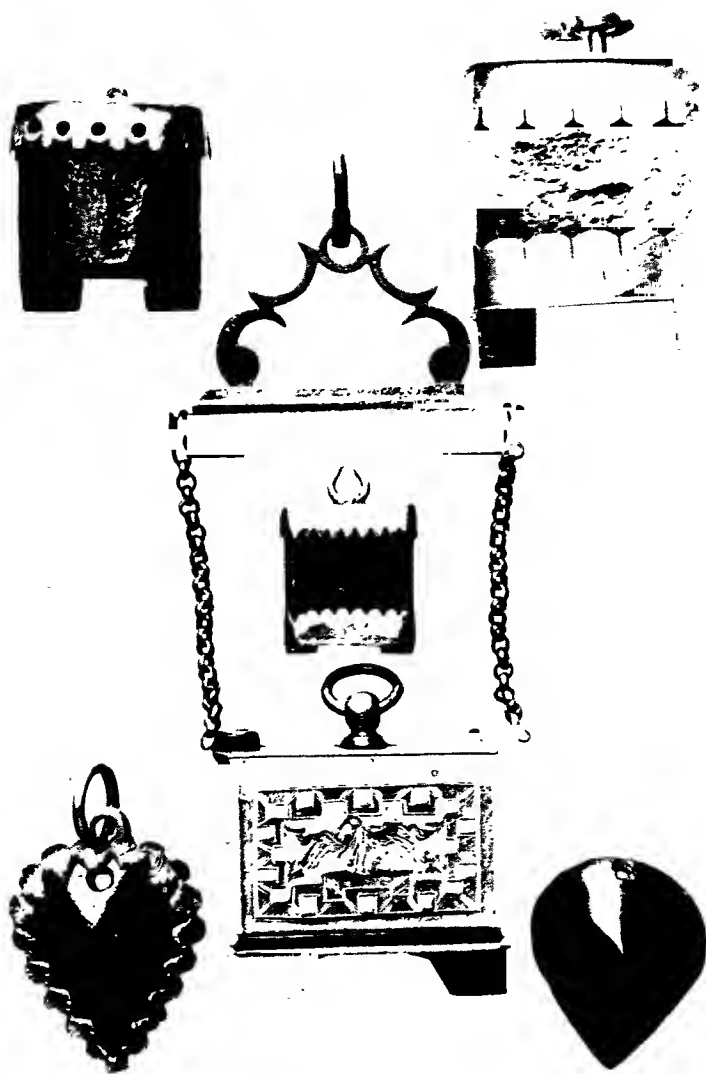
$\pi o : CE_2 \theta \gamma$

No. 3, in the possession of the writer, is a family relic, and has a certain history. It belonged to John Hartshorne of Benthall, Shropshire, great-grandfather of the present writer. This man is shown by his dated and inscribed 'christening spoon,' hall-marked for 1692, to have been baptized on 19th April of that year, and by the memorial ring for him to have died 5th November, 1775. He descended directly from George Hartshorne of Pentrich, near Hartshorne, in Derbyshire, who was born in 1560, migrated in 1604 to Shropshire, and became, like his successors, iron masters in that rich mineral district. John of the spoon and lodestone was his great great-grandson. Whether the lodestone, which appears to date from the beginning of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, was employed at that time in a primitive sort of way in identifying the richness of seams of iron-bearing ore, or whether it descended to John Hartshorne from his ancestors, there is now no substantiating family tradition. Nor is there any record of a mining use of a lodestone at the present day in the Coalbrookdale district. It is the most powerful of the four examples, and the actual stone has the appearance of a portion of a meteorite, differing in character from the rest. Or it may simply be a piece of iron ore possessing strong magnetic power. Many varieties of iron ore are magnetic, some particular seams or lumps in different localities being much more so than others.

The President kindly informs the writer that the lodestone excited the interest of gypsies, who doubtless utilized it in playing upon the credulity of guileless persons anxious to peer into the mystery of the future. To this talismanic class perhaps belongs the minute example No. 4, which is exhibited by Commander Warleigh, R.N., who bought it some years ago in St. Martin's Lane. It may, indeed, be the oldest of all. Its power of attraction is so slight that it will just support a Mitchell J pen, and no more.

EAGLE STONES.

With regard to the eagle stone or ætites, like the lodestone it excited the imagination of inquirers in classic times, and had mythical virtues attributed to it. According to King,



EXAMPLES OF LODESTONES, ETC.

Pliny * describes four species each of which contained another substance, close, or loose rattling. The best kind were asserted to be found only in the nests of eagles which could not breed without their presence; hence the name. For this reason the eagle stone was believed to be of the greatest benefit to women in labour; for the detection of theft, under certain incantation; as an antidote against poison, and as a charm to produce love between man and wife. Other and even more factitious merits were attributed to it. In his dissertation on the lodestone, Browne incidentally refers to the somewhat similar powers attributed to the eagle stone, adding that 'physicians promise therein a virtue against abortion.' It is hardly necessary to say that he utterly dismisses all the ancient fables.

One long-descended belief has come down to quite late times. For instance, in a letter dated April 25th, 1742, from Matilda Postlethwayt (sister of Sir Thomas Gooch, successively bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and Ely) to Barbara Kerrieh, born Postlethwayt, great-grandmother of the writer, she is exhorted, in consequence of several failures, 'wear the eagle stone and take Mrs. Stone's receipt and I hope it may have a good effect and make me a grandmother.' It is to the credit of the ancient amulet that faith was now at last justified by the subsequent event.

Of the two stones exhibited, No. 1 is that upon which reliance was so happily placed in 1742. Unlike Pliny's examples, it is solid. Bacon also notices that the eagle stone 'hath a little stone in it.' This one has a history which takes it back to the end of the seventeenth century, it being then in the hands of the Rogerson family of Denton, Norfolk; it came by marriage to that of Postlethwayt. It is heart-shaped, perhaps in virtue of early use and influence as a charm between man and wife. It is pierced for suspension, and has apparently never been mounted. No. 2 is also solid, of the same size and heart-shape, and pierced in the same manner. It is possibly very much older than the silver mounting which, it is suggested, may be at least as early as the first half of the seventeenth century. It was bought by the writer in Nuremberg in 1884."

In illustration of the subject of Mr. Hartshorne's paper, Mr. Lewis Evans exhibited four lodestones and two magnets mounted after the style of lodestones.

The lodestones were:

- (1) One measuring $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch high by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by 1 inch

* xxxvi. 21.

the silver mounting of which was nicely ornamented with foliage in relief of French or English workmanship; it was made about 1700. Weight $8\frac{3}{8}$ ounces, lifting power $12\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

- (2) One cased entirely in plain silver, with mouldings round the top and the bottom, English; $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Weight $15\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, lifting power 23 ounces. Date about 1720.
- (3) One $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, mounted in silver, the scalloped edges pierced and lightly engraved, inscribed (in Russian):

КАМФНЬ ВЪ ТѢЛѢ 42
ЖЕЛѢЗА ДЕРЖИ 2
ANNO 1741 SIBIR

Weight $8\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, lifting power 24 ounces.

- (4) One gold mounted lodestone $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{3}{16}$ inch by $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, with its original gold mounted leather case, English, about 1730. Weight $\frac{2}{3}$ ounces, lifting power $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
- (5) A composite magnet consisting of seven flat bars of iron which have been magnetized, clamped together in contact with two iron pole pieces, and then mounted in silver in the same manner as lodestones were mounted; $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch high by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; lifting power $14\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
- (6) A magnet formed of a single magnetized iron plate $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch, fitted with two-pole pieces and mounted in silver like the composite magnet, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch high by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{16}$ inch; lifting power 7 ounces. Both these magnets have their original leather cases, and the iron guard pieces; they were probably made 1720-1740.

The mountings of all these lodestones and magnets (except the lodestone entirely cased in silver) show the characteristic scalloped edges, which originally served a useful purpose when hammered in to fit the inequalities in the surface of natural lodestones, but with smooth iron magnets were simply 'survivals.'

Professor GOWLAND was sceptical about the extraordinary powers ascribed to some magnets. It was a curious fact that



HERALDIC ATCHUEVEMENT OF ROBERT DUDLEY, K.G. EARL OF LEICESTER, *ob.* 1588.

not every lump of magnetite (magnetic oxide of iron) was sensibly magnetic. He had never met with such a powerful magnet for its size as one of those exhibited by Mr. Evans. The theory that lodestones were used in the examination of iron ores was untenable, and the so-called eagle stone seemed to be a piece of serpentine from the Lizard.

Mr. ROSENHEIM compared one of the silver mounted eagle stones to certain heart-shaped ornaments frequently procurable in Augsburg and Nuremberg, and dating from the end of the sixteenth to the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Mr. HOPE quoted the *New English Dictionary* to show that eagle stones were commonly regarded as large stones enclosing smaller ones, and a specimen had been discovered in a barrow.

The PRESIDENT agreed that an eagle stone was essentially a hollow pebble enclosing a loose stone ball; several such specimens of *atites* were in the British Museum, from the Sloane collection. Sir Wollaston Franks used to collect small charms like those exhibited, and had some identical from Bavaria.

J. SEYMOUR LUCAS, Esq., R.A., F.S.A., exhibited an admirably carved achievement of Robert Dudley, K.G., Earl of Leicester.

It consists of a panel formed of four oak bands enclosed by a wooden frame, the whole measuring 4 feet 4 inches in length by 2 feet 8½ inches in breadth.

In the middle is a convex shield of arms within a border of strapwork and encircled by the Garter.* The shield is surmounted by a small coronet, which is intruded so awkwardly through the Garter as to divide it. Over the coronet is a closed helm (restored) with elaborate mantling flowing out on either side. The helm was originally surmounted by the crest, a muzzled bear holding a ragged staff, but this is almost all broken away. Across the base of the panel runs a raised number bearing in relief the motto:

VNG - DIEV - VNG - ROY - SERVIER - IE - DOY.

on which stand the supporters: dexter, a lion rampant gardant with an earl's coronet on his head; sinister, a lion rampant with an earl's coronet about his neck, from which hangs a chain. The arms on the shield are disposed in sixteen quarterings, as follows: 1. Dudley; 2. Somery; 3. Beaumont; 4. Grey;

* The fourth word of the motto on this is NAL instead of MAL.

5. Malpas; 6. Hastings; 7. Valence; 8. [*Vair*]; 9. Quincy; 10. Blondeville; 11. Belesme or Talbot (without the border); 12. Beauchamp; 13. Newburgh; 14. Berkeley; 15. Gerard; 16. Lisle.

Lord Robert Dudley was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1559 and created Earl of Leicester 1564. He died in 1588.

Nothing is known of the history or *provenance* of the panel, but it is an unusually fine example of heraldic carving.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 10th June, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author:—Four Somerset bishops, 1136-1242, from documents in possession of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. By Rev. C. M. Church. M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1909.

From Viscount Dillon, F.S.A.:—English costume from pre-historic times to the end of the eighteenth century. By George Clinch. 8vo. London, 1909.

This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society:

George Noble, Count Plunket (re-elected).
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Leetham.
James Fenning Torr, Esq., M.A.
Henry George Keasbey, Esq.
Robert Stirling Newall, Esq.
Norman Penney, Esq.
Fleet-Surgeon Alfred Ernest Weightman, R.N.
Rev. Ernest Hermitage Day, D.D.
Rev. David Bowen.
Captain William Geoffrey Probert.

Thursday, 17th June, 1909.

CHARLES HERCULES READ, Esq., LL.D., President,
in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors:

From the Author :—The Roman measures in the Domesday Survey of Middlesex.
By Montagu Sharpe. 4to. Brentford, 1909.

From the Author :—Liverpool Castle and its builders. By Charles R. Hand.
8vo. Liverpool, 1909.

From the Compiler, Rev. T. S. Frampton, F.S.A. :

- (1) Lists of patrons and vicars of the church of St. Nicholas, Newington, Kent. Single-sheet folio. n.p. n.d.
- (2) Lists of vicars, masters or provosts, and perpetual curates of the church of Saints Gregory and Martin, Wye, Kent. Single-sheet, folio. n.p. n.d.

The Rev. David Bowen was admitted Fellow.

Professor F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., exhibited and described a number of lantern slides illustrative of the excavations carried out on the site of the Romano-British town of *Corstopitum*, near Corbridge, Northumberland.

He said that these excavations, begun experimentally in 1906, and on a larger scale in 1907, bid fair to prove the most important work of the kind as yet undertaken in Northern England. The buildings uncovered in 1908 included two large buttressed military *horrea* standing side by side, an ornamental fountain with drinking trough in front of it, and part of a huge and massive structure built round a vast courtyard. The *horrea* were remarkable for the excellence of their masonry, and also for a mullion, a stone bar found *in situ* in one of the ventilation windows, probably "the oldest mullion in existence." The square structure was even more remarkable for the solidity of its masonry, the size of the blocks employed, heavy enough to need no mortar and to form walls by their single thickness, and for the excellent moulded plinth of the "rustication" of both outer and inner walls. The precise use of this structure could not be decided till it had been further uncovered: it was pretty certainly military, but a choice between obvious alternative explanations

could not yet be made. Smaller finds included an altar set up by the officer in charge of the granaries, *præpositus curam agens horrei* (or *horreorum*), *tempore expeditionis felicissimæ Britannicæ*, probably about A.D. 208-10; a bas-relief of the Sungod with rays, whip, and nimbus, possibly of the fourth century; another bas-relief representing a crowned rider on a winged horse flying towards a temple-like building, in which a man held another wingless horse;* and several other sculptures and architectural fragments indicating large structures. Among smaller finds notice was given to a hoard of forty-eight gold *solidi*, minted between A.D. 365-385, and a gold ring, found in a lead-foil wrapper in a very late building; numerous brooches, mostly of the second century, but including two early Saxon examples of a type dateable to A.D. 480-520 (or thereabouts), and found on the lower Elbe and in eastern and midland Britain, but not generally further north than south Yorkshire; much red-glazed ware, one piece certainly of the Flavian period,† but mostly of the second or third centuries; a very curious face-urn, presumably of the same age; a triangular iron arrow-head, with three equidistant barbed blades, similar to specimens found at Haltern, Barhill, *Carnuntum*, etc. and lately at Silchester; and much else of interest.

Mr. Haverfield added that the excavations would be resumed this summer (July, 1909) and expressed a hope that, when they were further advanced, he might lay before the Society a comprehensive account of this extensive and important site.

Mr. CARLYON-BRITTON thought it unnecessary to regard the winged horse of the sculptured stone as Pegasus, and preferred to interpret the right-hand group as the Emperor travelling on urgent business, and the other group as a relay waiting in a stable to expedite his journey. With regard to Treasure Trove, he complained that the police, egged on by officials, had recently exceeded their powers, and included finds of the baser metals. The coroner had only power to inquire, and the police had no right to intimidate holders of Treasure Trove. He considered that the machinery of the law in this matter was obsolete, and suggested agitating for a revision of the statute from the antiquarian standpoint.

Mr. WALTERS thought the mullioned opening might throw

* Explained by Prof. Cumont as part of a representation of the Dioscuri. Compare his *Mon. de Mithra*, i. 85, and ii. 194.

† More of the same period has since been found.

light on the baluster-shaped stone recently described from Rutland,* that had been considered by some as of Saxon date. A vindication of the current dating of Roman pottery might be forthcoming when the alleged exceptions to the rule were produced. The leaf-decoration usually called barbotine might have been produced in the mould, and seemed rather hard for applied slip. The face-urn illustrated the transition from the coarse unglazed German specimens of the first century to the later type belonging to the early part of the fourth century, where the face is part of the vessel's neck. The Corbridge example might therefore date from the end of the second or the beginning of the third century.

Sir HERBERT MAXWELL pointed out that the Corbridge finds synchronized with those at Newstead, and inquired whether any traces of overlying medieval work had been met with. At first sight the large building seemed like a range of dormitories. In 1296 a tragedy took place at Corbridge, the Earl of Buchan burning upwards of two hundred scholars.† Signs of burning had been mentioned, and the site of the catastrophe might have been discovered. He inquired as to the quantity of the *i* in *Corstopitum*, and whether the first syllable of Corbridge preserved part of the Roman name or was merely the Celtic *caer* (a camp). Apart from the granaries, he was struck with the absence of military remains.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH directed special attention to the two Anglian brooches found at Corbridge, which dated from the end of the fifth century. This was earlier than the bulk of Anglo-Saxon antiquities, and pointed to an older occupation of the site by the barbarian invaders. Such finds were however comparatively rare in Northumberland, and with perhaps a single exception, unknown across the border, though (according to some authorities) Edinburgh was founded by Edwin of Northumbria in the seventh century.

Mr. HOPE remarked that the Corbridge fountain was like a medieval conduit. There was a solid base for the tank and fragments of the stone screen that surrounded it. He had lifted a stone that had not previously been disturbed, and found that the dowels were not of metal but of wood, which had totally disappeared and left the socket empty.

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. xix. 200 : xxii. 19

† Palgrave, *Documents and Records of Rutland*, i. 149.

LAWRENCE WEAVER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and read the following notes on an interleaved heirloom copy of Wren's *Parentalia* with MS. insertions :

"Christopher Wren, son of Sir Christopher Wren, compiled the *Parentalia*, being memoirs of the family of the Wrens, viz. of Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, Christopher Wren, Dean of Windsor, and Sir Christopher Wren, the architect. The younger Christopher died in 1747 and the book was published by his son Stephen in 1750. The original manuscript of the book is in the library of the Royal Society.

The copy now exhibited bears on the title page the autograph of Margaret Wren, the daughter of Stephen Wren, who was unmarried. By her it was given back into the legitimate line. The present owner of the book is Mrs. Pigott, the last surviving direct descendant of Wren, and the Society owes thanks to her for allowing the book to be exhibited. The book, as originally published, had eleven illustrations only. This interleaved copy has about 140 engravings, including portraits of contemporaries of the Wrens, views of buildings designed by Sir Christopher, and various manuscripts, etc. now to be described. It is of domestic interest to this Society that the name of Mr. Ames, secretary of the Society, appears on the title page, as having assisted Stephen Wren in the publication of the book. Some of the manuscript matter has been published in the lives of Sir Christopher by Miss Phillimore and Miss Milman, both of whom had access to the book, but some has not been printed.

In addition to the book, photographs are also exhibited of an early portrait of Sir Christopher, and of a cabinet presented to him by Queen Anne. Both the portrait and cabinet are in Mrs. Pigott's possession. The principal interleaved documents are as follows :

(1) A petition to the King's Majesty as sovereign of the Order of the Garter by Matthew Wren, as registrar. He complained that during the time that Sir Wm. Segar was Garter, the black book, containing the chiefest records of the Order, was in his hands, and the registrar was forced to receive his instructions from Mr. Garter. (Note that registrar is written register throughout the petition).

Segar had the craft to make out the Bill of Fees payable at installations and to set down half as much for the registrar as for himself 'upon whose authority' Matthew continues 'the registrar for a while rested, and knowing no other had no more.'

The petition proceeds to show that the registrar discovered

the fraud and found himself entitled to 13s. 4d., and a Robe on each installation of a Knight. He begs that 'Sir John Burrows now Garter, may have order to reforme the error,' pointing out that he, the registrar, 'both in the order of his place is before Mr. Garter and in the proportion of his annual fee from your Sovereign Majesty, above him.' The petition was presented at the Court at Greenwich, 6th May, 1634, and a footnote, signed by Crane, Chancellor, signifies His Majesty's pleasure 'that all fees shall be precisely paid, and that this particular of the registrar shall be satisfied according to the words of the institution,' etc.

(2) A page of rough notes apparently headings of sections of the statutes of the Order of the Garter.

(3) Letter dated 9th January, 1636, from Sir Thomas Rowe, Chancellor of the Order, to Dean Christopher Wren, referring to the making of minutes of proceedings at Chapters of the Order, and promising a list of all those who received the Honour of the Garter since the foundation, if His Majesty desired it.

(4) Reply by Dean Wren, dated 10th January, 1636, in which he returns to Rome a book and some notes by Sir John Fynnet which he had borrowed. (3) and (4) have been printed by Miss Phillimore in her life of Sir Christopher.

(5) A petition by Dean Wren to the King, setting forth that since the foundation of the Royal Chapel and College within the Castle of Windsor by Edward the Third, the Deane or Custos had been invested with all ecclesiastical power, and particularly with the right and duty 'to depute one of the Canons Resident, whom he should think fit to choose, to take the place of the Deane' during the latter's absence for above seven days.

Dr. Wren then continues, 'Now for that of later times, one of the Canons by pretense of a unjustifiable chapter act, hath gained to himself and peremptorily withholdeth the whole exempt jurisdiction of the peculiars abroad: and some others at home have unduly practised to infringe the said Authoritie in the Deane and his Lieutenants, to the dishonour of that Roiall Foundation, violation of the Statutes, disparagement of the Deane, disheartening of the Lieutenant, hinderance of the present Government, the Frustration of some Your Majesties late Orders and commands directed to the Deane under your Roiall hand.' He proceeds to beg that the matters in question be referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Keeper, as visitor of that Collegiate Chapel, 'to hear and redress the injuries,' etc. The note at the foot of the petition, dated 26th November, 1639, at the Court at Whitehall,

signifies His Majesty's pleasure that the Archbishop and Lord Keeper shall hear and decide the matter.

(6) Letter from Dean Wren to the Archbishop, dated 1639-40, but with no month or day: 'May it please your Grace, Those two grievances whereof I did most humbly crave remedy by his Majesties Reference to your Grace and to our honble Visitor are both of them sodainly and unexpectedly taken off: the one by God's hand, for the Jurisdiction (which Dr. Sheafe long withheld from us) dooe now of its selfe (by his decease) return to the wonted Course of Statute: And the other querele against mee for advancing the Jurisdiction at home His Majesties gracious interposition hath finally decided, by a late declaration of his Will,' . . . etc.

Wren goes on to assure the Archbishop that though he has no more cause to trouble his Grace his reasons for complaint were neither light nor unjust. Over leaf he gives those reasons at length, reciting extracts from the Statutes in support of his contentions.

It is agreeable to recognise the piety with which Dr. Wren acknowledges God's hand in 'sodainly and unexpectedly' taking off the tiresome Dr. Sheafe.

(7) A letter dated from Westminster, December 17, 1639, which conveys the 'late declaration' of the King's will referred to in the Dean's letter to the Archbishop. It is signed 'Your poore friend and Brother to doe you service Rich: Steward:' and says 'I am commanded by His Majesty to let you know it is His Royall pleasure that upon any occasion whatsoever no Prebendary presume to sit in that stall of your Quire which is over against the Sovereigne's and now belonging unto the King of Denmarke, except only the Lieutenant who is to sit there in absence of the Deane, and not otherwise' . . . etc.

It goes on to define the Lieutenant's powers.

(8) Copies (on one sheet) of a petition from Dean Wren to the Knights of the Garter and of a letter from him to the Deputy Chancellor of the Order. These have been printed by Miss Phillimore.

(9) A sheet of notes endorsed 'Edict in Chapter of the Garter, No. 20' and headed 'That the mantle of every Knight of the right honorable order of the garter after his decease doth of right belong unto the Deane and Canons of His Majesties free chappell of Windsor.' The document then sets out instances where the mantles of various deceased knights, such as the Emperor Sigismond and the Emperor Charles the First, were sold by the Dean and Canons.

(10) A petition from the Dean and Canons of Windsor to

the Order of the Garter endorsed 'concerning the Herald's Pretensions to Hatchments, etc.,' sets out that the Heralds 'who are not of the said foundation, striving only for precedency, do take upon then every year' to alter hours of attendance, etc., to take from them coats of honour 'having no colour of right,' and to take the King's offering. All of which distressed the Dean and Canons exceedingly.

(11) A sheet of 'Notes touching the lands given by K(ing) E(dward) 6 to the Dean and Canons of Windsor.'

The next items in the interleaved copy are various letters to Stephen Wren from the heads of Cambridge colleges, acknowledging copies of the *Parentalia* in complementary fashion.

We now come to the inserted papers relating to Sir Christopher.

(12) A letter in Latin dated 'E Musaeo meo, Calendis Januarii, 1641, from Sir C. Wren to his father, beautifully written and expressing filial gratitude in a high degree, and below a Latin verse with its English translation. At the foot the delighted father has written 'Scripto hoc, A^o aetatis suae, Decimo ab octobris 20^o elapso.'

(13) A versified paraphrase of the 1st to the 14th verses of the 1st Chapter of St. John's gospel. The penmanship of this, which possibly was written at Westminster under the eye of Dr. Busby, is admirable. That Wren retained this merit of legibility until the end is evident from later letters.

(14) A letter in Latin verse to his father dated 13th September, 1645, dedicating to him an instrument called 'Suum Panorganum Astronomicum,' and a tract 'De Ortu Fluminum.' This is slightly different from the printed version in the *Parentalia*.

(15) On the same sheet an ink sketch of a woman holding up a dial-shaped object, possibly the Panorganum.

(16) On the same sheet are pictures of two hands, headed ΧΕΙΡΟΛΟΓΙΑ.

(17) On the next page, another hand and various notes showing the working of the deaf and dumb language invented by Sir Christopher. Though more complicated than the system now in use, it is another evidence of the agility of Wren's mind and of his practical interest in varying problems.

(18) Love letter written by Sir Christopher to Faith Coghill who became his first wife (printed by Miss Phillimore). Wren married Faith December 7, 1669.

(19) Letter dated March 7th (and probably of 1698) from Sir Christopher to his son Christopher, then travelling in France (printed by Miss Phillimore).

(20) Letter dated October 12, 1705, from Sir Christopher to his son in Holland (see also Miss Phillimore).

(21) A summons of November 18, 1713, to Sir Christopher to attend a meeting with the Duke of Ormonde as Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital 'to give directions for the cloathing of the Invalide Companys who are in a perishing condition for want thereof, they not having been cloathed for near three years past.'

(22) A drawing in ink of the Weather Clock. In 1647 Christopher wrote to his father that he was enjoying the society of Sir Charles Scarborough, the famous physician, and had imparted to him 'one of these inventions of mine, a weather clock namely, with revolving cylinder, by means of which a record can be kept through the night.'

Of this Scarborough asked to have one in brass, constructed at his expense. I find in Birch's *History of the Royal Society*, vol. 1, under date 9th December, 1663, 'Dr. Wren's description of his weather clock consisting of two wings that may be added to a pendulum clock was read.' The engraving published by Birch shows a far simpler arrangement than that of the drawing in the heirloom copy. The printed *Parentalia* gives a description of a device more complicated than Birch's description of Wren's communication of 1663, and refers to a circular thermometer designed to correct the error caused by the weight of the liquid. This does not appear in the drawing; the thermometer is of the ordinary air type. The printed *Parentalia* refers to Robert Hook's improvements on Wren's design, but they only partly appear in the drawing, which would seem to show an intermediate development between Wren's original device and Hook's latest achievements.

(23) MS. of the Latin text, fourteen pages foolscap (in the younger Christopher's writing) of the Inaugural Oration delivered at Gresham College in 1657, by Wren, then 25 years old, on his being appointed Professor of Astronomy. The *Parentalia* prints an English translation of part of this, and says: 'The oration is extant and may have a place among his compleater works.'

(24) A large sheet of elaborate tinted drawings showing the anatomy of the river-eel with full explanatory notes in Latin. It will be remembered that Sir Christopher was the 'first author of the noble anatomical experiment of injecting liquors into the veins of animals.' He writes: 'I injected wine and ale into the mass of blood in a living dog by a vein, in good quantities till I made him extremely drunk.' After further experiments the dog it was that died. He also invented a

successful operation to remove the spleen of a dog. He had considerable skill in operating and dissecting and met his physiological problems with his usual unhurried thoroughness.

(25) A large sheet dealing with the rising of the sap in trees. It is beautifully written, but not I think by Wren. (Printed by Miss Phillimore.)

(26) MSS. of the problem set by Blaise Pascal for the mathematicians of England, and of Wren's solution. (These are reproduced in facsimile by Miss Milman.)

(27) Thirty pages cut out of a publication called 'English Architecture.' The descriptions of those churches, of which Wren was architect, have been neatly cut out and the chapters renumbered so as to make it a consecutive story.

(28) A 'Chronological Series Vitæ et Actorum Domini Christophori Wren' in 4 pp. Miss Milman says this was prepared by the younger Christopher and collated by Sir Christopher, but on what authority does not appear.

At the end, following the grim note, 'Exauctoratus est' (superseded in the 86th year of his age and the 49th of his surveyorship) are the texts in Greek of 'there arose a King who knew not Joseph,' and 'Gallio cared for none of these things,' a fair comment on George I., who presumably took as little interest in architecture as he did in 'bainting and boetry.'

(29) A MS. 'Discourse on Architecture' of 14 pages, in the writing of Christopher, son of Sir Christopher. This has been printed by Miss Phillimore. The interleaved illustrations include engravings of Noah's Ark, the Tower of Babel, the Pyramids (2), the Sepulchre of Absalom, a plan of Solomon's Temple, and a view of the City of Babylon.

These appear to have been cut out of other publications. Miss Phillimore thought that the engravings of the Ark and of Babel were engraved by Wren himself, or from his drawings, as they tally so exactly with the descriptions in the 'discourse.'

As they are engraved Plates 7 and 9 respectively they obviously belong to a series, and there is no evidence that Wren ever prepared such a series of prints to illustrate any projected book. I do not find moreover that they tally so closely with the text as Miss Phillimore suggests, and imagine them to have been bound in as appropriate illustrations by Margaret Wren or whoever grangerised the book. I think we may also dismiss the claim made for Wren in the *Parentalia* that he was the inventor of mezzotint engraving.

(30) Sketch giving Wren's conjectural restoration of the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, 24th June, 1909.

Sir EDWARD WILLIAM BRABROOK, C.B., Vice-President and Director, in the Chair.

The following gifts were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned to the donors :

From the Author :—The gatehouse and barbican at Alnwick Castle, with an account of the recent discoveries. By W. H. Knowles, F.S.A. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1909.

From Robert Bunnard, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Dartmoor Preservation Association. Report of Proceedings 1906-1908. Svo. Plymouth, 1908.

From C. R. Peers, Esq., Secretary :—English Church Pageant Handbook. 4to. London, 1909.

The following were admitted Fellows :

Robert Stirling Newall, Esq.
Norman Penney, Esq.
Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Leetham.
Henry George Keasbey, Esq.
George Noble, Count Plunket.

W. H. St. JOHN HOPE, Esq., M.A., Assistant Secretary, submitted, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund, a report of the excavations carried out on the site of the Romano-British town of Calleva, at Silchester, Hants., in 1908.

The work carried out in 1908 extended from the 22nd May to 10th December, and was supervised and directed throughout by Mr. Mill Stephenson.

The first work undertaken was the filling in of the remains of the *basilica*, towards which the Duke of Wellington generously contributed £50. These remains had been laid open to the weather for some thirty years, and had so suffered from exposure that it was thought best to cover them up to preserve the little that was left.

Search was made in front of the temple uncovered in 1907 for further fragments of the inscriptions and imagery, but

only one piece of carved drapery came to light. Directly before the entrance was found the base on which the altar probably had stood.

The next work was the laying bare of the remains of the east gate. These had been opened out by the Rev. J. G. Joyce in 1872, but no proper plan of them has been published. Comparisons with the remains of the west gate, which were examined in 1890, show that the east gate was of similar plan and arrangement and of the same date, but slightly larger in its dimensions. It had, however, been much ruined, and little else than the strong concrete foundations were left. The middle portion had suffered through a modern drain having been driven through it. Originally the gatehouse had two passages side by side, flanked by guard chambers, which were probably carried up as towers to defend the entrance.

Lastly, the ground to the north-west of the modern farm buildings, the only unexplored portion of the site, was carefully trenched. It disclosed the interesting fact that the original street from the east gate into the town had been diverted somewhat to the north, and its line encroached upon by three buildings. Two of these contained hypocausts, and were probably connected with some industry which required drying-rooms, such as the dye works in the north-west quarter of the town.

On the north side of the street were disclosed the lines of a large rectangular enclosure, within which stood a small square building, perhaps a temple or shrine. North of this was a small house of somewhat unusual plan. Another enclosure, which may have been a cattle market, lay to the east of the other, and north of it, close up against the town wall, were the much ruined remains of another small house. One more building was uncovered further to the west. Besides a number of smaller rooms, it contained one large apartment with hypocaust, and an apsidal chamber (also warmed by a hypocaust) opening out of it. Owing to the imperfect state of the foundations it is difficult to say whether the building formed part of a house, or belonged to some industry (like dye works) which needed drying rooms.

From the pits in and about the buildings described a number of interesting objects were recovered. In one, an important group of some sixteen pots, mostly whole, was found at the bottom. Another yielded a fine piece of basket work; a third, a good group of buff coloured jugs; and a fourth, great part of a large wooden bucket (?).

From the filling in of the *basilica* came a number of fragments of Purbeck marble wall-linings, and pieces of an

inscription with large letters; also a quantity of fragments of brown sandstone, deeply scored with grooves for sharpening chisels, etc., probably the tools of the carvers who wrought the great Corinthian capitals of the colonnades.

From one of the houses were recovered two perfect bronze bowls, and from another a considerable hoard of bronze coins of late date.

The other finds in metal, bone, glass, etc. were not important.

With the excavations of 1908 was completed the systematic exploration of the whole of the 100 acres enclosed by the town wall, and for the first time the entire plan of a Romano-British town has been recovered.

Before, however, a full account of the site and the discoveries made upon it can be written, investigations are necessary to ascertain the exact nature and dates of the outer defences; a series of cuttings must also be made through the encircling ditches.

These works will form the subject of the operations of the current year.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the excavators of Silchester on the successful completion of the work they had undertaken on behalf of the Society. It was a great satisfaction to see the entire plan of the town within the walls, and the Society might take credit to itself for the completion of a great and valuable work. He hoped that the operations to be carried on outside the walls would add much to our knowledge of Roman Silchester.

Professor GOWLAND said that this season's finds contained much of metallurgical interest. One insignificant piece of slag was sufficient evidence of copper-refining on this spot. This was a new industry for Silchester, and consisted in purifying the crude copper obtained by smelting ore in primitive furnaces. There was also a somewhat irregular piece of speculum metal as well as fragments of a mirror. The composition of this metal was practically the same as that of the alloy used two or three centuries ago for specula. A piece of mirror had been found on analysis to contain 28 per cent. of tin, ordinary speculum metal containing 30 per cent. A bronze stud on the table was of unusual composition, with 15-20 per cent. of tin, but of greater interest was a bangle containing zinc which was added to the ordinary bronze alloy to give a rich colour. Specimens of brass were very rarely found at Silchester, the chief being some mounts

of a wooden casket which were of the same composition as the metal used for cheap French jewellery to-day. The rarity of brass on the site was curious in view of the number of brass coins of Claudius, Hadrian, and Nero. The explanation might be that the Romans did not find calamine in this country, zinc being known as a metal only in recent times. Silver also was very rare, and attention should be called to an iron clamp for mending a mortarium, the only known instance from Silchester.

Professor HAVERFIELD added his congratulations on the completion of a monumental task, this being the first entire ground plan of a Roman town restored to the modern world. The last corner of the area within the walls had yielded a good display of relics, and the road system at that angle was puzzling. A good deal depended on the direction of the London road, which had still to be determined outside the east gate. He suggested that further finds might be made in the area containing the two temples, which might be compared to a cathedral close. The roads at the north-west corner of the town were also extraordinary, and seemed to have been planned to pass under the wall in the neighbourhood of *Insulae* 10, 12, 26. He regretted the action of the excavators in filling in the *forum* which, with the *basilica*, might have been cleaned and restored, to remain above ground on permanent exhibition for students and visitors. The pottery showed the same features as last year, with a considerable preponderance of early wares. The small triangular arrowhead of iron was like one described as Assyrian at Cambridge, but he preferred to consider it a Roman type. The occurrence of iron brooches, of which several were exhibited, was also unusual, and attention should be called to a seal with the legend VIVAS.

Mr. WALTERS agreed that most of the pottery was of early date, but the exhibition still covered a considerable period, two small fragments of stamped red ware being among the latest found in Britain. The rarity of brass was not peculiar to Silchester, but applied to the Roman world generally; and a mirror in the British Museum, with beaten brass border dating from the end of the third century, might be mentioned in this connexion. The triangular arrowhead he compared with specimens in the national collection from Greek sites, and preferred that to a Roman or Assyrian origin.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH remarked that doubts had recently

been cast on the late date of the stamped red ware, much of which had been found also at Caerwent; but the ordinary chronology was not yet proved erroneous. The largest group of urns on exhibition contained several with high shoulders and one of rough hand-made ware, both types also occurring in pits recently excavated at Cobham, Surrey, and apparently of the first century. The brooches appeared to belong exclusively to the first half of the Roman period, and the hoard of Constantinian coins contained practically the only late specimens in the exhibition.

Mr. CARLYON-BRITTON revived the question of the identity of Silchester and *Calleva*, and inquired if any connexion existed between the first syllable of these names. The abbreviation CALL on coins of Verica, Eppillus, and Tincommius, no doubt signified *Calleva*, but the coins were apparently confined to Sussex, and were particularly plentiful on Selsey Bill. One coin bore the names of all three kings, and the people who struck and used these coins were British and not Roman.

Mr. MILL STEPHENSON could not agree that it was desirable to leave the *forum* and *basilica* uncovered. Exposure to the weather had damaged the walls, and burial was the only way to preserve what was left till the nation recognized the value of the site as an historical monument, and consented to preserve it as such. The question of expense was a serious one, and provision would have to be made not only for the opening up of the site, but also for its upkeep. The *forum* and *basilica* had been exposed for 30 or 40 years, and though at first kept clean and otherwise attended to, had of late years been altogether neglected. In the principal group of urns exhibited was one that had been repaired with pitch.

Mr. BAYNES had found several iron clamps in pottery during excavations in Anglesey, nearly all in black ware, and referred to similar finds elsewhere in England. In Farnham museum was a vessel with a row of iron clamps used solely as ornament.

Mr. HOPE held that Silchester had been proved to be *Calleva* by the inscribed slab bearing the word CALLEVAE that was found and published last year. Sir John Evans was the first to point out that the coins bearing the letters CALL must have been struck at Silchester. He thought

that further confirmation could, if necessary, be obtained from a study of the Antonine Itineraries.

Mr. Hope's paper will be printed in *Archaeologia*.

WILLIAM MARTIN, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., read the following note on Vertue's edition of Agas's map of London :

"Of the early map views of London, the pictorial plan or bird's-eye view customarily styled 'Agas' map has been the subject of the greatest amount of discussion in respect of authorship and, to a less extent, of trustworthiness. Agas' map delineates the City of London and its surroundings at some period during the reign of Elizabeth. The two earliest known impressions are in the Guildhall, London, and in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge.

In a paper read before the Society in 1874 by the late Mr. Overall,* and in the accompanying commentary upon Francis' facsimile of the Guildhall example, the relevant extant information concerning the origin of the map was set out. Owing to the presence of two copies only of an early date and to the doubts which have been expressed concerning the attribution and authenticity of the map, any additional impressions that are to be found may assist in the clearing up of debateable points and in increasing the amount of available knowledge to be derived from this interesting panorama of Tudor London. A portion of an additional impression is submitted for inspection this evening.

In the paper of 1874, Overall referred to the production of the edition by Vertue, the engraver, in 1737. Vertue attributing, as would seem to be the case, the original to Ralph Agas, the name 'Agas' has since become attached to the map in question, and is here referred to by its customary name. The chief reason for the attribution appears to have been due to the presence of the following lines upon a map of Oxford by Agas :—

'Neare tenn years paste, the Author made a doubt,
whether to printe or laie this worke aside,
untill he firste had London plotted out
which fate he craves, although he be denied,
he thinkes the Citie now, in hiest pride,
and would make sheow, how it was beste besene
the thirtieth yeare, of our moste noble queen.†

Presumably also the character of the drawing led Vertue to

* *Proceedings*, 2nd S. vi. 81.

† Fac-simile. *Oxford Historical Society*. 1899.

consider the possibility of the authorship being in Agas. An impression from the plates is suspended on the walls of the chamber in which we are sitting. One of the eight plates from which the map was struck is signed 'Vertue Soc. Antiq. Lond. excudit 1737.'

In the minutes of the Society, dated 2nd February, 1737-8, it appears that Vertue alleged his engraving to have been a copy of 'the ancient print in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane.' Overall came to the conclusion 'that Vertue knowingly committed a literary fraud,' and that 'he had doubtless become possessed, by purchase or otherwise, of the pewter plates prepared by some Dutch engraver (name unknown) in the reign of William III. . . . and then set about altering the plates where they were glaringly wrong, and would otherwise have been at once detected.' I think that Vertue did, in fact, work upon pre-existing plates, but it may be equally true there was in existence a Sloane map, and that Vertue had had that also before him. In Maitland's *History of London* (1756),* a view is given with the legend 'Reduced to this size from a large print in the collection of Sir Hans Sloane, Bart., anno 1738.' This view in Maitland shows divergencies from the Guildhall print, divergencies characteristic of indifferent copying. In many respects it is identical with Vertue's engraving of 1737; but it may well have been prepared from a map in the Sloane Collection, as stated, and not copied from Vertue. To some extent, therefore, it corroborates the allegation as to the origin of the Vertue engraving in an existing and not in an imaginary Sloane print. It may be observed, however, that the keeper of maps and charts of the British Museum stated, in 1868, that the Sloane Collection in the Museum did not contain the Sloane print in question.†

The engraved plates, one of which bears Vertue's signature, have been preserved by the Society, 'purchased,' Gough says, and are on exhibition this evening. The eight plates which make up the whole view are of some soft white metal, and may be seen to have spread and split during use. Splitting may be traced in the impression which hangs on the wall. In the event of copies being required, it is a question whether some special method shall be adopted in future to prevent the destruction of the plates during the taking of impressions.

Upon the back of one of the eight plates is an etching which, depicting a part of London, corresponds with one of

* Vol. i. 252-3.

† *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. i. 60.

the engraved plates. At my request, the Executive Committee has been good enough to permit prints to be taken from the etching and for comparison therewith, some impressions of the corresponding Vertue engraving from another plate of the set. If Overall's opinion is correct that Vertue did not copy the print in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, it is reasonable to suppose that the etching exhibited was one of the plates obtained from abroad and copied by Vertue. When we compare the etching, building by building, feature by feature, with the corresponding engraving it seems quite possible for the engraving to have been copied from the etching, or possibly both from a common original. Fidelity to the etching (if the original, as I am inclined to think it is) is seen to be wanting. In general, a poverty in execution and slovenly variation in parts is apparent. In fact, the comparison tells heavily against the engraver who must have performed his task in a perfunctory manner. It may also be noticed that at the right-hand bottom of the impression of the etching a vacant space occurs as though the etcher had there discontinued his work. This is perhaps hardly likely since the corresponding place on the plate is at the left-hand corner, and this would probably not be the last part to be finished by the etcher. The vacancy may be due in some way to a cleaning of the plate for the reception of an engraving, a cleaning which was interrupted. Vertue, being without his copy at this corner of the etched plate, ingeniously insinuated in that position a key to the buildings. The key supplemented the naming on the face of the map, a naming and key not to be seen on the etching. Both may have been Vertue's. In any case, however, their appearance serves as a reminder not to be too ready to arrive at conclusions based merely upon the wording present on the face of maps.

There is, of course, the possibility of the etching being Vertue's attempt at new plates, and that Vertue substituted engraving for etching. From a comparison of the style of the etching with the style exhibited by the engraving this substitution does not appear probable. It is obvious that the etcher and the engraver were not identical, the work of the etcher being markedly the superior.

As regards the date of the etching, since Vertue's production of 1737 bears the royal arms from which the Scottish lion is absent, we may consider Vertue's original, whether it was that in the possession of Sloane or that prepared by some 'Dutch engraver,' to have been Elizabethan, or, at any rate, a copy of an original of that date. If Vertue's original was a set of etchings, of which the one under discussion is the

representative, the present etching would antedate the Guildhall and the Pepysian impressions which were struck off not earlier than the reign of James I.

On comparing the etching with Francis' facsimile of the Guildhall print which is on the table, or with the copy by the London Topographical Society, the greater richness in detail and the more careful, vigorous, and artistic style exhibited strengthens the attribution of a date earlier than the known impression.

The question arises as to the reason for the presence of the etching on the back of one plate only. For the purpose of engraving, if we assume that the surfaces upon which the original etchings occurred were to be preferred to the backs of the plates, then evidently the exigencies of the case demanded the engraving of the backs of one of the plates before the removal of the etching which, situated on another plate, was being copied. So soon as an etching had been copied, it could then be erased and the cleaned surface prepared for the transference to it of the view presented by an etching on another plate. The etching on the first plate would remain, since there was no occasion for its removal, its back having been already engraved. Even though there was labour involved in the process of erasing etched surfaces, it may be that the surfaces being truer than the backs of the plates led to the erasure of the etchings and the employment of the cleaned faces.

There may be, in this country or abroad, impressions of the etched plates, a set of which I am assuming came into the possession of Vertue, and was the original in part or wholly of Vertue's edition. If so, it is strange that no attention has yet been drawn to them. If, however, Overall's opinion is correct that the plate had been allowed to lie too long in the acid so as to render it useless, the absence of impressions is readily accounted for. An examination of the plate would no doubt settle whether copies had been struck from it or whether, allowing for corrosion and pitting by age, the etching is as sharp as when prepared, and shows no signs of deterioration by use. Corrosion and pitting is plainly visible upon the engraved faces of the plates.

As is usual, when the Agas map comes up for discussion, a reference is made to its debateable origin. I incline to the opinion that the map is not independent of that in Braun's Atlas of 1572. I do not, however, consider it necessarily an offspring of the Atlas map, since the editions of the Braun, which are easily identified, are without the characteristic style of the Agas map. I prefer to allot both to a common origin. The Braun, judging from the conventionally expressed

houses, and other features, was probably executed from an original by one or more of the artists who were engaged upon the other maps of the Atlas, where substantially the same conventions are employed, for instance, as regards the shape of ordinary houses and people who adorn the margins. The original of the Agas may have been prepared by an artist who was a stranger to the Atlas map. The individual style of each of the artists would be sufficient to account for the variations between the maps. As Professor Lethaby has pointed out,* it is improbable that an artist of the rank of Ralph Agas would devise a map of London slavishly similar to the Atlas map and after so short a period had elapsed from the publication of the latter.

Whether the etched plate has, or has not, been employed in the publication of views, the absence of impressions at the present day considerably increases the value of the 'pulls' which we now possess, even although it is the case that they give one-eighth only of the whole map. Owing to the pulls we have a portion of a third example, akin to the two maps which are customarily called after Agas. From the general appearance of the present impression, the carefulness of its execution, the knowledge of detail which is shown in many places by the etcher or surveyor, and the individuality which seems to show itself in the example, I think it an impression not only earlier as regards representation of its contents but superior in style and more faithful to an original than either of the Guildhall or Pepysian prints. For this reason and others, I thought it worth while to bring to the notice of the Fellows the impressions which the Executive Committee, to whom I tender my thanks, has kindly allowed to be taken from the Vertue plates."

Mr. EMERY WALKER held that Vertue worked from an earlier copy and began by etching his plan of London, but finding that the pewter did not etch easily, abandoned that method in favour of the graving tool.

The TREASURER thought that a practised craftsman like Vertue might be expected to exhibit certain variations, instead of slavishly following his original. Braun's map was probably by Hoefnagel† the artist who painted the *Marriage Ceremony in Bermondsey*. This was published in 1572, and was therefore much earlier than any of the Agas maps.

* *London before the Conquest*, 215.

† *Archæologia*, lvii. 328.

Lieut.-Colonel LYONS exhibited the following objects, the property of Mr. W. Wilson :

1. A fifteenth century latten brazier ($5\frac{1}{8}$ inches high) acquired by Mr. Wilson at Linton, Devonshire. On the rim are three pointed supports, and there were originally two handles now missing, the staple for one being still in place. (See illustration.) Three similar braziers are preserved in the British Museum, one of almost identical form to the one here shown, having been pierced seemingly at a later date with holes to allow a current of air. The two others in the Museum vary slightly in design and appear to be somewhat earlier in date.



LATTEN BRAZIER OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

2. A pair of Cromwellian brass candlesticks ($7\frac{3}{8}$ inches high) having ribbed stems and large grease-pans above the conical bases. There are other examples at Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, and a pair with straight stems at Dinton Hall, Bucks.

3. A late fourteenth or early fifteenth-century latten-spoon ($6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long) with fig-shaped bowl and slender stem terminating in a finial in form of a flower-bud (see illustration). The spoon was acquired in North Wales. No mark is visible but one may have existed and been obliterated by corrosion. Spoons of this form are rarely met with, though Mr. Hilton Price in his book on *Old Base Metal Spoons* mentions three spoons and a fork with similar knops as being in the collection of Mr. George Dunn.

PHILIP NORMAN, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, exhibited a single candlestick of the same type as that shown by Lt.-Col. Lyons.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

The Ordinary Meetings of the Society were then adjourned to Thursday, 26th November.



EARLY LATTEN SPOON
FROM N. WALES. ($\frac{1}{2}$)

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